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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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This Issue in Brief

An inquiry by the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering 91 percent of all the cooperative credit societies in the United States showed a combined membership of 301,119 at the end of 1932. Share capital aggregated nearly \$22,000,000, and the combined assets of the societies in 23 States amounted to more than \$31,000,000. Nearly 16½ million dollars was granted to members in loans during the year, while over half a million was returned in dividends, by societies which reported on these points. As compared with 1929, although the number of societies nearly doubled and the membership rose some 14 percent, a decrease in share capital and business was shown (p. 771).

The defrauding of workers through the failure of employers to pay wages earned continues to be widespread, according to a recent survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Twenty State labor offices, including those of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, reported the handling of over 69,000 wage claims in 1932. Sixteen of these offices settled some 34,000 cases, California accounting for the largest number of claims settled and the largest amount of money collected (p. 776).

A program for raising the standard of living of the working classes in Mexico, through the adoption of minimum-wage scales, has been initiated by President Rodríguez. A translation of his letter to the governors of the various Mexican States in regard to the matter is given in an article beginning on page 791, together with data showing actual and recommended daily wages and the method of calculating the desirable minimum.

Actual earnings in the glass industry averaged \$17.01 per week and 45.4 cents per hour in the latter part of 1932, when the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a study of wages and hours of labor in that industry. For males the average actual earnings were \$18.30 per week and 49 cents per hour, and for females, \$9.45 per week and 24.9 cents per hour. Full-time hours averaged 50.3 for males and 49.9 for females, but both males and females worked only about three fourths of the full-time week, the average hours worked by males being 37.3 and by females 37.9 (p. 917).

The average weekly wage of chain-store employees, excluding supervisors and managers, was \$20.60 per week in March 1929 and \$20.48 in January 1931, according to a study made by the Federal Trade Commission. In 1929 the range of the average wage was from \$16.13 up to \$30 and over, the higher averages being relatively rare. A comparison of average wages in chain stores and independent stores for the eight kinds of business for which comparable figures were obtained showed higher averages for the independent stores, the difference varying with the kind of business (p. 943).

Twenty-six States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii have established old-age pension systems for caring for their aged and needy

residents. During the current year Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and the Territory of Hawaii adopted old-age pension laws. A discussion of these recently adopted laws and a chart analyzing the laws of the entire 26 States, Alaska, and Hawaii are included in an article beginning on page 852.

Employment is much more stable in large than in small boot and shoe manufacturing plants, according to a tabulation of labor turn-over rates in 113 identical establishments for the years 1931 and 1932. In plants having less than 300 employees, the lay-off rate in 1932 was 53.37 percent, whereas in those having 300 or more employees the lay-off rate was only 17.35 percent. The net turn-over rate in the smaller plants was 52.14 percent, while in the larger it was 27.22 percent. Although the net turn-over rate for the boot and shoe industry as a whole was 28.62 percent during 1932, 39 of the firms included in the study had a turn-over rate of less than 20 percent; in contrast, 13 had a net turn-over rate of over 100 percent (p. 893).

The burden of legal-aid organizations throughout the United States increased greatly during 1932 as a result of the deepening intensity of the depression. The latest report of the American Bar Association's standing committee on legal-aid work shows that in 1932 the number of new cases handled reached 307,673, the highest record since the creation of the committee in 1921 (p. 845).

A commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industries has been created by the State of Massachusetts as a step toward attaining greater cooperation between the various States in establishing more uniform labor laws. The commission is authorized to meet, with similar commissions formed in other States, for the purpose of drawing up a joint report to be submitted to the State legislatures. By such action it is hoped the labor laws will be made more uniform and the handicap placed upon States having more advanced laws regulating labor will be removed (p. 844).

A study of the comparative output of men and women employed on the same kind of factory work, carried on by two Italian experts over a period of 24 working days, showed that men produced their lowest output at the first hour of the work period, both morning and afternoon, while women reversed this, showing their lowest output at the last hour of each work period. A study of the production curves led to the conclusion that efficiency calls for shorter working hours for women than for men, with no overtime (p. 850).

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Cooperative Credit Movement in 1932

BELOW are given the results of an inquiry by the Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding the 1932 operations of the cooperative credit societies¹ in the United States. Wherever the State law requires these societies to report to a designated State official the data were obtained from that official;² in the other States the information was furnished by the societies themselves.

Data were thus obtained from 1,472, or 91 percent, of the 1,612 societies in operation in 42 States at the end of 1932. These had a combined membership of 301,119, share capital aggregating \$21,708,328, and a guaranty fund (to cover bad debts), amounting to \$2,110,815. The combined assets of the societies in the 23 States for which information was secured amounted to \$31,416,072.

The 1,345 societies for which returns were made as to number of borrowers had served 161,941 persons, while those reporting business done (i.e., loans granted) during the year had disbursed \$16,375,952 in loans. This was an average of \$16,475 per society, while the average loan was \$156. Nearly \$25,000,000 was outstanding at the end of the year.

These societies make loans only to their members³ and the latter receive the benefit not only of low interest rates on amounts borrowed but of dividends on stock held. The amount returned to members in dividends in 1932 by the 990 societies for which such data were reported was \$547,001, the rate of dividend ranging from 0.02 to 14 percent.

Table 1 shows the membership and resources of the credit societies at the end of 1932. Massachusetts still holds the leading place on all points shown in the table, with New York its closest competitor as regards membership, share capital, guaranty fund, and combined resources. Missouri, which as far as the knowledge of this Bureau goes, had not a single credit society in 1929, had by the end of 1932 a greater number of these societies than New York, whose credit union movement dates back to 1913. Illinois is becoming another important credit union State. In Rhode Island, while there is only a small number of societies, their assets average per society far in excess of those in either Massachusetts or New York. North Caro-

¹ Called "credit unions" in most States, but in Nebraska termed "cooperative credit associations" and in North Carolina "savings and loan associations."

² This was done in the case of Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

³ Although the credit union law of the District of Columbia apparently permits loans to nonmembers, this is not in accordance with recognized cooperative practice.

lina has had credit unions since 1919 but the movement there has not expanded very rapidly.

TABLE 1.—MEMBERSHIP AND RESOURCES OF CREDIT UNIONS, 1932, BY STATES

State	Credit unions		Member- ship	Share capital	Guaranty fund	Total re- sources
	Total	Re- ported for				
Alabama.....	40	18	¹ 2, 817	\$137, 009	\$5, 267	(²)
Arizona.....	2	2	170	10, 343	668	(²)
Arkansas.....	11	4	136	3, 615	121	(²)
California.....	51	32	6, 289	419, 256	13, 231	(²)
Colorado.....	6	2	247	7, 058	131	(²)
Connecticut.....	3	3	603	66, 334	2, 095	(²)
District of Columbia.....	7	5	1, 442	60, 347	1, 777	(²)
Florida ³	6	6	1, 012	111, 329	4, 279	\$126, 357
Georgia.....	44	44	7, 182	423, 521		611, 100
Illinois.....	108	108	22, 802	1, 215, 822	73, 936	1, 363, 975
Indiana.....	67	67	9, 728	442, 339	17, 611	615, 686
Iowa.....	85	85	7, 277	298, 644	11, 407	339, 381
Kansas.....	21	16	1, 947	68, 819	539	88, 433
Kentucky.....	24	24	4, 551	(²)	(²)	241, 575
Louisiana.....	8	6	1, 286	51, 991	3, 541	(²)
Maine.....	3	2	1, 409	56, 861	8, 231	(²)
Maryland.....	8	5	1, 961	96, 773	6, 387	(²)
Massachusetts.....	285	285	102, 423	7, 161, 347	856, 840	12, 521, 153
Michigan.....	40	40	6, 401	529, 053	15, 350	652, 259
Minnesota.....	101	101	16, 191	697, 471	39, 000	1, 170, 963
Mississippi.....	4	3	211	4, 112	60	(²)
Missouri.....	122	122	13, 467	837, 154	25, 527	939, 089
Montana.....	3	3	177	4, 789		5, 005
Nebraska.....	36	36	4, 705	126, 056	8, 041	239, 599
New Hampshire ⁴	8	5	⁴ 1, 223	52, 169	2, 854	156, 849
New Mexico.....	1					
New Jersey.....	20	20	4, 164	232, 398	10, 786	255, 841
New York.....	113	113	50, 719	5, 655, 309	789, 005	7, 563, 528
North Carolina.....	69	17	1, 212	54, 616	10, 746	(²)
Ohio.....	22	11	2, 568	126, 323	2, 135	(²)
Oklahoma.....	5	3	349	50, 191	1, 547	(²)
Oregon.....	4	3	625	42, 950	1, 421	(²)
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	398	17, 757	619	(²)
Rhode Island.....	16	16	9, 712	542, 028	78, 104	1, 982, 923
South Carolina.....	4	2	157	7, 133	830	(²)
Tennessee.....	35	35	(²)	462, 099	53, 685	602, 466
Texas.....	38	38	4, 175	213, 738	4, 241	285, 439
Utah.....	8	8	935	36, 766	845	42, 206
Virginia.....	33	33	(²)	451, 180	13, 609	580, 447
Washington.....	5	3	465	35, 256	2, 610	(²)
West Virginia ³	10	10	(²)	120, 207	8, 624	143, 024
Wisconsin.....	131	131	9, 983	778, 105	35, 115	888, 774
Total.....	1, 612	1, 472	⁵ 301, 119	⁶ 21, 708, 328	⁶ 2, 110, 815	⁷ 31, 416, 072

¹ 17 societies.

² No data.

³ Data as of June 30, 1932.

⁴ 4 societies.

⁵ 1,392 societies.

⁶ 1,448 societies.

⁷ 1,346 societies.

Table 2 shows the business done (i.e., loans made) by the cooperative credit societies in 1932, the amount outstanding in loans at the end of the year, and the amount and rate of dividend paid.

The largest number of loans made was in Massachusetts where more than 50,000 persons were aided in this way during the year; no data are available as to amount of loans made, but that State undoubtedly held first place. Of the States for which there are data regarding amount of loans, New York was far in the lead.

More than half a million dollars was returned to members in dividends by the 990 societies for which reports were received on this

point. In addition, the members who are borrowers also benefit by the low rate of interest charged, usually 1 percent per month computed only on the unpaid balance.

TABLE 2.—LOANS OF CREDIT UNIONS DURING 1932, AND DIVIDENDS PAID, BY STATES

State	Number of societies reporting	Number of borrowers	Loans		Dividends paid	
			Made during 1932	Outstanding at end of year	Amount	Rate (percent)
Alabama.....	18	¹ 3, 379	¹ \$225, 678	\$133, 934	\$9, 787	0.03-8.0
Arizona.....	2	149	12, 394	13, 017	782	7.0-8.0
Arkansas.....	4	57	7, 980	3, 498	215	.02-.08
California.....	32	4, 589	738, 830	³ 437, 476	20, 707	3.0-8.5
Colorado.....	2	115	7, 850	4, 172	221	6.0
Connecticut.....	3	5, 387	241, 891	62, 258	4, 218	7.2-7.3
District of Columbia.....	5	1, 464	117, 370	56, 488	3, 384	6.0-7.0
Florida ³	6	754	137, 438	113, 839	7, 088	⁴ 6.9
Georgia.....	44	(⁵)	(⁵)	454, 007	(⁵)	(⁵)
Illinois.....	108	12, 733	1, 836, 508	1, 143, 072	64, 906	(⁵)
Indiana.....	67	4, 267	470, 307	326, 681	11, 612	(⁵)
Iowa.....	85	3, 300	363, 592	253, 653	10, 732	(⁵)
Kansas.....	16	936	104, 439	60, 050	2, 989	⁴ 7.0
Kentucky.....	24	2, 277	(⁵)	(⁵)	10, 232	(⁵)
Louisiana.....	6	1, 041	116, 173	55, 426	2, 931	4.0-7.2
Maine.....	2	630	100, 057	102, 345	2, 778	5.0-6.0
Maryland.....	5	1, 491	104, 080	70, 205	3, 969	3.0-7.0
Massachusetts.....	285	51, 627	(⁵)	9, 492, 505	337, 806	⁴ 5.6
Michigan.....	40	3, 147	357, 431	501, 845	1, 994	.02-8.4
Minnesota.....	101	7, 603	991, 137	991, 137	(⁵)	6.0-8.0
Mississippi.....	3	98	8, 954	4, 271	(⁵)	(⁵)
Missouri.....	122	6, 288	214, 643	460, 045	(⁵)	⁴ 6.5
Montana.....	3	43	(⁵)	4, 880	(⁵)	(⁵)
Nebraska.....	36	2, 537	391, 192	198, 755	2, 983	⁴ 5.3
New Hampshire ³	5	⁶ 898	107, 377	130, 387	2, 724	4.5-6.0
New Jersey.....	20	2, 357	183, 978	86, 475	7, 478	3.0-8.0
New York.....	113	28, 995	7, 813, 942	5, 229, 130	(⁵)	(⁵)
North Carolina.....	17	889	⁷ 100, 825	145, 396	1, 834	6.0-7.0
Ohio.....	11	2, 179	178, 717	118, 590	2, 947	3.0-7.0
Oklahoma.....	3	308	54, 184	52, 884	4, 402	9.5-14.0
Oregon.....	3	445	46, 289	47, 839	2, 505	4.0-7.0
Pennsylvania.....	5	380	34, 978	17, 032	762	6.0-7.0
Rhode Island.....	16	3, 888	561, 474	1, 771, 331	(⁵)	(⁵)
South Carolina.....	2	98	12, 940	7, 054	481	7.4
Tennessee.....	35	(⁵)	(⁵)	548, 754	(⁵)	(⁵)
Texas.....	38	2, 722	(⁵)	249, 753	2, 275	(⁵)
Utah.....	8	⁸ 830	⁸ 151, 512	39, 660	⁸ 3, 793	5.0-10.0
Virginia.....	33	(⁵)	(⁵)	530, 380	(⁵)	(⁵)
Washington.....	3	398	59, 843	36, 806	2, 145	4.0-11.5
West Virginia ³	10	(⁵)	(⁵)	125, 564	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wisconsin.....	131	3, 642	521, 949	745, 697	16, 321	3.0-9.0
Total.....	1, 472	⁹ 161, 941	¹⁰ 16, 375, 952	¹¹ 24, 826, 291	¹² 547, 001	-----

¹ 16 societies.³ 31 societies.³ For year ending June 30, 1932.⁴ Average rate.⁵ No data.⁶ 4 societies.⁷ 15 societies.⁸ 6 societies.⁹ 1,345 societies.¹⁰ 994 societies.¹¹ 1,447 societies.¹² 990 societies.

Table 3 shows comparative data for 1929, when the Bureau's last previous national survey was made, and for 1932. While the number of societies in operation nearly doubled during the 3-year period and the aggregate membership rose about 14 percent, a decrease was shown in all other points except amount of guaranty fund. As regards amount of loans granted, it should be noted that there was a decline of over \$8,000,000 from 1929 to 1932.

TABLE 3.—COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF CREDIT UNIONS, 1929 AND 1932

Item	1929	1932
Total number of societies.....	974	1,612
Number reported for.....	838	1,472
Membership:		
Total.....	264,908	301,119
Average per society.....	320	216
Share capital:		
Amount.....	\$24,065,407	\$21,708,328
Average per member.....	\$92	\$70
Guaranty fund.....	\$2,079,450	\$2,110,815
Loans during year:		
Total.....	\$24,548,353	\$16,375,952
Average per society.....	\$58,310	\$16,475
Average per loan.....	\$350	\$156
Loans outstanding at end of year.....	\$30,811,582	\$24,826,291

Table 4 shows averages of membership, share capital, and business done, for 1929 and 1932.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, CAPITAL, AND LOANS OF CREDIT UNIONS, 1929 AND 1932, BY STATES

State	Average membership per society		Average capital per member		Average loans per society		Average amount per loan	
	1929	1932	1929	1932	1929	1932	1929	1932
Alabama.....	98	166	\$45	\$49	\$10,692	\$14,105	\$90	\$67
Arizona.....	49	85	131	61	6,831	6,197	45	83
Arkansas.....	26	34	61	27	4,049	1,995	45	140
California.....	192	197	36	67	13,033	23,088	118	161
Colorado.....	459	124	102	29	131,277	3,925	212	68
Connecticut.....	277	201	133	110	150,320	80,630	102	45
District of Columbia.....	580	288	24	42	30,252	23,474	14	80
Florida.....	226	169	144	110	40,000	22,906	172	182
Georgia.....	180	163	47	59	25,577	(¹)	124	(¹)
Illinois.....	257	211	52	53	26,978	17,005	155	144
Indiana.....	203	145	66	45	15,045	7,020	102	110
Iowa.....	101	86	40	41	6,324	4,278	133	110
Kansas.....	60	122	12	35	957	6,527	61	112
Kentucky.....	168	190	63	(¹)	22,087	(¹)	190	(¹)
Louisiana.....	243	214	30	40	18,354	19,362	82	112
Maine.....	1,286	705	33	40	104,361	50,029	137	159
Maryland.....	277	392	34	49	9,296	20,816	80	70
Massachusetts.....	358	359	96	70	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Michigan.....	198	160	60	83	18,620	8,936	(¹)	114
Minnesota.....	208	160	37	43	(¹)	9,813	(¹)	130
Mississippi.....		70		19		2,985		91
Missouri.....	178	110	(¹)	62	(¹)	1,759	(¹)	34
Montana.....	150	59	20	27	7,500	(¹)	326	(¹)
Nebraska.....	147	131	21	27	13,250	10,806	143	154
New Hampshire.....	2,021	306	11	41	72,306	21,475	36	116
New Jersey.....	420	208	34	56	18,599	9,199	119	78
New York.....	565	449	143	112	146,920	69,150	439	269
North Carolina.....	54	71	32	45	6,470	6,722	116	124
Ohio.....	138	233	19	49	4,790	16,247	79	82
Oklahoma.....		116		144		18,061		176
Oregon.....	373	208	42	69	35,691	15,430	54	104
Pennsylvania.....	52	80	3	45	175	6,996	18	92
Rhode Island.....	1,007	607	63	56	75,548	35,092	233	144
South Carolina.....	98	79	50	45	10,668	6,470	148	132
Tennessee.....	201	(¹)	87	(¹)	39,733	(¹)	210	(¹)
Texas.....	62	110	19	51	1,314	(¹)	57	(¹)
Utah.....	111	117	35	39	9,013	25,252	103	183
Virginia.....	332	(¹)	35	(¹)	30,020	(¹)	93	(¹)
Washington.....	149	155	66	76	8,581	19,948	67	150
West Virginia.....	265	(¹)	36	(¹)	21,488	(¹)	139	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	189	76	98	78	29,591	3,984	303	143
Total.....	320	216	92	70	58,310	16,475	350	156

¹ No data.

The societies in the 19 States in which data were obtained from the credit unions themselves were requested to report any losses through bad debts over their entire period of operation. Those in 6 States reported that they had never had any losses through this cause, while 23 of the 102 societies reporting in the other 13 States had had bad debts amounting to \$2,907 over an average period of 4.6 years' operation. Of that amount \$9 was entered as a "possible loss" and the sum of \$646 carried as a loss by one society will, the treasurer reports, undoubtedly be paid as soon as the defaulting borrowers (railroad men) can find employment. The losses, by States, are shown in the following table.

TABLE 5.—LOSSES REPORTED BY CREDIT UNIONS IN 13 STATES

State	Number of societies reporting losses	Amount of loss reported	Average period of operation of societies
			Years
Alabama.....	1	\$20	5.0
Arizona.....	2	250	3.0
California.....	7	1,204	4.0
Colorado.....	1	¹ 9	1.5
Connecticut.....	1	20	6.5
District of Columbia.....	2	72	2.5
Louisiana.....	3	² 813	7.6
Maryland.....	1	91	3.3
Mississippi.....	1	15	2.5
North Carolina.....	1	20	4.0
Oklahoma.....	1	19	9.3
Oregon.....	1	184	4.5
Washington.....	1	190	8.0
Total.....	23	2,907	4.6

¹ Possible loss.

² Of this, \$646 will probably be returned when borrowers return to work.

Work of State Labor Offices in Behalf of Wage Claimants

SOME idea of the extent to which working people are victims of the failure of employers to pay wages earned is disclosed by a survey recently completed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Twenty States (including Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico) reported handling 69,921 claims in 1932. In 16 of these States a settlement was effected in 34,063 cases. The total amount collected, in 1932, in the 20 States for which data are available was \$1,445,544. California (which has a very effective law) accounted for by far the largest number of claims settled (16,517) and the largest amount of money collected (\$775,254). New York came next with 7,332 cases settled and collections amounting to \$202,638.

Although the average claim is small—\$41 in the 16 States reporting both number of cases settled and amount obtained—failure to receive compensation even in so small an amount often represents real hardship to the worker involved.

While financial reverses or other conditions incident to the depression were responsible for numerous complaints of nonpayment, the most common causes of failure to pay reported were: (1) Lack of understanding or disagreement as to rates of pay; (2) insufficient capital or insolvency of the employer; and (3) bad faith on the part of the employer.

The depression not only has increased the volume of wage-collection cases, many States report, but has made their collection more difficult. In other States, because of the decreased employment and stagnation of business, claims have fallen off in number.

The need for the enactment of adequate and forceful legislation in States at present without any laws on the subject, and the strengthening of the acts in those in which legislative action has already been taken, is apparent from the reports received.

There are comparatively few States having laws giving specific and adequate wage-collection power to some State agency. Some form of legislation regulating the payment of wages is fairly general throughout the United States and some of these acts are so phrased as to allow the collection of wages by State officials. In several cases the officials report that they have assumed an authority not specifically covered by law or granted only by implication.

The usual procedure is to try first to effect a voluntary settlement. Inasmuch as many of the labor officials have, as already stated, no real authority or are, as one report put it, operating under laws with no "teeth" in them, it is generally only as a last resort that recourse is taken to court action to compel payment.

The table following shows the claims handled and settled and the amounts collected in 1932 and the previous years for which the Bureau has data:

¹ This is the fourth such study, the three earlier studies having been made in 1920, 1926, and 1929. For reports of the earlier studies see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1921, June 1927, and October 1930.

WAGE CLAIMS SETTLED AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED 1920, 1926, 1929, AND 1932,
REPORTED BY STATE LABOR OFFICES

State labor office of—	1920		1926		1929 ¹		1932 ²	
	Number of wage claims							
	Claims sub- mitted or handled	Claims settled	Claims sub- mitted or handled	Claims settled	Claims sub- mitted or handled	Claims settled	Claims sub- mitted or handled	Claims settled
Arizona.....	(³)	(³)	236	110	642	276	2,450	1,127
Arkansas.....			297	146	404	208	322	158
California.....	7,603	5,362	27,813	16,121	28,419	17,966	35,400	16,517
Colorado.....	1,300	915	961	525	827	471	1,116	541
Massachusetts.....	733	344	1,947	1,947	2,501	1,688	⁴ 2,405	⁵ 1,675
Minnesota.....							⁶ 256	⁶ 102
Nevada.....	77	60	201	76	224	192	833	488
New Jersey.....	7	6	590	350	1,783	1,160	2,805	³ 753
New York.....	251	221	1,796	1,005	2,860	2,242	9,591	7,332
Oklahoma.....	1,326	1,193	188	⁷ 32	239		203	
Oregon.....	1,440	572	1,049	436	1,466	488	1,334	762
Puerto Rico.....	217	77	542	222	1,373	842	2,195	1,260
Texas.....			73	18		405	1,071	782
Utah.....			245	245	617	286	606	280
Washington.....	1,590	1,401	2,122	1,170	3,731	1,410	1,973	974
Wisconsin.....							⁸ 2,197	944
Wyoming.....	467	373		174	219	157	(⁹)	(⁹)

State labor office of—	Amounts collected							
	1920		1926		1929 ¹		1932 ²	
	Total	Average per claim settled	Total	Average per claim settled	Total	Average per claim settled	Total	Average per claim settled
Arizona.....	(³)	(³)	\$1,866	\$16.96	\$14,096	\$51.07	\$56,516	\$50.15
Arkansas.....			4,021	27.54	4,829	23.22	3,578	22.65
California.....	\$206,389	\$38.49	¹⁰ 976,368	¹⁰ 60.57	1,051,925	58.55	775,254	46.94
Colorado.....	33,642	36.77	13,896	26.47	10,821	22.97	12,063	22.30
Massachusetts.....	5,749	16.71	28,705	14.74	54,629	32.36	49,768	¹¹ 29.71
Minnesota.....							1,380	13.53
Nevada.....	7,500	125.00	12,784	168.21	11,746	61.18	26,947	55.22
New Jersey.....	90	15.00	10,863	¹¹ 31.04	24,252	20.91	29,458	¹¹ 39.12
New York.....			31,169	31.01	57,969	25.86	202,638	27.63
Oklahoma.....	24,850	20.83	⁷ 3,120	⁷ 97.49	10,490		1,839	(¹²)
Oregon.....	23,781	41.58	20,147	46.16	16,392	33.59	24,293	31.88
Puerto Rico.....	1,254	16.29	12,052	22.24	14,459	17.17	16,569	13.15
Texas.....					32,257	79.65	90,202	115.35
Utah.....			12,377	50.52	13,206	46.17	18,014	64.34
Washington.....	87,873	67.72	73,584	62.89	67,290	47.72	45,244	46.45
Wisconsin.....							35,276	37.37
Wyoming.....	15,204	40.76	8,594	49.39	5,748	36.61	(⁹)	(⁹)

¹ Fiscal or calendar year. Arkansas, Maine, and Puerto Rico, however, reported for fiscal year 1929-30 and Utah for 1927-28.

² Fiscal or calendar year, the latter in the majority of cases. Nevada report covers 18 months. Texas figure is an average based on biennial record.

³ No department of labor in 1920.

⁴ Claims investigated.

⁵ Claims paid.

⁶ Claims of women and minor males, exclusive of claims under minimum wage law.

⁷ Not including cases handled by telephone.

⁸ Includes some claims other than those for wages.

⁹ Not known.

¹⁰ Includes also amounts collected in part payment of claims still pending.

¹¹ Based on claims paid.

¹² Not reported.

In addition to the statistics included in the preceding table the following data for 1932 were furnished by the labor offices indicated: The Connecticut Department of Labor handled 393 cases involving claims amounting to \$32,488. The labor department of the Kansas Industrial Commission handled 94 claims and collected \$3,736. The number of claims submitted to the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry was 3,758 and the amount of wages collected \$32,308. The New Mexico State Labor and Industrial Commission collected \$13,032² in wages but did not report on the number of claims handled or settled. The Philippine Bureau of Labor reported for the calendar year 1932, 919 wage claims handled of which 368 were settled in favor of the workers, the amount collected being 14,858 pesos (\$7,429).

The Department of Labor of Illinois reports that wage claims coming to its attention are referred to private legal aid associations. The Iowa Bureau of Labor states that it has no authority for the collection of wage claims but has always made it a practice of advising claimants and daily directs cases to the Des Moines municipal court, which functions as a small-claims court. In cases outside the city each claimant is instructed as to his rights and the methods to follow. Many times, however, the claimants are not financially able to prosecute or they may not have the means to remain in the immediate vicinity long enough to have their cases determined. The Louisiana Department of Labor and Industrial Statistics appeals to employers to adjust claims and when unsuccessful refers cases to some attorney or member of the legal aid society or lets the claimant select his own lawyer. The Nebraska Department of Labor uses moral suasion to get employers to meet their obligations to their workers.

Wage claims are sometimes collected by the Department of Labor of Tennessee, but no data were supplied as to work done along this line in 1932.

The replies from the labor offices of the following States indicated that no wage claims were handled by them in the fiscal or calendar year 1932: Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. While some wage claims were formerly handled by the Maine Department of Labor and Industry, the attorney general has ruled that wages cannot be collected under the law providing for the weekly payment of wages. For the past 3 years the Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry has received hundreds of wage claims, all of which it was compelled to turn aside because under the State labor laws it was powerless to render any assistance whatsoever.

The Labor and Industrial Inspection Department of Missouri reported that it was not possible to answer the questionnaire because that office was in process of reorganization under a new administration. The Labor Commission of Delaware did not answer the inquiry of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, but the duties of that commission have to do mainly with the protection of woman and child workers.

While no direct report was received from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, in the November 1932 issue of Labor

² Not clear whether 1932 was the year covered.

and Industry, monthly bulletin of that department, it is stated that workers who had not been paid wages due them had been deluging the department with complaints. "In the first part of 1932 these claims were at the rate of \$114,600 a year. In the latter part of this year they are coming in at the rate of \$300,000 a year." According to the same source, the only effective procedure for unpaid workers in Pennsylvania is to enter civil suit; in most of the cases submitted to the department, however, the wage claimants have not enough money to do this.

No questionnaire was sent to Alabama, Alaska, Hawaii, and Idaho, as the character or status of their present State offices indicates that they are not engaged in the special activity covered by the study.

Legal Authorization for the Handling of Wage Claims

Arizona.—The Arizona Industrial Commission, in handling wage claims, has recourse to section 4877 of the Revised Code of Arizona, 1928 (p. 1103), providing that "whenever an employee quits the service or is discharged therefrom, he shall be paid whatever wages are due him, in lawful money of the United States, or by check of even date. * * * Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Arkansas.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics of Arkansas does its wage-collection work under an "act regulating the payment of wages earned and defining the duties of the commissioner of labor therein." This law (acts of 1923, no. 380) provides that "if either employer or employee shall fail to accept the findings of the commissioner, then either shall have the right to proceed at law * * *." When a wage claim is not over \$200 and the claimant files with the commissioner a verified petition that his assets, in addition to the wearing apparel and household goods of himself and family, do not exceed \$25, the commissioner may institute court action without giving bond for costs.

California.—The labor commissioner of California and his duly authorized representatives are empowered under section 7 of the State wage collection law³ to take assignments of wage claims and to prosecute actions for the collection of wages, penalties, etc., of persons financially unable to employ counsel in cases in which, in the judgment of the proper labor official, the wage claims are valid and enforceable in the courts; to issue subpoenas to compel the production of papers and records, to administer oaths, to examine witnesses under oaths; and to take depositions and affidavits in order to carry out the provisions of the act.

Colorado.—According to the Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics, that agency has no direct legal power to handle wage claims. Its activities in this respect are purely voluntary.

Connecticut.—The Department of Labor of Connecticut, in handling wage claims, utilizes section 5205 (acts of 1919, ch. 216) of the General Statutes, which provides that wages be paid weekly.

Iowa.—The labor commissioner of Iowa reports that his bureau is not authorized to collect wage claims but has always made it a practice to inform claimants as to the procedure open to them.

³ Acts of 1883, ch. 21, as amended by acts of 1919, ch. 228; 1923, ch. 257; 1929, ch. 231 and 1931, ch. 824.

Kansas.—The labor department of the Commission of Labor and Industry of Kansas states that there is no provision giving that department jurisdiction over wage collections. "Sections 44-301 to 44-312 of the 1931 supplement govern the payment of wages." Although the commission is without authority to prosecute, its annual report for 1932 shows that it used its influence successfully in numerous instances in collecting labor debts.

Louisiana.—The Louisiana Department of Labor and Industrial Statistics, having no legal authority to collect wage claims, acts "purely in a cooperative manner."

Maine.—The commissioner of labor of Maine writes that there is a State law requiring the weekly payment of wages but the State attorney general has ruled that wages cannot be collected under that statute.

Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry "is not vested with authority to collect wages and is not set up under the statute as an agency for this purpose."

The criminal statute in Massachusetts affecting violation of the weekly payment law, however, in its operation stimulates the payment of wages by employers who are neglectful in their attitude toward the statute. It is better to pay the wages when such an employer receives notice from the department of complaint for violation of the law rather than to face court action with a possibility of receiving a criminal record and having to pay a heavy fine. This process is often confused with the practice of collecting wages, a function not included in the jurisdiction of the department.

Michigan.—The Department of Labor and Industry of Michigan handles wage claims under Act No. 62 of the Public Acts of 1925.

Minnesota.—The division of women and children of the Minnesota Industrial Commission takes up wage claims under section 4050 of the General Laws, 1923, which provides that "The bureau of women and children shall have power to enforce and cause to be enforced, by complaint in any court or otherwise, all laws and local ordinances, relating to the health, morals, comfort, and general welfare of women and children."

Nevada.—The labor commissioner of Nevada collects claims under the provisions of section 2751 of the Nevada Compiled Laws of 1929, as amended by acts of 1931, chapter 46.

New Jersey.—The authority under which the New Jersey Department of Labor acts on behalf of wage earners dates back to 1899 (acts of 1899, ch. 38, as amended by acts of 1932, ch. 249) and reads as follows:

Every person, firm, association or partnership doing business in this State, and every corporation * * * shall pay at least every 2 weeks, in lawful money of the United States, to each and every employee engaged in his, their, or its business, * * * the full amount of wages earned and unpaid in lawful money to such employee, up to within 12 days of such payment; * * * any employer or employers as aforesaid who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, for the first offense, be liable to a penalty of \$50, and for the second and each subsequent offense to a penalty of \$100, to be recovered by and in the name of the department of labor of this State. On failure to pay the fine imposed, jail sentence up to 200 days shall be imposed.

New Mexico.—An act of 1931 (ch. 9, sec. 7) authorizes the New Mexico Labor and Industrial Commission to take assignment of wage claims and prosecute action for the collection of wages for persons financially unable to employ counsel.

New York.—The Department of Labor of New York handles wage claims under section 211 of the labor law, which provides that "the commissioner shall cooperate with any person having a just claim against his employer." Sections 195 and 196 of the same law set forth the methods and manner in which a corporation shall pay wages, and section 197 prohibits a corporation from making any deduction from the wages of its employees. Section 39 empowers the commissioner to subpoena and examine witnesses and records.

Oklahoma.—Although the Department of Labor of Oklahoma is not legally authorized to collect or force settlement of wage claims, it is instrumental in adjusting such disputes. It does not handle the money, that being paid by the employers directly to the claimants themselves.

Oregon.—Previous to 1933 the Oregon Bureau of Labor had little authority for the collection of wages, which was carried on principally through conciliation. A law passed at the 1933 session of the legislature, however, empowered the commissioner of that bureau to investigate and attempt to adjust equitably controversies concerning wage claims; to take assignments of such claims in trust for assigning employees; and to make complaint in a criminal court for the violation of the provisions of any law that provides for the payment of wages and imposes a penalty for its violation as for a crime.

The 1933 act also creates a contingent fund "for the purpose of paying expenses and costs of the commissioner's proceedings" under the act.

Philippine Islands.—The Philippine Bureau of Labor handles wage claims under articles 1583, 1584 (as amended by Act 3600), 1585, and 1586 of the Civil Code, and article 302 of the Code of Commerce.

Puerto Rico.—The Department of Labor of Puerto Rico quotes the following provision (acts of 1931, p. 182) as the authorization for its wage-collection work.

SECTION 20. The wage protection and claim bureau shall consist of a person in charge thereof, who shall be a competent attorney at law and a man of integrity, who shall receive, study, and decide all complaints and claims filed by laborers or employees, including domestics, against employers negligent in the payment of their compensations, per diems, wages, or salaries, or who have refused to make such payments. He shall prosecute such complaints and claims and shall institute proceedings, either civil or criminal, as the case may be, against said employers, where such procedure is necessary; he shall interpret and supervise wage or *métayer* labor contracts, and he shall act as a special prosecuting attorney in any criminal action that may be brought before the municipal courts of Puerto Rico by the commissioner, by the district agents, or by any other official of the department of labor, in case of violation of labor-protecting laws, and of all such legislation whose enforcement may have been entrusted to the department of labor. The commissioner of labor shall assign to this bureau such personnel as he may deem necessary to render this service.

Tennessee.—The Department of Labor of Tennessee sometimes assumes authority to aid in the collection of wage claims, under the provisions of the semimonthly pay day law (Thompson's Shannon's Code, 1918, secs. 4339 to 4342a-2a5). The representative of the department giving this information adds: "However, we are convinced that if this authority was assailed in court it could not legally stand a test."

Texas.—The Bureau of Labor of Texas reports that that State has no direct wage claim law but with recourse to the semimonthly pay day law (acts of 1915, ch. 25) that office effects settlements without

court procedure, as frequently employers would rather pay than be prosecuted.

Utah.—The Industrial Commission of Utah has a wage-collection department which operates under section 3076 of the Compiled Laws, 1917 (as amended by acts of 1921, ch. 67). This act defines the regular powers of the commission and reads: "it shall also be the duty of the commission and it shall have full power, jurisdiction, and authority: * * * 5. To do all in its power to promote voluntary arbitration, mediation, and conciliation of disputes between employers and employees."

Washington.—The Washington Department of Labor and Industries writes that it draws its wage-collection powers from section 7594 of the labor laws of the State which reads in part as follows: "* * * and when any laborer performing work or labor as above shall cease to work, whether by discharge or by voluntary withdrawal the wages due shall be forthwith paid either in cash or by order redeemable in cash at its face value * * *."

Wisconsin.—For many years Wisconsin has had a law providing for the semimonthly payment of wages, with certain exceptions (Wis. Stats., 1929, sec. 103.39), but the State industrial commission had no authority of enforcement. An amendment, effective June 19, 1931, makes it the duty of that body "to enforce the wage law and provides that in its discretion the commission may take appropriate action for the collection of wage claims which it deems to be valid and which do not exceed \$100."

Shortly after the new law became effective two Milwaukee courts held it to be unconstitutional. These decisions, which were based on the criminal provisions of the act, are in process of appeal to the Supreme Court. Partly because of these unfavorable decisions and partly because of the fact that the law makes no specific provision for paying costs and disbursements in cases in which there is no recovery, the commission has been seriously hampered in trying to administer the law.⁴

Wyoming.—The act which created the Wyoming Department of Labor (Wyo. Rev. Stats. 1931, sec. 109-1204) provides that the "labor commissioner shall see that workers are protected in the collection of their wages lawfully due." No legal means, however, are provided for carrying out this provision.

The labor offices of the following States which reported no wage collections for the fiscal or calendar year, 1932, also reported that they had no legal authorization for such work: Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, (Pennsylvania ?), Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Practically all States, however, have some form of wage-payment legislation.

Procedure in Handling Claims

IN LABOR offices which do not at once refer wage claims to other agencies, the initial procedure in handling cases does not vary greatly from State to State.⁵ Claims filed are usually taken up by correspond-

⁴ Wisconsin. Industrial Commission. Biennial report. Madison, 1930-33, pp. 48-49.

⁵ In California, New Jersey, and New York there are various branch labor offices at which workers may file wage claims.

ence, telephone, personal calls, conferences, etc. When cases cannot be adjusted by these measures further steps are taken, some of which are noted below.

The Arizona Department of Labor reports the holding of hearings in some instances in which settlement cannot be effected by more informal efforts, while in such cases the Arkansas Bureau of Labor and Statistics brings suit under the wage payment law.

In California, if the employer disputes the claim, a joint hearing is set at which both the employer and claimant are present, the employer being allowed representation by counsel. After the hearing the deputies decide whether the wages are due, and, if so, the employer is ordered to pay. If he is unable to do so immediately, he is given the opportunity to pay in installments through the district offices of the division of labor statistics and law enforcement, which forward the amounts collected to the claimants. Recourse is had to civil actions whenever conditions warrant such procedure.

The Connecticut Department of Labor frequently threatens prosecution when employers refuse to pay, but adds that it has "no real authority since prosecutors are unwilling to push these cases."

In Massachusetts when the employer fails to pay the wages claimed promptly after the department of labor and industries has taken up the case with him by correspondence, personal demand is made by a special investigator of that office.

Refusal or failure to comply with the provision of the statute is then followed by action in court. Here the rights of the employee are maintained without cost of such action to him. Much time is occupied by clerks in settling conflicting claims arising from disputes over the rates of wages. The interested parties, both employer and workman, are frequently brought to the office and legal requirements of the weekly payment law made known to them. This practice usually results in reaching an agreement and having wages paid. If it appears that the case does not come within the scope of the criminal law and the remedy is in civil action, the employee is advised accordingly. Employees affected by an abuse of the trustee process or the assignment of wages are given individual attention and the requirements of all the statutes in these matters are made known to them. This service is of much practical assistance to wage earners. Through the branch offices located in Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Lawrence, Fall River, and the department headquarters in the State House this help is at the disposal of wage earners in all sections of the State. To these offices attorneys send their clients to whom small sums of money for wages are due.

Failing settlement through conciliatory methods, the procedure in Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, and New Mexico is to start court action against the employer, while in Minnesota and Utah the plaintiff is referred to other legal advisers. In New Mexico, in court cases for the collection of wage claims, no attorney fees are charged but the claimant pays court costs.

In the State of New York workers may file their wage claims not only in the branch offices of the department of labor but also in many county offices and with sheriffs and justices of the peace who are provided with the department's printed forms. If no reply is received to the department's claim letter, a subpoena is issued calling for a hearing in the locality near the residence of the complainant and the defendant. Hearings are held weekly in New York City because of the many complaints filed in that city. The hearings in other parts of the State are held as soon as there are enough claims to warrant such procedure. If, however, the complaint is serious and calls for immediate attention, one of the department's investigators is sent

to look into the matter. If the department finds that the labor law has been violated prosecution is begun at once.

In Puerto Rico the majority of claims are settled administratively by the wage protection and claim bureau of the department of labor without judicial intervention. In case, however, payment is refused after such administrative efforts, the attorney of the bureau takes the claim before the court of competent jurisdiction under an act of November 14, 1917 "to determine the procedure in cases of claims for wages by farm laborers against their employers."

According to the chief inspector of the Tennessee Department of Labor "in most instances it is necessary that the wage claimer resort to an action in a justice of peace court in order legally to collect his claims against an employer."

In cases in which recourse to court procedure is necessary the Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics assists claimants in handling liens and prosecuting claims.

Although the Washington statutes provide for the creation of small-claims departments in every justice district of the State, very few have been created, and the wage-collection work therefore has devolved upon the department of labor and industries of the State.

A Wyoming law, approved February 4, 1933, provides for the informal hearing of wage claimants before justices of peace when the claims do not exceed \$50. A deposit of \$1.50 is required from the plaintiff in such cases.

In Wisconsin after the industrial commission has established the validity of a wage claim by means of a hearing and is satisfied that the employer is able to pay, and he still refuses to do so, the case is turned over to the district attorney of the county in which the employer resides to take action.

If there is no dispute regarding the validity of the claim, and the excuse is offered by the employer that he is financially unable to pay, no action is taken against him by the commission until such time as it can satisfy itself that the claim of inability is not justified. Unfortunately, such claims are justified in altogether too many cases. If the commission is satisfied that the claim is valid and that the employer is able to pay, the district attorney is requested to act. In Milwaukee and adjacent territory the attorney in charge of this work can take the claims into court himself and does so. He may call upon the district attorney for cooperation also. The plan outlined above is used for the State outside of Milwaukee and adjacent territory.

Causes for Nonpayment of Wages

THE most frequently reported causes for the nonpayment of wages which led to the presentation of claims at State labor offices, according to the latest survey, are the following:

1. Lack of understanding or disagreement as to rates of pay. (This cause was reported by Arkansas, California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Utah, and Wisconsin.)

2. Insufficient capital for business projects, financial reverses, or insolvency. (Reported by Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Philippine Islands, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.)

3. Lack of principle on the part of employers. (Cited by the labor offices of Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Minnesota,

Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Philippine Islands, Texas, and Washington.) The Connecticut Department of Labor makes a "rough guess" that half of the cases it reports involve employers who are trying to take unfair advantage of the present situation.

The Montana Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry writes that laboring men are so anxious to secure jobs that they are willing to work for very low wages. Certain companies have taken advantage of this condition to hire men, work them "just as long as they do not become too loud in their protest, and then discharge them without paying them anything at all."

Both the New York and Philippine labor officials emphasize as a major cause of wage claims the unwillingness of unscrupulous employers to pay any wage at all, while the Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics condemns the "villainous practice" of defrauding workers, and the Washington Department of Labor and Industries cites "the unscrupulous employer who has no intention of paying his employees, the fly-by-night merchant and the 'gypo' contractor." On the other hand, while the Minnesota officials mention some cases of fraud and those of Oregon some instances of unwillingness to pay, these apparently form no considerable problem, and in Wisconsin in only a small minority of claims was it found that the wage debt had been incurred with dishonest motives on the part of the employer.

Among the other causes noted, most of which were those arising from the depression, were low prices of farm products which made it impossible for farmers to pay their labor promptly (Arizona), crop failures (California), bank failures (Nevada), and poor business conditions (New York and Texas).

Effects of the Depression on the Handling of Wage Claims

THE reports indicate that the number of wage claims handled by State labor offices has increased, as an outcome of the depression, in Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Texas, and Wyoming. In Puerto Rico the increase has been especially noticeable in the wage claims of persons employed in general housework, laundries, restaurants, hotels, home building, and agriculture. The Nevada report notes a 100 percent increase in the amount of claims filed. The Oklahoma Department of Labor notes an increase in controversial claims, the workers being so eager for employment that a large percentage of them fail to come to an understanding as to what they are to be paid and are disappointed when they do not receive more. Michigan also reports that the average claim is smaller in amount. In New Jersey, on the other hand, an increase in the average amount of claim is reported due to the fact that the workers continue in their jobs even when they are not paid. The New Jersey officials note an increase in the number of bankruptcies; they attribute the rise in the number of claims to the employers' inability to meet their pay rolls, and state that in a large number of such cases the evasion of payment is deliberately planned. In New York the collection work has become somewhat more difficult, but the officials report that the greater efforts necessitated because of that fact have been attended with much success. The increased difficulty of collecting wage claims is also stressed by

the Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming labor offices, the Wisconsin Industrial Commission declaring that in many cases collection is impossible.

In contrast to the above, some labor offices—among them California, Colorado, New Mexico, Philippines, Utah, and Washington—report a reduction in the number of wage claims as an effect of the economic slump. In California, during the fiscal year 1931-32, the number of wage claims filed decreased 5.5 percent, while the amount of unpaid wages collected fell 25 percent, due in part to lower wages and smaller claims. Although fewer claims have been filed in Colorado, there has been an increase in the number of long-standing cases which should have been settled from 1 to 3 years ago. Increased difficulty of collection was noted by the Arkansas, California, New Mexico, and Utah officials.

The economic and banking conditions are cited by the Louisiana report as having been used as excuses for not paying labor by some employers who never thought before of not paying wages due and by others who had never had a bank account. There are also numerous employers who are anxious to pay their workers but who have had to delay on account of the industrial situation.

The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries notes a special type of complaint growing out of the depression, namely, that against individuals who because of unemployment in their own trades have ventured into business for themselves, taking small contracts, particularly for road and bridge construction or for altering or repairing buildings and other structures. Little or no capital and inadequate credit make it impossible for these people to pay their workers promptly.

The division of women and children of the Minnesota Industrial Commission attributes to hard times the revival of old wage claims—some so small that no attorney will take them, some so weak that the conciliation court counsels against filing them. "Up to 1931 practically no wage collection work was done by this office, all claimants being sent to the bureau of legal aid or to the conciliation court for advice. Because an unusual emergency exists this department has assumed some responsibility in aiding in the settlement of these wage claims."

Recommendations of Labor Offices

THE recommendations of various labor offices with reference to improvements in the matter of collecting wage claims are given in brief below. A considerable number of offices, however, made no suggestions on this subject.

The State labor commissioner of Colorado considers it desirable that he should be empowered to sue in court without expense to the claimant, the State furnishing a public prosecutor and making an adequate appropriation to carry out this procedure. He also suggests that it would be well for other States to establish a similar system.

The Connecticut Department of Labor has already recommended to the State legislature the enactment of a statute more comprehensive than the one under which it is at present operating and which would authorize the commissioner to bring a civil suit for the collection

of wages. The enactment, with one or two changes, of the "model statute for facilitating enforcement of wage claims"⁶ is advocated:

A very useful provision of such a statute would be the California requirement that any employee shall be paid his average rate of wages for the period which elapses between the time of withholding wages and their final payment. In California the delinquent employer is subject thereby not only to the serious penalty of the Criminal Law, but also the penalty of paying the worker for the time he has to wait for his wages.⁷

The chief of the labor division of the Department of Industrial Relations of Georgia advocates the establishment of a department for the collection of wage claims.

In the latter part of 1932 the Illinois Department of Labor had under consideration the question of submitting to the general assembly a bill giving the department authority in wage-claim cases.

The Kansas statutes provide that the county commissioner of any city may set up a debtors' court for the collection of wage claims not exceeding \$20. The small number of these courts and the rigid limitation on the amount of the claims have seriously restricted their effectiveness. It is suggested in the 1932 report of the Commission of Labor and Industry of Kansas that "each justice of the peace be appointed judge of a small debtors' court so that workers would have a judge available in each community to assist them in the collection of their labor debts."

According to the Department of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Louisiana, every State should empower its department of labor to compel employers to pay wages, and a public defender should be provided to enforce the law so that workers would not have to employ attorneys to collect their earnings. "If wages earned are to be paid to attorneys because of nonpayment, workers had just as well be unemployed."

The Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries points out that there is much to be done in perfecting the existing system for the protection of workers against wage losses.

It would seem that the jurisdiction of the statute might well be made to cover other fields beside industrial establishments. The worst type of offense occurs in private domestic service. These are not covered by the Massachusetts law. While it might not appear necessary to require the payment of wages weekly to such employees, there should be some authority they could turn to for assistance when they were not paid the wages which they had earned and have the protection needed under these circumstances without personal expense. Types of such cases include widowed women who are often compelled to do household work to earn a living, and aged people who seek such employment as a means for their support.

There should be interstate provision for the apprehension of employers who fail to pay wages as required by law in the one State and escape into another jurisdiction without discharging their obligations in this respect. While failure to pay an employee the wages he has earned is classified as a misdemeanor, there should be an arrangement by which States would cooperate in the enforcement of wage-payment laws, as they now do in the case of felonies. The importance of the laborer's wage in his home and its relation to maintaining a family in a normal manner justifies legislative action of this kind.

At the request of the Minnesota Industrial Commission, a bill was introduced in the 1933 session of the State legislature to create a

⁶ This proposed measure is published in the comparative digest of labor legislation for 10 States, prepared for Conference on Labor Legislation called by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, June 18-19, 1931.

⁷ Connecticut. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Report, 1930-32. New Haven, 1933, pp. 32-33.

new division in the commission, with an adequate appropriation; the duty of this division would be to advise wage claimants regarding their legal rights and to assist them when necessary in civil actions to recover wages due. The bill failed to come to a vote.

The labor commissioner of Montana reports that an unsuccessful attempt was made in the recent legislature and in the preceding legislatures to render it possible for the State department of agriculture, labor, and industry to aid wage claimants.

The labor commissioner of Nevada expresses the belief that the laws governing wage payments should be strengthened to provide more drastic penalties for failure to meet pay rolls. He also advocates the enactment of laws making mandatory the posting of a bond guaranteeing a 30-day pay roll for the maximum number of workers, in the case of a corporation without sufficient clear assets to cover its pay rolls.

In the judgment of the New Jersey Department of Labor, additional legislation should be enacted to facilitate the payment of wage claims, especially to overcome the employer's obvious defense that the claimed wages are not due. This is a civil issue requiring either that the debt be assigned to the prosecuting authority, with adequate legal aid to carry the case on through civil courts, or that the prosecuting agency be authorized to determine civil liability in such controversies. The latter procedure has been proposed to the New Jersey Legislature, to apply in wage cases involving up to \$200; the course of action in such cases would parallel that of the lowest civil courts under the administration of justices of the peace. Another provision included in the proposed legislation would give the department authority to oblige litigants to appear and testify. This is a great help toward the satisfactory adjustment of the controversy and, furthermore, minimizes prosecutions in court. The department points out that the situation is becoming worse as a result of financial conditions, the destitution of the wage earners making ordinary legal procedure impossible for them.

The New York Department of Labor recommends the passage of legislation for the better protection of the workers of the State, for example:

1. To cause employers of labor to furnish a bond guaranteeing the payment of wages or to show satisfactory evidence that such a bond is not necessary.
2. To cause a greater degree of liability to fall on the stockholders and officers of a corporation than now exists.
3. To make it a criminal offense not to pay wages.
4. To consider the pilfering of an employee's time in the same category as the stealing of one's property and to punish in the same manner.
5. To establish a minimum-wage law.

The commissioner of Oklahoma contends that the court method of settling wage complaints "is too burdensome, long drawn out, and very unsatisfactory." Workers cannot afford expensive legal proceedings to secure the wages they have already earned. He favors some simple, speedy, inexpensive system of arriving at the facts regarding these wage claims and the enactment in every State of a wage collection law modeled on the one in California. He also refers to the Massachusetts and Nevada wage payment laws which seem to him "very effective and desirable."

The 1933 session of the Oregon Legislature passed a wage collection law (acts of 1933, ch. 279) which the bureau of labor of that State

reports will be of considerable assistance to that office and to the wage earners. The bureau declares: "We certainly have a weapon so that the man who is able to pay can be forced to pay."

In the latter part of November 1932 the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry was giving serious consideration to the working out of the California wage collection law.⁸

In the annual report of the protection and claim bureau of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor, 1931-32, recommendation is made for various amendments to Law No. 40, 1917, under which wage collection work is carried on. These proposed amendments include provision for the inclusion of claims of employees and laborers illegally discharged, for more rapid action in collecting claims, and for the changing of section 10 to read as follows:

When a property subject to a share-cropping contract is sold, ceded, or leased to another person or sold on public auction in a judicial proceeding, the cropper may demand that he be permitted to harvest the crop corresponding to the current agricultural year, and the cropper may claim as his such work, plantings, or other things to which he may be entitled.

The chief inspector of the Department of Labor of Tennessee writes that the experience of his office in dealing with the matter of wage claims has led to the conviction that there is definite need for legislation in this connection.

The Texas Department of Labor "is fostering an amendment to the semimonthly pay day law which provides a semimonthly pay day for any employer employing one or more employees." The passage of this amendment will make it possible for the department to function something like a small claims court. Under the existing law, the semimonthly pay day act is applicable only when more than 10 persons are employed.

An adequate law under which the Utah industrial commissioner would be able to collect unpaid wages for employees was introduced in the 1931 legislature but was not passed.

The statute under which the Washington Department of Labor and Industries handles wage claims is declared by the labor commissioner of that State to have "no teeth in it." The department has no enforcing power, which makes it impossible in a large number of cases to secure for the claimants the wages due them. Adequate legislation to remedy this evil is essential, and in several past sessions of the legislature the department has endeavored without success to have such a measure passed. The commissioner concludes that "California having about the only real effective wage collection law (despite the fact that other States, like our own, have attempted similar legislation and have failed), it would appear that congressional action is about the only remedy."

The so-called "wage claim law" of Wisconsin, which became effective the latter part of June 1931, was a new departure for that State. As noted above, the work of the commission has been very much hampered by a court decision holding the penal provision of the act unconstitutional. That body reports, however, that some worth-while results have been obtained and that, as the weaknesses of the legislation are corrected in the light of experience, it may be hoped that a system will be developed which will be of value to the small claimant and involve no hardship for the employer.

⁸ Pennsylvania. Department of Labor and Industry. Labor and Industry. Harrisburg. November 1932, p. 1.

According to the Department of Labor of Wyoming, that office should be authorized to bring suit for wage claimants in worthy cases, especially where it is evident that it was the motive of the employer to defraud the wage earner. County attorneys should be at the service of such claimants. "A continuous wage clause should obtain."

Special Agencies for Handling Small Wage Claims

ACCORDING to the reports received, each of the following States has a small-claims court or system of courts: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa (municipal court in Des Moines), Kansas (a few small debtors' courts, limited to claims not exceeding \$20), Maryland (people's court), Massachusetts, Minnesota (conciliation courts), Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, and South Dakota. Several-labor offices stated that small claims were also handled by justices of the peace. In Arizona such officials handled claims involving amounts up to \$200, the cost of filing a claim under \$50 being \$1. In some communities in Michigan justices of the peace have assumed responsibility in small wage-claim cases.

The report of the standing committee on legal-aid work, submitted to the American Bar Association at its annual meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., August 30-September 1, 1933, shows that in 1932 there were 73 legal-aid agencies, including public defenders, in 60 cities in 28 States and the District of Columbia.⁹

⁹ For a summary of the report on the work of legal-aid organizations, see page 845 of this issue.

Progress of Minimum-Wage Movement in Mexico ¹

THE Federal labor law of Mexico, which became effective on August 28, 1931,² provided for the determination of minimum wages by special commissions to be appointed in each municipality (corresponding more closely to a county in the United States than to a city), subordinate to the central board of conciliation to be established in each State.

In conforming to this law, minimum-wage standards have been set by these special commissions in a number of municipalities, but out of a total of 2,664 municipalities in the country only 197 had been covered up to August 18, 1933.

Immediate Action Recommended by President

ON AUGUST 18, 1933, the President of Mexico addressed letters to the governors of the various Mexican States concerning the adoption of minimum-wage scales, as provided for in the Mexican labor law. He pointed out the penury of the peons, and the general low standard of living as compared with that in other "educated" countries. Calling attention to the disadvantages accruing if the fixation of the minimum wage was not effected simultaneously in all parts of the country, he recommended a figure for each State as a first step in a progressive increase, which should continue until the worker receives an equitable recompense for his labor, this being given as 4 pesos per day. He desires that the figures given be fixed as the minimum wages of the cheapest unskilled labor, other wages being made higher, as necessary.

The following table shows in column 1 the minimum wage believed necessary by the Department of Labor of the Ministry of National Economy, calculated as explained in a subsequent section of this article; column 2 shows the actual average minimum wage, by States, as shown by data collected from August 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932; and column 3 shows the President's recommendations which, it will be noted, are lower than the actual wage in five cases, and higher in all others.

¹ This article was prepared from reports of Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico, and William P. Cochran, Jr., American vice consul at Mexico City.

² A summary of the provisions of this law and a translation of the text of the law were published in U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 569, Labor Legislation of Mexico.

ACTUAL AND RECOMMENDED DAILY WAGES IN SPECIFIED MEXICAN STATES

[Mexican peso at par=49.9 cents; average exchange rate week ending Aug. 26, 1933=28.1 cents]

State	Daily wage			State	Daily wage		
	Desir- able ¹	Ac- tual	Recom- mend- ed ²		Desir- able ¹	Ac- tual	Recom- mend- ed ²
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>		<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Aguascalientes.....	2.77	0.61	1.00	Baja California, N.....	6.08	3.50	² 3.00
Baja California, Sur.....	3.71	1.80	² 1.50	Campeche.....	3.77	1.82	² 1.50
Coahuila.....	3.25	1.08	1.50	Colima.....	3.02	.70	1.00
Chiapas.....	3.13	.68	1.00	Chihuahua.....	3.30	1.22	1.50
District Federal.....	3.81	1.13	1.50	Durango.....	2.82	.93	1.00
Guanajuato.....	3.05	.59	1.00	Guerrero.....	3.21	.55	1.00
Hidalgo.....	3.32	.69	1.00	Jalisco.....	2.82	.63	1.00
Mexico.....	3.18	.65	1.00	Michoacán.....	3.31	.72	1.00
Morelos.....	3.49	.89	1.00	Nayarit.....	3.15	.80	1.00
Nuevo Leon.....	2.17	.96	1.50	Oaxaca.....	3.34	.57	1.00
Puebla.....	3.32	.63	1.00	Querétaro.....	3.32	.43	1.00
San Luis Potosi.....	3.20	.64	1.00	Sinaloa.....	3.26	1.09	² 1.00
Sonora.....	3.67	1.62	² 1.50	Tabasco.....	3.77	1.31	1.50
Tamaulipas.....	3.34	1.13	1.50	Tlaxcala.....	3.25	.70	1.00
Veracruz.....	3.52	1.07	1.50	Yucatán.....	3.62	1.16	1.50
Zacatecas.....	3.02	.64	1.00				

¹ Calculated by Department of Labor.² Minimum recommended by the President.³ Less than the actual average minimum wage.

The full text of the President's letter, as translated from the newspaper Excelsior of August 25, 1933, is given below:

THE NATIONAL PALACE, August 18, 1933.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

As the Executive of the nation, I have been deeply and constantly preoccupied by the impoverished condition of our working classes. It is on the national conscience, that the peasant masses mainly lack the most essential elements of contemporary civilization, as their level of living can be considered inferior to the one enjoyed in the majority of the educated nations. The field and town workers continue to be underfed; the quality of the clothing used does not even answer climatic needs; very rarely is there a small surplus for modest diversions, while the sum which should be had for emergencies, savings, and culture does not even exist.

At the present time it is not possible to accept the theory of the separation of capital and labor, as there has been imposed the truth of the community of interest between these factors, due to the imperative need of an equitable distribution of wealth, as generalized consumption is the only means capable of assuring the success of production. Therefore, the impoverished state of the working masses reechoes throughout business, making it small, reducing its volume to such a degree that technical organization of business is rendered impossible, thus isolating prosperity which is the result of large-scale production, and submerging us in the despairing invalidism which comes with confused and insufficient production.

The maximum revolutionary ideal being the happiness of every Mexican, it is the unavoidable obligation of the executive in my charge to give preference to the development of the different economic sectors.

We should see to it that our natural resources be rationally exploited, that they leave an equitable profit to the country, avoiding any immoderate exploitation which fundamentally constitutes a reason of unmeasured prosperity for the absentee, and a depression for the laborers owing to the miserable wages earned. I believe the time can no longer be postponed for the introduction of technical progress (advancement) in the industrial and agricultural enterprises of the country in the double aspect of systematized organization and greater production; but, as the cardinal object, we should pursue the establishment of better wages until we secure the effective and speedy raising of the level of living of the working classes as we are not now in that former period which required many men on starvation wages in order to obtain a scanty production; on the contrary, the success of the entire economic process now depends, in the final analysis, on the capacity of consumption of the great masses of the people.

The constant exposition of our ideology and the firm action of the governments of the revolution have secured that in some zones of the Republic fairly acceptable wages have been fixed; however, in general, we cannot be satisfied with the results obtained. The poverty wage still rules, and the national standard of living is so low that one may assert that our people have barely emerged from the lamentable position to which they were relegated during the colonial period.

I wish to emphasize the bitter reality contained in these two concrete facts: (a) In various sections of the country, tractors have been withdrawn, because it is cheaper to plow the land with the old Egyptian plow; and (b) frequently owners of droves of beasts of burden charge an equal or lower rate than do the busses or the railroad.

It is well known that the human being cannot readily compete with the machine, and thus the explanation of this anomaly is the inversion of a censurable factor—the exploitation of man. Only when a wage of 0.25 centavo or even less is paid can peasants compete with tractors, and mule drivers with railroads. However, the result of the conflict is fatal for the human factor, because the poverty wage compromises his and his family's very existence, making nugatory any hope of racial betterment.

The foregoing reasons having been duly weighed, the conviction is reached that it is now time to abandon the policy of indecision and resolutely to proceed to fix a minimum wage which will at least satisfy elementally the vital needs of the workers; but we must not lose sight of the expedience of the minimum wage's being fixed simultaneously throughout the country, without a single municipality's failing to comply with this legal precept, as any omission would cause an economic lack of equilibrium which could be taken advantage of by certain enterprises in order to make disloyal competition to the ones established in sections where a fair and equitable minimum wage governs.

If one wishes to fulfill, even slightly, the constitutional precept which gives the workingman the amount essential for the satisfying of the normal exigencies of existence, his education and his modest diversions, as the head of a family; and considering the prices of articles of prime necessity, we should proceed at once to fix the minimum wage in each federal entity, in accordance with the following table:²

It is necessary to make clear that on suggesting the immediate installation of a minimum wage of 1 and 1.50 pesos, I have the firm conviction that neither amount must be taken as the limit of the rising scale of wages, but rather that the following step in the scale should be fixed at a minimum of 2 pesos, the next at 3 pesos, and the next at 4 pesos, an amount which then would be sufficient to satisfy an acceptable standard of living, without prejudice to later increases as in general, and in normal times, wages should never be stationary and much less, should never be reduced; on the contrary, each time they should be larger.

It is fitting, also, to call your attention to the fact that, on determining the amounts of 1 peso and 1.50 pesos as an applicable minimum wage to be applied as shown in the foregoing table, it is not my intention to limit each State, as I leave to the good judgment of the commission to fix the minimum wage for larger amount in any of those municipalities where economic or geographic conditions indicate a need for higher wages than those which govern in many parts of the Republic. Also, I believe it pertinent to point out that the amounts of 1 peso and 1.50 pesos should be fixed as the actual minimum wage for unclassified peasants and workingmen, making speedy the rise in the fixing of wages for classified workingmen, miners, etc., depending on the productivity, risks, intensity, or preparation needed by the different industries.

In accordance with the Federal labor law, at the end of 1932, the minimum wage should have been fixed in the 2,664 municipalities of the country; but, according to information from the department on the subject, only 197 commissions have rendered their decisions. The North Territory of Lower California leads with a minimum wage of 3 pesos and the State of Sonora with one of 1.50 pesos.

It can be considered, therefore, that the provisions in the matter of minimum wages have not been fulfilled, and that, therefore, there remains pending this social need which must be satisfied as soon as possible, as it would be illegal and inexpedient to leave the problem unsolved until 1934, the date on which, in compliance with article 415 of the law cited, the commissions entrusted with the fixing of the minimum wage are supposed to hold another meeting.

In order to correct this deficiency, I am prepared to present to the Congress of the Union a project for the reform of the article specified, to the effect that the

² See column 3 of table on preceding page.

revision of the minimum wage be made annually, and that the abnormal situation in which the workingmen now find themselves cease immediately.

The minimum wages of 1.50 and 1, at least, are required with urgency, not only by the salaried human factor, but also by the agriculturists, merchants, and industrialists who are desirous of increasing the capacity of the national market, and in order that capital may increase in volume and the circulation thereof be speeded up, for the good of our economic régime.

I hope, with reason, that you will realize the enormous importance which the raising of the living standard represents for the working masses, and beforehand I believe that I may count upon your enthusiastic collaboration and effective influence, principally with the agriculturists and industrialists, in your jurisdiction, in order that in the State in your worthy charge the minimum wage specified in the enclosed table may be adopted. From the interest and special effort you may see fit to make, will depend the local success of this campaign in favor of better wages; it being my opinion that the fact that wage will be simultaneous throughout the Republic will do a great deal to convincing the managers and capitalists, and that they themselves will reap great benefits when the purchasing power of the working classes is increased.

As I am intensely interested in the fixing throughout the country of the minimum wage under reference and, this matter being of enormous importance to me, I very specially request you to keep me informed of the results of any efforts you may make in the matter, expressing to you my very attentive and distinguished consideration.

A. L. RODRÍGUEZ,
President of the Republic.

Proposed Extension of Minimum Wage to Government Employees

EL NACIONAL of August 31 carried an article to the effect that President Rodríguez had signed an executive order to the Ministry of the Treasury, charging the minister with providing in the 1934 budget for a minimum salary for all public servants of the Mexican Government, thereby putting into actual practice the President's recent initiative establishing a minimum wage in Mexico. There are employees of the Government in 2,032 establishments in various departments of the Government who will be affected by this order. The order does not affect the salaried officials of the Government who, the article states, are now being amply paid for their services, but it aids the laboring classes of the Government whose daily pay in some cases has been less than the minimum wage fixed by the President for those employed within the Federal District.

Method of Calculating Desirable Minimum Wage

IN CALCULATING the minimum wage rates (as set forth in column 1 of the table), which the Department of Labor felt desirable for the different sections of the country, the department used the following method of computation:

Size of family.—The basis is the family of five: The worker, his wife, one grown child, one small child, and a nonworking older dependent.

Food.—The number of calories needed per day for the family unit was set as follows:

	Calories
Worker.....	3, 601. 20
Wife.....	2, 444. 50
Older child.....	1, 525. 00
Younger child.....	1, 200. 00
Older relative.....	2, 444. 50
Total.....	11, 215. 20

This number of calories was obtained by the consumption of the following foods:

	Calories
Corn or tortillas (1,500 grams)	3,480.00
Bread (400 grams)	1,020.00
Beans, lentils, or chickpeas (350 grams)	1,270.00
Rice (200 grams)	690.00
Meat of beef, veal, goat, pig, or fish (800 grams)	1,600.00
Lard (100 grams)	840.00
Peppers, chile (50 grams)	18.90
Coffee (30 grams)	69.48
Sugar (200 grams)	840.00
Milk (1,500 liters)	1,005.00
Salt, fixed quota (1 centavo)	18.90
Vegetables, fixed quota (6 centavos)	362.92
Total	11,215.20

There is also an allowance of 2 kilograms (4.4 pounds) of charcoal per day for cooking.

Housing.—The average monthly rent, as determined by the *presidente municipal*, is divided by 30 (days) to arrive at the cost per day.

Clothing.—The following is the method of computing the amount of cloth needed for underwear of coarse, unbleached cotton cloth:

	Meters ²
2 shirts (worker and older relative), each	2.50
2 drawers, men (worker and older relative), each	3.00
1 shirt, wife	3.00
1 shirt, older child	2.00
1 drawers, older child	2.50
1 shirt, young child	1.00
6 diapers, each	1.00

All the clothing is supposed to last 60 days except that for the young child which is supposed to last 90 days. The amount of cloth needed every 60 days is set as follows for the various articles:

	Meters ²
2 men's shirts	5.00
2 men's trousers	6.00
1 woman's waist	3.00
1 older child's shirt	2.00
1 older child's trousers	2.50
1 younger child's shirt .....	.66
6 diapers	4.00
Total	23.16

This amount is multiplied by the cost per meter and divided by 60 to give the cost of the clothing per day, or 0.386 meter of cloth necessary per day.

For outer clothing, of canvas or duck or denim, the following is allowed.

	Meters
2 men's blouses, worker and older relative, 2.50 each	5.00
2 men's trousers, worker and older relative, 3.00 each	6.00
1 blouse, older child, 1.50 each	1.50
1 pants, older child, 2.50 each	2.50
Total	15.00

² Meter = 39.37 inches.

This is multiplied by the cost of the cloth per meter and divided by 90 to give the cost per day, or 0.16666 meter per day. For a percale blouse for the wife, 2.50 meters of cloth (0.04166 meter per day for 60 days) is allowed.

Every 60 days 2 pairs of shoes or sandals are allowed for the worker and the older relative and every 90 days 1 pair of shoes or sandals for the wife and for the older child.

Certain miscellaneous articles of clothing are allowed every 180 days as follows: 1 woman's shawl, 1 man's blanket (similar to poncho, worn), 1 hat of palm straw or felt, and 1 suit of common rough wool.

Hygiene.—The family is allowed one cake of soap (at 5 centavos) per day for the five persons and, presumably, for their laundry.

Each person is allowed three baths per month, or 15 in all.

Light.—The family is allowed 100 grams of candles per day, or one tenth of a liter of kerosene per day, or (where there is electricity) the daily cost of one light globe.

Entertainment.—Allowance is made for the cost of admission of the four older members of the family to some kind of a spectacle 4 times per month, or 16 of the cheapest admissions; this is divided by 30 to obtain the daily rate.

Unforeseen necessary expenses.—For these, such as the doctor and dentist, 10 percent of the total of the above items is added.

There is also added 5 percent to cover errors in calculation discovered after the figures were collected.

It may also be pointed out that where the workmen are not paid for their weekly day of rest the figures must be increased by one sixth, but this was not done in computing the figures given.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Purposes and Policies of Public Works Administration

THE Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, better known as the Public Works Administration, has recently issued several pamphlets describing the purposes, policies, functioning, and organization of the Emergency Administration, together with the rules of procedure prescribed by the President of the United States.

These rules and regulations control all contracts let for construction of public works financed under the act, whether Federal or non-Federal, and all loans and grants pursuant to the act. The act directs that the Public Works Administrator, under the direction of the President, shall prepare a comprehensive program of public works. This program is to be related to the reconstruction legislation of which the Recovery Act is a part. The purpose underlying the entire project is to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and conserve natural resources.

As the part of the Public Works Administration in this program is to provide employment quickly, it is not possible to await the complete formulation of the comprehensive program, but it is possible to select projects which will be consistent with such a program when formulated. The Administration, therefore, with a view to increasing employment quickly while reasonably securing any loan made by the Administrator, will aid in the construction and financing of any public works projects deemed worthy of inclusion.

The pamphlets describe in detail how loans may be procured and what rules must be followed to secure such loans from the Public Works Administration.

Labor Policy

THE policies of the Public Works Administration in regard to labor are as follows:

SECTION 1. (1) Opportunities for employment on projects authorized under the Emergency Administration of Public Works shall be equitably distributed among the qualified workers who are unemployed, not among those who merely wish to change one good job for another. (2) These work opportunities shall be distributed, geographically, as widely and as equitably as may be practicable. (3) Qualified workers who, under the law, are entitled to preference shall secure such preference. (4) The wasteful cost and personal disappointments due to excessive increase of labor in the vicinity of work projects shall be avoided. (5) Local labor required for such projects and appropriately to be secured through employment services shall, as far as practicable, be selected from lists of qualified workers submitted by local employment agencies designated by the United States

Employment Service. Highly skilled or organized labor shall not be required to register for work at such local employment agencies but shall be secured in the customary ways through recognized trade-union locals. In the event such highly skilled organized workers are not furnished by such locals within 48 hours after request is filed with them, then such workers shall be obtained through local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service.

SEC. 2. All contracts let for construction projects and all loans and grants pursuant to this title shall contain such provisions as are necessary to insure (1) that no convict labor shall be employed on any such project; (2) that (except in executive, administrative, and supervisory positions) so far as practicable and feasible, no individual directly employed on any such project shall be permitted to work more than 30 hours in any 1 week; (3) that all employees shall be paid just and reasonable wages which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort; (4) that in the employment of labor in connection with any such project, preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents, and then in the following order: (a) To citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the political subdivisions and of county in which the work is to be performed, and (b) to citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the State, territory, or district in which the work is to be performed: *Provided*, That these preferences shall apply only where such labor is available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates; and (5) that the maximum of human labor shall be used in lieu of machinery wherever practicable and consistent with sound economy and public advantage.

SEC. 3. (1) No convict labor shall be employed on any project financed in whole or in part by funds provided by the United States. No materials manufactured or produced by convict labor shall be used on any projects so financed. Violation of this rule may be notified by the agency of the United States executing the contract, to the district attorney of the appropriate district, who will proceed, if so directed by the Attorney General, to bring a criminal action for the violation of this rule.

(2) Thirty-hour week so far as practicable and feasible. This requirement shall be construed to permit hours of work per week as provided for any class of labor in the code covering such class, adopted pursuant to title I of this act. If the class of labor be not covered by such code, then persons in classes not covered shall be permitted to work only 30 hours per week. This requirement shall be construed (a) to permit working time lost because of inclement weather or unavoidable delays in any 1 week to be made up in the succeeding week or weeks of any calendar month, (b) to permit the limitation of not more than 130 hours' work in any 1 calendar month to be substituted for the requirement of not more than 30 hours' work in any 1 week on projects in localities where a sufficient amount of labor is not available in the immediate vicinity of the work.

It shall not be considered practicable and feasible to apply either of these limitations to work located at points so remote and inaccessible that camps are necessary for the housing and boarding of all the labor employed, and if so determined by the State engineer (P.W.A.) prior to advertisement: *Provided*, That in such cases no individual shall be permitted to work more than 8 hours in any 1 day or more than 40 hours in any 1 week.

Violations of this rule may be notified by the Administrator or by the agency of the United States executing the contract to the district attorney of the appropriate district, who will proceed, if so directed by the Attorney General, to bring a criminal action for the violation of this rule.

(3) Just and reasonable wages. Such wages shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort.

NOTE.—It is intended that schedules will be furnished the State advisory boards and the State engineer (P.W.A.) which will determine minimum wages.

(a) All wages shall be paid in full not less often than once each week and in lawful money of the United States, in the full amount earned by each individual, at the time of payment. There shall be no deductions on account of goods purchased, rent, or other obligations. Such obligations shall be subject to collection only by legal process. Any violation of rule 3 (a) may be notified by the Administrator, or by the agency of the United States executing the contract, to the district attorney of the appropriate district, who will proceed, if so directed by the Attorney General, to bring a criminal action for the violation of this rule.

(4) The contractor under any construction contract entered into by the Administrator, or by any agency of the United States, financed by funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Act, shall post in a prominent and easily accessible place at the site of the work a clearly legible statement of all wage rates to be paid the several classes of labor employed on the work. Any violation of this rule may be notified by the Administrator, or by the agency of the United States executing the contract, to the district attorney of the appropriate district, who will proceed, if so directed by the Attorney General, to bring a criminal action for the violation of this rule.

(5) If it shall be found by the Administrator, or by the agency of the United States executing the contract, that any laborer or mechanic employed by the contractor or any subcontractor under any contract financed in whole or in part by funds appropriated under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act, has been or is being paid less than is prescribed in the contract, the Administrator, or the agency of the United States executing the contract, shall notify such contractor or subcontractor to pay such laborer or mechanic all wages due him according to the prescribed rate. Upon 10 days' default on the part of such contractor or subcontractor, the Administrator, or the agency of the United States executing the contract, shall notify the district attorney of the appropriate district, who will proceed, if so directed by the Attorney General, to bring a criminal action for the violation of this rule.

Wage Rates

THE Public Works Administration has determined that for the purposes of setting up minimum wage rates the United States shall be divided into three zones and that in these zones the wage rates per hour to be paid on construction projects shall be not less than the following:

Southern zone: ¹	
Skilled labor.....	\$1. 00
Unskilled labor.....	. 40
Central zone: ²	
Skilled labor.....	1. 10
Unskilled labor.....	. 45
Northern zone: ³	
Skilled labor.....	1. 20
Unskilled labor.....	. 50

Accident Prevention

THE contract form issued by the Public Works Administration contains the following paragraph on accident prevention:

The contractor shall at all times exercise reasonable precautions for the safety of employees on the work and shall comply with all applicable provisions of Federal, State, and municipal safety laws and building and construction codes. All machinery and equipment and other physical hazards shall be guarded in accordance with safety codes approved by the American Standards Association, unless such codes are incompatible with Federal, State, or municipal laws or regulations. Nothing in this article shall be construed to permit the enforcement of any laws, codes, or regulations herein specified by any except the contracting officer.

¹ South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico.

² Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado, Utah, California, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, and District of Columbia.

³ Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oregon, South Dakota, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington.

Allotments for Public Works

THE following table shows allotments made by the Public Works Administration up to and including September 23. Both the Federal and non-Federal allotments are shown by types of projects.

ALLOTMENTS OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Purpose of allotment	Amount allotted
<i>Non-Federal projects</i>	
Model housing projects.....	\$32,932,000
Other buildings.....	4,268,500
Waterworks, sewerage systems, gas plants, power and light plants, and incinerators.....	37,541,620
Street improvements and paving.....	1,250,380
Bridges.....	45,886,000
Tunnels.....	37,500,000
Total.....	159,378,500
<i>Federal projects</i>	
Repair, renovize, and improve property and to carry on regular work.....	182,442,281
Research work and insect control.....	4,865,770
Highway construction, roads, trails, etc.....	53,659,450
Air fields and experimental work at Langley Field.....	296,000
Control of soil erosion.....	5,630,000
Reclamation and flood-control projects.....	245,804,114
Gaging stream levels.....	1,200,000
Work on boundaries of United States.....	1,528,000
Seacoast and harbor defense in outlying stations.....	6,000,000
Physical improvement in national parks and monuments.....	1,174,000
Rivers and harbors.....	73,699,700
Repair storm damage to navy yards, harbors, and Army posts.....	1,982,271
Construction of barge, dredging division, sea wall, and docks.....	1,525,000
Army posts, construction and reconditioning.....	54,709,358
Buildings:	
School and college.....	1,318,811
Hospital.....	5,372,051
Post-office.....	15,637,058
Office.....	5,176,180
Other.....	348,000
Repairs and reconditioning.....	510,118
By congressional and Executive orders:	
Roads.....	400,000,000
Farm Credit Administration.....	100,000,000
Naval construction.....	238,000,000
Subsistence homesteads.....	25,000,000
National arboretum.....	171,638
Great Smoky National Park.....	1,550,000
Total.....	1,427,599,800
Grand total.....	1,586,978,300

National Reemployment Service

THE United States Employment Service has been assigned a very definite function in the program of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. This assignment came at the very beginning of the new service provided by the Wagner-Peyser Act, and, therefore, the performing of this emergency function became the responsibility of the Director of the new United States Employment Service.

The special Board for Public Works, on June 22, 1933, promulgated a labor policy providing that (1) opportunities for employment on public works be distributed among the unemployed and not made an opportunity for a mere exchanging of jobs; (2) work opportunities be equitably distributed geographically; (3) preferences under the

law should be safeguarded; and (4) migration of laborers in quest of work should be prevented.

These led to the following rule which assigned a special function to the United States Employment Service:

5. Local labor required for such projects, and appropriately to be secured through employment services, should so far as possible be selected from lists of qualified workers submitted by local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service.

At the time this rule was made, there were only 135 free public-employment agencies in the United States. Yet it was provided that, in the public-roads program alone, funds should be expended in at least three fourths of the counties of each State. This indicated a public-works program in approximately 2,200 counties. Obviously, if agencies were to be designated from which contractors were to secure lists of eligible qualified workers, such agencies must be established in sufficient numbers to serve all the counties in which work will be extended, and these agencies must be administered by and under control of the United States Employment Service.

Since no funds were available for this emergency activity, the special Board for Public Works allocated \$500,000 to the United States Employment Service for the national and State administrative costs of furnishing temporary service. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration agreed to pay the operating costs of local offices where such should be needed.

In order to designate the temporary emergency nature of the employment work to be done, the name chosen was "National Reemployment Service." Furthermore, that there might be no danger of setting up a competitive agency, it was announced that where there is a free public-employment service, State or municipal, no reemployment service would be established.

The Director of the United States Employment Service appointed in each State a State reemployment director, with such numbers of field supervisors and office staff as the available work opportunities indicated would be necessary. The persons so appointed are now functioning throughout the entire Nation.

In each county where work opportunities are anticipated for the near future there is organized a county reemployment committee, comprising the chairman or a leading member of the county relief committee, a representative of labor, an employer, an outstanding civic leader, and the county engineer or other representative of public construction interests. As of September 9 plans had been made for 1,595 reemployment offices, 824 county committees had been organized, and 823 offices had been actually established. The program is proceeding as rapidly as seems consistent with careful planning for an emergency piece of work.

It is the purpose to make this reemployment service so efficient that it will demonstrate to the public the value of maintaining an orderly labor market. The temporary emergency nature of the work is emphasized, and all who are engaged in it are determined that the service shall, as soon as possible, be merged into the regular employment service as rapidly as States avail themselves of the opportunity open to them under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

As the public-works plans have developed under the direction of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, the labor

policy has evolved, and the latest statements of that policy are found in the form of contract published on September 7, 1933. Article 19 (b) of that contract reads:

To the fullest extent possible, labor required for the project and appropriate to be secured through employment services, shall be chosen from the lists of qualified workers submitted by local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service: *Provided, however,* That organized labor, skilled and unskilled, shall not be required to register at such local employment agencies but shall be secured in the customary ways through recognized union locals. In the event, however, that qualified workers are not furnished by the union locals within 48 hours (Sundays and holidays excluded) after request is filed by the employers, such labor may be chosen from lists of qualified workers submitted by local agencies designated by the United States Employment Service. In the selection of workers from lists prepared by such employment agencies and local unions, the labor preferences provided in section (a) of this article shall be observed.

Col. H. M. Waite, deputy administrator, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, has interpreted this rule as follows:

The contractor must secure organized labor, skilled and unskilled, through recognized trade-union locals. It shall be the duty of the union locals to furnish such qualified workers as they are requested to supply within 48 hours after request is filed by the employer. In the event, however, that such qualified workers requested are not furnished by the trade-union locals within the specified period of time, the contractor has two alternatives. First, he may continue to wait for such period as he chooses until the trade-union locals furnish the requested workers. Second, if he does not choose to wait longer he must secure the qualified workers he has requested from lists of qualified workers submitted by local agencies designated by the United States Employment Service.

It is our intention that the contractor shall secure all such workers as are not furnished by trade-union locals from local agencies designated by the United States Employment Service.

State reemployment directors have been urged to establish the most cordial relations with recognized union locals, in order that registration, classification, and placement of workers on public-works projects may proceed in an orderly manner.

Work of Federal Emergency Relief Administration

THE Federal Emergency Relief Act was approved May 12, 1933. That act made available \$500,000,000 to be expended through the States for the assistance of the unemployed through either direct relief or work relief. Of this sum, half was to be allotted to the various States on a basis of \$1 of Federal funds for \$3 of local money, while the other half was to be expended in direct grants to States whose relief needs were too great or whose financial resources too inadequate to enable them to meet the situation.

At the time the Administrator provided for under the act took office (May 22, 1933) it was estimated that some 4,000,000 families, representing 18,000,000 persons, were receiving relief from public funds. Of the \$100,253,444 of Federal money disbursed under the relief act during the period ending July 31, all but \$6,937,459 was on the "matched-funds" basis. Table 1 shows the number of families given relief during the 3 months April to June 1933, the total Federal aid disbursed for unemployment relief during the same months, and of this the amount that had to be matched (in the proportion of 3 to 1) from local funds.¹

¹ For grants under sec. 4 (c), to self-help organizations, see article on page 806.

TABLE 1.—FAMILIES AIDED AND EXPENDITURES INCURRED UNDER FEDERAL RELIEF ACT, APRIL TO AUGUST, 1933

Month	Number of families given relief	Unemployment relief from Federal funds			Total expenditures for relief, from Federal, State, and local funds
		Matched allotments	Outright grants	Total	
April 1933.....	4,458,736				\$72,544,919
May 1933.....	4,225,385	\$32,600,019		\$32,600,019	70,340,275
June 1933.....	3,775,614	18,123,283	\$808,429	18,931,712	66,182,186
July 1933.....	² 1,432,159	42,592,683	6,129,030	48,721,713	(¹)
August 1933.....	² 1,390,655	(¹)	(¹)	49,882,034	(¹)

¹ Data not available.² 102 urban localities only.

Table 2 shows preliminary figures for 102 urban localities, covering number of persons given relief and expenditures therefor during July and August 1933.

TABLE 2.—TREND OF URBAN RELIEF FROM JULY TO AUGUST 1933

[Based on preliminary reports from State relief administrations. Subject to revision]

Locality	Families and single-resident persons		Total obligations incurred from public funds	
	July	August	July	August
Akron, Ohio.....	7,493	6,914	\$159,231	\$156,000
Albany, N.Y.....	2,889	3,745	59,836	75,946
Albuquerque, N.Mex. ¹	457	727	4,066	5,262
Allentown, Pa.....	(²)			
Altoona, Pa. ¹	5,232	4,626	58,276	52,364
Asheville, N.C.....	1,869	1,860	19,004	18,938
Atlanta, Ga. ¹	10,807	10,565	129,710	137,584
Baltimore, Md.....	23,635	23,384	616,117	781,476
Berkeley, Calif.....	(²)			
Bethlehem, Pa. ¹	5,252	4,757	66,121	70,119
Birmingham, Ala. ¹	19,313	18,837	135,689	155,975
Boise, Idaho.....	710	700	5,600	3,776
Boston, Mass.....	(²)			
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2,750	2,400	70,953	73,196
Brockton, Mass.....	(²)			
Buffalo, N.Y.....	24,330	24,305	746,538	694,100
Burlington, Vt.....	(²)			
Butte, Mont. ¹	4,159	4,182	47,024	60,623
Cambridge, Mass.....	(²)			
Canton, Ohio.....	3,903	3,650	50,721	54,000
Casper, Wyo.....	(²)			
Charleston, S.C. ¹	5,963	6,217	59,395	69,395
Charleston, W.Va.....	2,855	2,586	38,019	33,215
Charlotte, N.C.....	4,230	3,508	38,415	24,876
Chester, Pa. ¹	6,440	4,535	95,904	83,349
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	(²)			
Chicago, Ill. ¹	170,000	150,000	4,307,000	4,650,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	22,324	21,600	541,112	539,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	42,887	41,500	968,600	1,005,700
Columbus, Ohio.....	12,418	11,467	231,455	225,894
Dallas, Tex. ¹	11,189	12,095	179,152	165,768
Dayton, Ohio.....	7,522	7,400	140,560	137,000
Denver, Colo.....	11,760	11,463	174,366	168,707
Des Moines, Iowa ¹	5,012	5,049	71,419	77,407
Detroit, Mich.....	44,029	43,200	1,225,138	1,256,970

¹ Figures shown for these cities are those reported for the entire county in which the city is located. The figures shown for Gary, Ind., are those reported for North and Calumet Townships.

² No report received.³ Comparable figures not received.

TABLE 2.—TREND OF URBAN RELIEF FROM JULY TO AUGUST 1933—Continued

Locality	Families and single-resident persons		Total obligations incurred from public funds	
	July	August	July	August
Duluth, Minn. ¹	7,995	8,150	\$122,473	\$140,200
El Paso, Tex. ¹	5,412	5,865	44,666	47,915
Erie, Pa.	(²)			
Evansville, Ind. ¹	4,406	4,362	62,279	57,000
Fall River, Mass.	(²)			
Fargo, N. Dak. ¹	354	321	7,087	4,011
Flint, Mich.	3,653	2,460	74,537	73,140
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4,780	4,680	72,011	77,637
Fort Worth, Tex. ¹	13,381	9,420	96,539	72,800
Fresno, Calif.	(³)			
Gary, Ind. ¹	9,918	7,847	139,027	113,629
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,949	6,282	118,445	118,828
Greensboro, N. C.	1,901	1,845	29,605	26,118
Harrisburg, Pa.	(²)			
Hartford, Conn.	3,934	3,741	99,040	96,866
Houston, Tex. ¹	12,930	12,850	149,506	159,736
Huntington, W. Va.	5,280	5,984	66,438	62,770
Indianapolis, Ind. ¹	11,420	10,480	126,514	128,192
Jackson, Miss.	1,814	1,861	15,861	20,661
Jacksonville, Fla. ¹	18,263	19,376	82,059	98,904
Jersey City, N. J.	7,630	7,416	143,257	145,627
Kansas City, Kans. ¹	5,725	5,350	51,990	43,998
Kansas City, Mo.	(³)			
Kenosha, Wis. ¹	3,478	3,721	94,892	108,444
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	4,052	3,924	29,735	27,321
Lancaster, Pa.	(²)			
Lawrence, Mass.	(²)			
Little Rock, Ark.	(²)			
Los Angeles, Calif. ¹	123,770	132,829	2,204,122	2,668,590
Louisville, Ky.	1,966	2,335	40,073	54,133
Lowell, Mass.	(²)			
Lynn, Mass.	(²)			
Madison, Wis. ¹	2,975	2,899	86,999	85,825
Malden, Mass.	(²)			
Manchester, N. H.	2,439	1,467	22,694	18,972
Memphis, Tenn. ¹	7,713	6,317	66,666	58,940
Miami, Fla. ¹	10,290	11,425	71,473	83,183
Milwaukee, Wis. ¹	29,361	25,443	666,613	650,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,414	13,632	249,831	262,069
Mobile, Ala. ¹	3,285	7,214	20,692	51,843
Nashua, N. H.	790	670	15,213	15,000
Nashville, Tenn. ¹	2,099	1,905	26,185	25,112
New Bedford, Mass.	(²)			
New Britain, Conn.	2,556	2,477	60,753	42,015
New Haven, Conn.	3,326	3,146	66,257	58,796
Newark, N. J.	15,607	15,466	369,808	452,041
New Orleans, La.	19,013	19,973	382,107	427,575
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1,941	2,130	60,481	63,000
Newton, Mass.	(²)			
New York, N. Y.	209,485	209,518	6,615,723	6,919,400
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	(²)			
Norfolk, Va.	(²)			
Oakland, Calif.	(²)			
Oklahoma City, Okla.	(²)			
Omaha, Neb.	4,238	5,831	12,828	14,473
Oranges, The, N. J.	1,370	1,121	35,261	30,521
Philadelphia, Pa.	70,612	67,000	1,171,235	1,233,149
Phoenix, Ariz.	5,553	5,026	50,230	48,511
Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	73,797	70,100	1,000,967	1,087,733
Pocatello, Idaho.	640	695	5,526	12,248

¹ Figures shown for these cities are those reported for the entire county in which the city is located. The figures shown for Gary, Ind., are those reported for North and Calumet Townships.

² No report received.

³ Comparable figures not received.

TABLE 2.—TREND OF URBAN RELIEF FROM JULY TO AUGUST 1933—Continued

Locality	Families and single-resident persons		Total obligations incurred from public funds	
	July	August	July	August
Pontiac, Mich.	2, 179	2, 162	\$46, 566	\$46, 045
Portland, Maine	1, 149	1, 331	38, 830	39, 671
Portland, Oreg. ¹	14, 734	13, 576	263, 152	179, 757
Providence, R.I.	7, 272	6, 721	182, 014	174, 548
Racine, Wis. ¹	4, 642	4, 228	94, 395	96, 416
Reading, Pa. ¹	12, 705	14, 932	157, 688	211, 284
Reno, Nev.	(²)			
Richmond, Va.	6, 435	4, 041	50, 066	44, 273
Roanoke, Va.	1, 088	922	10, 929	11, 672
Rochester, N.Y.	(²)			
Sacramento, Calif.	(²)			
Saginaw, Mich.	1, 951	1, 713	22, 298	22, 186
Salt Lake City, Utah ¹	10, 053	11, 821	101, 886	126, 891
San Antonio, Tex. ¹	15, 175	14, 394	89, 427	142, 073
San Diego, Calif.	(²)			
San Francisco, Calif.	(²)			
Scranton, Pa.	(²)			
Seattle, Wash.	19, 321	12, 050	274, 558	178, 150
Sharon, Pa.	(²)			
Shreveport, La. ¹	2, 630	2, 859	34, 613	39, 272
Sioux City, Iowa ¹	2, 706	3, 000	43, 921	43, 092
Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	902	1, 184	13, 918	20, 279
Somerville, Mass.	(²)			
South Bend, Ind.	5, 974	5, 540	98, 484	87, 118
Springfield, Ill. ¹	3, 700	3, 500	28, 400	27, 200
Springfield, Mass.	(²)			
Springfield, Ohio.	2, 140	2, 360	23, 267	35, 261
St. Louis, Mo.	27, 224	28, 000	528, 551	700, 000
St. Paul, Minn. ¹	10, 686	10, 277	172, 649	178, 042
Syracuse, N.Y.	9, 299	9, 458	326, 603	297, 946
Tacoma, Wash.	6, 261	5, 545	97, 101	78, 444
Terre Haute, Ind. ¹	3, 988	3, 892	31, 074	31, 607
Toledo, Ohio.	14, 810	13, 779	136, 229	171, 278
Topeka, Kans. ¹	4, 496	3, 952	25, 595	24, 712
Trenton, N.J.	3, 292	2, 600	77, 842	70, 897
Tulsa, Okla.	(²)			
Utica, N.Y.	(²)			
Washington, D.C.	10, 878	12, 956	218, 913	278, 867
Wichita, Kans. ¹	4, 307	6, 144	61, 632	73, 485
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	(²)			
Wilmington, Del. ¹	7, 302	6, 581	168, 099	156, 161
Winston-Salem, N.C.	1, 433	1, 533	23, 183	22, 054
Worcester, Mass.	(²)			
Yonkers, N.Y.	5, 033	5, 216	197, 805	211, 800
Youngstown, Ohio.	9, 442	8, 198	117, 760	130, 000
Total, 100 localities (exclusive of Chicago and New York)	1, 052, 674	1, 031, 137	18, 061, 844	19, 146, 647
Total, 102 localities.	1, 432, 159	1, 390, 655	28, 984, 567	30, 716, 047

¹ Figures shown for these cities are those reported for the entire county in which the city is located. The figures shown for Gray, Ind., are those reported for North and Calumet Townships.

² No report received.

³ Comparable figures not received.

Public funds are to be used to reduce the oversupply of certain food-stuffs and at the same time assist in the feeding of destitute unemployed now on relief. Thus, some 100,000,000 pounds of cured pork have been acquired by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from the surplus hogs purchased by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The meat will go to the various State relief administrations for distribution to the unemployed on their relief rolls. Additional products under consideration for similar handling include

among others, beef, dairy and poultry products, and products of cotton and cottonseed.

A number of important statements of policy have been issued by the Administrator. One of these, of special importance to labor, held that relief may be furnished from Federal funds to families of strikers in labor disputes (unless the Department of Labor determines that the strike is unreasonable and unjustified), if careful investigation shows that "their resources are not sufficient to meet emergency needs."

Under regulation no. 7, Federal funds may be used to provide medical, dental, and nursing service to ill unemployed who are receiving relief from Federal grants.

The rate of 30 cents an hour has been fixed by the Administrator as the minimum rate to be paid on relief works using Federal grants; if the local prevailing rate is higher than 30 cents, the prevailing rate is to be paid. The working hours on relief projects are set at not more than 8 per day and 35 per week for physical labor, and not more than 8 per day and 40 per week for clerical work. Children under 16 may not be employed on such projects.

Also of importance in the labor field was the agreement arrived at between the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Labor regarding the assisted passage of aliens wishing to return to their native country to live. Under the agreement the Immigration and Naturalization Service will make the preliminary investigation and will supervise their journey there, while the Relief Administration will assist in financing the cost of travel.

Grants Under Relief Act to Self-Help Organizations

THE Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 (Public No. 15, 73d Cong.) provided in section 4 (c) for outright grants of Federal money for assistance to "cooperative and self-help associations for the barter of goods and services."

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has ruled that applications for such grants must have the approval of the State relief administration and of the Governor of the State. The funds cannot be used for purely relief purposes nor for the purchase of consumable goods, but must be used as working capital for productive purposes.

Up to the end of September 1933 the Federal Relief Administration had approved such grants for specified self-help groups in six States, in a total amount of \$66,000. The table following shows these grants, their purpose in each case, and the organization to which the funds were allotted.

GRANTS MADE TO SELF-HELP ORGANIZATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED UNDER FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT, UP TO END OF SEPTEMBER 1933

State and organization for which money was allotted	Date of grant	Purpose for which granted	Amount granted
California:			
State Relief Administration.....	Aug. 16	Gasoline and oil.....	\$10,000
Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association of Los Angeles County.	Aug. 29	Working capital, gasoline, staple groceries.	30,000
Indiana: Allen County Scrip and Barter Association, Fort Wayne.	do	Canning operations.....	7,000
Michigan: Community Cooperative Industries, Inc., Lansing.	Aug. 11	Liquid fund to offset face value of scrip.	6,500
Ohio: Cooperative Production Units, Dayton....	Aug. 29	Immediate expenses.....	5,000
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Barter Association, Inc., Philadelphia.	Aug. 11	Canning operations.....	5,500
Virginia: Citizens' Service Exchange, Richmond.	¹ Aug. 2	do.....	2,000
Total.....			66,000

¹ But final action still pending.

Revised Regulations Governing Grants to Self-Help Organizations of Unemployed

THE September 1933 issue of the Monthly Labor Review contained the regulations issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the guidance of State relief administrations and of cooperative groups desiring to make application for a grant under the Relief Act of 1933. Since that time both the regulations and the questionnaire required to be submitted by the self-help groups have been revised; they are reproduced in their final form, below.

Revised Rules on Self-Help and Cooperative Grants

UNDER subsection (c) of section 4 of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 the Administrator is empowered "to aid in assisting cooperative and self-help associations for the barter of goods and services." The following rules and regulations governing this section have been drawn up by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration:

1. Application is made by the cooperative filing with the State relief administration or its appointed agencies or local committees, as the State relief administration may direct, answers to the questionnaire, Federal Emergency Relief Administration form no. 12, revised. This should be answered as completely as possible and should be filed in duplicate so that one copy may be held in file by the State administration and one copy forwarded to Washington with the formal application of the Governor of the State.

2. All applications for Federal grants must be made through the State relief administration and receive its formal approval. The State administration forwards the application of the cooperative, together with a copy of its own resolution of approval and a formal application of the Governor of the State, to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for consideration. No funds shall be disbursed on account of any such grant in advance of the approval of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

3. It is to be definitely understood that expenditures on any of these units are to be considered as experimental ones, and until such units prove that they have actually reduced the relief expense, and at the same time given adequate relief, or prevented a rise in the relief expense they shall be considered in this experimental light.

4. Upon the approval of the State relief administration and the request by it for funds to establish the cooperative unit and after approval by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, funds will be forwarded to the State relief administration which will be over and above the regular relief appropriation. These funds shall be earmarked for the specific purpose of aiding the cooperative unit.

5. If any State relief administration wishes to make an experiment of its own without using an already existing cooperative unit, such application will of course be given immediate consideration upon the filing of the plan of organization with this office.

6. The State relief administration is advised to keep in as close touch as possible with any unit that is aided under its recommendation. It should require monthly reports from the unit aided on expenditures of funds and on the progress being made. These reports should be on file with both the State administration and the Federal administration.

A State having a number of self-help and cooperative groups will frequently find it wise to place the responsibility of contact with them in the hands of a single member of its staff. Such a specialist, whose designation or appointment is subject to the approval of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, should be a person who has some acquaintance with the field of economics and social problems; who has specific business experience and is able to form a sound opinion upon business problems; and finally, who has expressed interest in and given prior public evidence of friendliness toward cooperative and self-help groups.

7. As to each application, the Federal administration requests the State administration for advice as to the quality of the administrative personnel, its integrity and its ability; and the sympathy and cooperation of the community in which the unit wishes to operate. As to the other answers to the questionnaire the Federal administration feels that the State administration will have performed its duty and discharged its responsibility with the check-up of accuracy.

8. Any grant made to a cooperative should be for those of its activities that are supplemental to the other means of support of its members. It is expected that a substantial proportion of the members shall be persons theretofore on relief, eligible to relief, or prospectively eligible if it were not for their membership in the cooperative.

Funds resultant from Federal grants should not be used for the bulk purchase of commodities for distribution to members in the discharge of direct relief. In any case where it seems desirable to the local relief agency that the cooperative shall make bulk purchase for the direct relief of its members, local, or local and State funds must, in general, be used for this purpose. Funds from a Federal grant above the regular relief appropriation can only be included by special arrangement which must be well justified, both by the local agency and the State administration.

In general, funds granted from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for cooperatives should be used for working capital for the purchase of mobile or short-lived equipment, for tools, for gasoline, canning equipment, cans, and any other of the items commonly included in the working capital of such an enterprise. This is not intended to be a rigorous statement of limitations, but should serve as an indication of the way Federal moneys should be spent. No Federal funds should be invested in permanent plant or land, although Federal funds may be used for advantageous leaseholds for temporary use.

To sum up: If we classify the property of a cooperative as (1) consumable goods, (2) working or circulating capital and (3) long-term investment, Federal funds should be used only for (2) working capital.

9. The cooperative must indicate that it has adequate accounting facilities and set-up, and should agree to furnish to the State relief administration such reports as are necessary to evidence its proper use of the Federal grant. In event of change of management after the grant is made, immediate information should be given to the State relief administration covering such changes, together with a statement of experience and qualifications of any person newly elected or appointed. Whenever possible, it would be well for the governing body of the cooperative to discuss the proposed changes in managerial personnel with a representative of the State relief administration in advance of such a change.

No part of a Federal grant shall be used as a cash payment of salaries to managing personnel. This should not serve as a barrier to the payment of such salaries from local or privately raised funds. In grants below \$10,000, funds to the extent of 2 percent of any Federal grant may, if necessary, be used for professional accounting services. In grants above that amount, proportionately smaller limits shall be set.

10. The cooperative must undertake to exercise extreme care that its operation shall not in any way reduce the wage of labor in the community in which it operates. It must agree to pay its members at least 30 cents per hour in scrip,

book-credit, or kind, while the beneficiary of Federal funds. Unless it is sufficiently productive to make such return to its members the cooperative shall not be considered eligible to further grant of Federal funds.

It is the general intention that no goods produced by the cooperative under Federal grant shall find their way into the open market. No hard and fast rule can be drawn on this point because it sometimes happens that the goods exchanged by a cooperative for other goods that it needs, will after two or three such exchanges, be sold for cash. It is the intention that this cash sale, even when effected indirectly, shall be kept at a minimum. This general rule, however, does not constitute a barrier to the sale of products by cooperatives to local or private relief agencies. Such agencies should pay the cooperative the same price that they would pay in the open market, and may pay in cash or in kind; e.g., it frequently happens that the cooperative may return to the relief agency clothing in payment for cloth.

The cooperative, at the time of filing its application for funds, will have presented its major projects. It should periodically file with the State administration any new projects which it plans to prosecute. These should be filed sufficiently far in advance so that the State administration may advise the cooperative if the proposed project does not come under the conditions of the Federal grant. In such cases, a conference should be held between the State administration and the cooperative so that differences can be resolved.

F.E.R.A. No. 12, Revised—Information from Applicants for Self-Help and Barter Exchange Funds¹

1. How much money is needed? In installment or lump sum?
2. What is money to be used for? (Give as full and detailed information as possible on each project separately for which Federal aid is asked.)
3. Give sworn statement of assets and liabilities as of July 1, 1933, or as near that date as possible. (Certified copy to come through State to F.E.R.A.)
4. Administrative personnel? (List names, addresses, past experience, and business connections of principal officers.)
5. How long organized?
6. How many active members?
7. How many actually sustained in system who otherwise would be on relief? (Submit names and addresses of same for independent check-up.)
8. In what amount have relief costs been reduced?
9. In what amount can relief costs be reduced within the next 6 months?
10. What commodities are produced?
11. How is shelter handled?
12. Is scrip used? If so, submit samples of scrip.
13. How much scrip or book credit is outstanding? What is behind the scrip or book credit?
14. When was scrip first issued? Has it depreciated? How much?
15. How many man-days have been worked and compensated in past year? In highest month?
16. Has unit traded with other units? If so, state value, kind, and quantity of goods exchanged with other units.
17. How far apart are various other units traded with?
18. To what extent is community behind movement? Are merchants favorable or otherwise? Is organized labor favorable or otherwise? Does the State, county, or other local relief organization cooperate with you? To what extent?
19. Give dollar volume of business transacted for each month since starting.
20. To what extent would this appropriation make the system self-sustaining?

(Name of organization)

(Name and title of officer)

¹ Submit to State administration in duplicate. State forwards copy to F.E.R.A.

Educational Work Relief for Jobless Teachers

UNDER date of August 19, 1933, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration authorized the several State emergency relief administrations to employ on a work relief basis (1) teachers in rural elementary schools, and (2) needy unemployed persons able to teach adults who cannot read and write English. Federal funds may be expended by the States for this purpose, provided their plans are acceptable to the State emergency relief administration. Wages on such educational work are to be paid in cash.

The above statement and the following information are taken from a memorandum of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration dated September 20, 1933.

In planning and putting into operation this educational work relief, the State emergency relief administration is to be subject to the guidance of the State departments of education, which in their turn "will work with the smaller units in the State school systems or with other educational agencies."

The United States Office of Education and the Federal Board for Vocational Education have been requested by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to aid it on the educational side of the program. Consequently, State departments of education in formulating plans to present to the State emergency relief administration or when putting approved plans into operation may ask the assistance of the United States Office of Education and of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

State departments of education will follow the policies cited below.

A. With respect to work relief for rural teachers

1. Only persons certified by the State emergency relief administration or its authorized agents as in need of relief may be employed as teachers.

2. The amount to be paid each teacher so employed shall be determined by the State emergency relief administration, according to rules and regulations nos. 3 and 4.

3. "Rural counties" as used in the communication of August 19, 1933, refers to rural communities as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. (Towns having not over 2,500 people, according to the 1930 U.S. Census, are considered rural.)

4. Only school districts which, prior to August 19, 1933, had definitely recognized that because of shortage of funds they could not maintain the ordinary school term may employ emergency relief teachers. "Ordinary school term" shall be interpreted to mean the length of term the school was maintained during the school year 1930-31.

5. The number of months to which such districts shall be entitled to the service of emergency relief teachers shall be the difference between the 1930-31 term and the term possible to maintain with school funds available to the district.

6. Emergency relief teachers shall use the same buildings, equipment, and other facilities as would be available to a regular teacher if supported by regular school funds.

7. Only districts (State, county, or local) which have manifested sincere efforts to raise adequate funds for the support of schools may be granted emergency relief teachers. Any evidence of lack of good faith on the part of school districts, such as relaxing efforts to raise funds or shortening the school term to be maintained on regular school funds, shall be deemed adequate reason for refusing emergency relief teachers to such districts.

8. Subject to the above limitations, the selection and entire supervision of emergency relief teachers will be within the jurisdiction of those who employ and supervise the regular teachers in the same districts.

B. With respect to work relief for teachers competent to teach adults unable to read and write English

1. Only persons certified by the State emergency relief administration or its authorized agents as in need of relief may be employed as teachers. The amount to be paid weekly to each teacher shall be determined by the State emergency relief administration or its authorized agents according to rules and regulations nos. 3 and 4.

2. Only needy unemployed persons approved by the State departments of education may be employed on Federal emergency relief funds to teach adults unable to read and write English.

3. The State departments of education will be expected to prepare State-wide plans of organization by which adequate numbers of properly qualified persons who are competent to teach adults unable to read and write English may be employed for such work and for which proper instructional facilities will be provided.

4. Classes may be held during any hours of the day or evening. Facilities made available by schools, churches, clubs, or other agencies, if approved by the public-school authorities, may be used for this instruction, but the administration must be under the public-school authorities.

Unemployment in New Haven, May to June 1933

THE following provisional figures on unemployment in New Haven in the period May to June 1933, as compared with the same period in 1931, were given in an article in the August Mid-monthly Survey (New York), entitled "Ebb-Tide of Employment," by Margaret H. Hogg, of the department of statistics, Russell Sage Foundation. The earlier investigation was made by that foundation, the later one by the Yale Institute of Human Relations in connection with a more general survey of families in New Haven. Miss Hogg planned and supervised the employment section of the 1933 investigation as well as that of 1931.

CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW HAVEN, MAY-JUNE 1931 TO MAY-JUNE 1933

Sex, age, and industry or occupation	Percent idle from lack of work		Sex, age, and industry or occupation	Percent idle from lack of work	
	May-June 1931	May-June 1933		May-June 1931	May-June 1933
All wage earners studied:			Both sexes, in—		
Males.....	17.0	35.0	Manufacturing.....	18.5	38.5
Females.....	14.0	28.0	Construction.....	31.0	64.5
Males:			Transportation.....	12.0	21.5
14-17 years.....	39.5	72.0	Trade.....	8.5	21.5
18-19 years.....	29.0	54.0	Domestic and personal service.....	10.5	21.0
20-24 years.....	29.5	48.0	Professional and other service.....	3.5	14.5
25-29 years.....	17.5	30.5	All wage earners, excluding new workers never established:		
30-34 years.....	10.0	29.0	Males.....	18.0	35.5
35-39 years.....	10.5	27.5	Professional.....	7.5	20.5
40-44 years.....	11.0	27.0	Clerical and sales.....	10.5	22.5
45-54 years.....	13.5	29.5	Skilled manual.....	20.5	43.5
55-64 years.....	17.0	35.5	Semiskilled.....	20.0	41.5
65 years and over.....	15.5	37.5	Unskilled.....	24.5	44.5
			Females.....	11.5	24.0

NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted During September 1933

IN THIS article the labor provisions in codes of fair competition approved by the National Recovery Administration during the month of September are summarized briefly. Similar summaries of the codes approved prior to September were given in the previous (September) issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Cast-Iron Soil Pipe Industry

THE hearing on the code of fair competition for the cast-iron soil pipe industry was held on August 2, 1933. The code was approved by the President on September 7, becoming effective the first Monday thereafter, September 11, 1933.

This industry is defined in the code as comprising "pipe used for carrying soil and liquid waste matter from plumbing fixtures of buildings into the main sewer system, also for ventilating purposes in connection with plumbing systems within buildings, and for carrying other liquids where not under pressure, manufactured in lengths of 5 feet only, and in diameter ranging from 2 to 15 inches, with a wall thickness of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. Soil pipe is manufactured from pig iron and scrap iron by casting horizontally in green-sand molds and green-sand cores—by the hand-ramming stripping-plate methods. Its process of manufacture and use is not comparable with cast-iron pressure pipe, which is manufactured in lengths of 6 to 18 feet by the 'pit cast' and 'centrifugal' methods, and ranges in diameter from 2 to 96 inches, and is used for carrying liquids and gas under pressure."

Sponsoring the code was the Cast Iron Soil Pipe Association, representing over 90 percent of the industry.

Minimum wage rates are fixed at 32 cents per hour for common labor when employed in the South and 40 cents when employed in the eastern, western, and Pacific coast sections of the United States. The South is regarded as the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi, the remaining sections of the country falling in the other territory.

Provision is made for a maximum working time of 27 hours per week for laborers and 40 hours per week and 8 hours per day for clerks, bookkeepers, and stenographers. Excepted from the hours provisions are officers and their supervisory staffs. Productive equipment may not be operated in excess of 27 hours per week, the maximum working time permitted for labor under the code.

All minors under 16 years of age are prohibited from employment in the industry, with an added restriction on the employment of minors under 18 years of age in any foundry operation that might be termed hazardous. It is further stipulated that within the territorial limits of a State where the law specifies a higher minimum age no person below the stated age shall be employed.

This is a relatively small industry. Since its products are almost exclusively used in buildings, the falling off in building operations has necessarily had a serious effect on the industry as indicated by the fact that the output of cast-iron soil pipe dropped from 476,000 tons in 1928 to 99,000 in 1932. Of the tonnage, 60 percent is produced in southern plants and 40 percent in northern plants. In the South, wages have averaged about \$1.40 per day of 10 hours and in the North from \$2 to \$2.25. The rates fixed in the code are expected to bring the purchasing power of those employed approximately to the level of 1929. Although it is not possible to absorb all those employed in 1929, a material improvement will be made with a revival in the building trades.

The Cast Iron Soil Pipe Association, or successor associations, and three persons without vote appointed by the President, are to constitute the fair-practice agency and also the agency to collect and receive reports under the code. These reports are to cover statistics as to employment, wages, production, shipments, inventories, unfilled orders, and delinquent accounts.

Leather Industry

FOLLOWING a hearing on August 21, 1933, the President approved the code for the leather industry on September 7, to become effective September 18, 1933—the second Monday after approval.

For the purposes of the code the leather industry embraces "all persons engaged in tanning or finishing leather, for further fabrication or for sale, for their own account or for the account of others, or performing any operation subsidiary thereto, or having leather tanned or finished in American factories, or engaged in the sale of American tanned or finished leather for their own account or for the account of others, and persons, approved by the National Recovery Administration, engaged in the cutting or further partial fabrication of leather."

The code as presented was representative of 80 percent of the industry organized in the Tanners Council of America.

Minimum wages fixed in the code as approved are at the rate of 32½ cents per hour in the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and 35 cents per hour for female workers and 40 cents for male workers in other sections of the United States. The differential based on sex is not a discriminatory one, the code states, and where men and women do the same kind and amount of work they shall receive the same pay. It is further provided that no employee earning less than \$30 per week shall receive less pay for 40 hours of work than he received as of April 1, 1933, for the established work week at that time. Excepted from the minimum rates established are (1) learners for a period of 6 weeks during which time they shall receive not less than 80 percent of the minimum and (2) employees disabled by old age or other cause. Neither of these excepted classes may number in excess of 5 percent of the total on the pay roll.

Hours shall not exceed an average of 40 per week over a 26-week period; work done beyond the 40 hours per week or 8 hours per day is to be paid for at an overtime rate of 1½ times the regular rate. Exceptions from the maximum hours are permitted for watchmen,

supervisory staff, executives, and salesmen. Maintenance workers, engineers, firemen, beltmakers, emergency service workers, patent leather luggers, and sorters of whole leather may not work more than 40 hours in any week nor over 8 hours per day, unless paid overtime rates. Office workers shall average a maximum of 40 hours a week over a 26-week period. In emergency, when observance of the hours provisions may result in spoiling products the employer shall be empowered to put such product through the processes necessary to avoid spoilage, always provided the regular overtime rate is paid.

This code adds a clause providing that no evasion shall be practiced by reclassification of the functions of workers and that no worker shall be included under one of the exceptions listed unless the functions which he performs were identically classified on June 16, 1933.

For the purpose of calculating hours the first 26-week period shall be calculated from the effective date of the code for individual employees on the pay rolls and from the hiring date for those subsequently employed by any employer. As the code provides maximum hours for all workers, no employee may knowingly be employed or permitted to work for one or more employers in the industry in the aggregate to exceed the prescribed number of hours.

No minor under the age of 16 years may be employed in the leather industry and when a State law fixes a higher minimum the law shall be complied with.

The maximum work week, set at 40 hours with few exceptions, is regarded by the deputy administrator who conducted the hearing as eminently satisfactory. It is estimated that it will result in shortening the working time of over 80 percent of the workers and that the employment afforded by the industry will rise to the peak level of 1929 without any further increase in business (52,000 employees in tanning alone).

Under the code, wages will be less than the 1929 levels (by less than 10 percent) in only two sections of the industry, and the increases over early 1933 levels will be 30 or 35 percent in hourly earnings.

The North-South differential is regarded by the deputy administrator as the smallest that may be imposed without running the risk of closing southern plants and doing grave injury to Negro workers. As to the differential by sex, proponents of the code have no serious objection to eliminating it but it is pointed out that by so doing a few thousand women, doing specialized work not done by men, would be displaced and a few score men with specialized machinery would take their jobs.

Administration of the code is to be placed under the direction of the General Planning Committee which shall be the administrative, planning, and fair-practice agency. Representation on this committee shall be on the basis of one member elected from each division of the industry and elected under the rules of that division. The President may appoint three members, without vote, to sit with the committee. To become binding, the decisions of the General Planning Committee must be concurred in by two thirds of its voting membership and by representatives of divisions employing two thirds of the total employees of the industry as recorded by the Tanners' Council of America for the last 6 months for which figures are available.

Each division shall also elect its own separate divisional planning committee. A system of interchange of recommendations is provided

for between the divisional committees and the general planning committee with the opportunity for disapproval of action taken, but with the avowed intent of making each division independent and self-governing in problems relating exclusively to such division, always subject, however, to approval of the Administrator.

Motion-Picture Laboratories

FOLLOWING a hearing on a proposed code of fair competition for the motion-picture laboratory industry held on August 31, the President approved a revised code on September 7, to become effective the tenth day thereafter.

The term "laboratory" as used in the code includes all establishments in which manufactured motion-picture film is developed, printed, or otherwise processed.

The Motion Picture Laboratories Association of America, Inc., submitted the code. In so doing this organization claimed to represent 90 percent of the volume of the laboratory industry in feet of film developed, and approximately 42 percent of the firms engaged in motion-picture laboratory work.

Detailed scales of minimum wages are provided in the code for laboratories employing 20 or less mechanical laboratory workers and those engaging over 20 such workers as follows:

MINIMUM WAGES IN THE MOTION-PICTURE LABORATORY INDUSTRY

Department and occupation	Minimum rate per week
Laboratories employing 20 or less mechanical laboratory workers:	
Mechanical workers, except apprentices.....	¹ \$0. 50
Apprentices.....	² 15. 00
All others:	¹ 40
In cities of 500,000 population and over.....	² 15. 00
In cities of 250,000 and under 500,000.....	15. 00
In cities of 2,500 and under 250,000.....	14. 50
In towns of under 2,500.....	14. 00
Laboratories employing more than 20 mechanical laboratory workers: ³	12. 00
Developing departments:	
Machine operators.....	30. 00
Chemical mixers.....	35. 00
Negative cutting department:	
Negative cutters.....	33. 00
Negative joiners.....	25. 00
Timing department:	
Eye timers.....	80. 00
Assistant timers.....	45. 00
Test machine timers.....	50. 00
Printing department:	
Printers, all classes.....	25. 00
Negative cleaners.....	25. 00
Raw stock clerk.....	25. 00
Negative vault tender.....	30. 00
Assembly department:	
Positive joiners.....	21. 25
Examiners.....	21. 75
Waxers.....	20. 00
Inspection department—Inspectors.....	25. 00
Title room—Title cameramen.....	30. 00
Shipping department—Shipping clerk.....	25. 00
Maintenance (mechanical)—Mechanics and electricians.....	30. 00
Apprentices, all departments.....	20. 00
Helpers, all departments.....	20. 00
All others:	
In cities of 500,000 population and over.....	15. 00
In cities of 250,000 and under 500,000.....	14. 50
In cities of 2,500 and under 250,000.....	14. 00
In towns of under 2,500.....	12. 00

¹ Minimum rate per hour.

² Guaranteed minimum full-time pay for 40 hours would be \$20 for mechanical workers and \$16 for apprentices.

³ Guaranteed minimum \$15 per week.

For all laboratories it is specified that all employees receiving less than \$35 per week as of July 1, 1933, shall be paid no less for 40 hours of work per week than for 44 hours as of July 1, 1933, and that any readjustment of wages necessitated by compliance with the code be on an equitable basis. In the laboratories employing over 20 mechanical laboratory workers, foremen in departments having 10 employees shall be paid 10 percent over the average salaries in those departments, and in departments employing more than 10 the remuneration shall be 20 percent over the average wage for the department.

Apprentices may not be employed for more than 12 months in that capacity, and at no time shall the apprentices form more than 10 percent of the total number of employees.

Maximum hours are fixed at 40 per week except in emergency and then not to exceed 60 hours per week or 480 hours in a 12-week period. An emergency is defined as "a condition resulting from an abnormal or irregular delivery to the laboratory of newsreel or studio negative accompanied by an order for newsreel prints or dailies or rush prints; also, the necessity for repair and maintenance. When two or more shifts are regularly employed, emergency work shall be equally distributed between the shifts."

Time and a half is to be paid any employee who works in excess of 8 hours in any 1 day, except employees engaged in processing newsreels, who shall receive straight time for overtime. Neither the hours nor the overtime pay provisions shall apply to executives, foremen, or assistant foremen who are not mechanical or operating employees.

No minor under 16 years of age is to be employed. If the State law fixes a higher minimum, that law is to be complied with.

According to the Administrator's statement, about 3,500 laboratory workers are employed in motion-picture laboratories throughout the United States for whom classification, minimum rates of pay, and maximum hours of work are, for the first time, fixed in this code. Heretofore wages have been paid on an hourly rate in this industry and the guaranteed minimum here provided (\$15 per week) constitutes a radical departure from the method of wage payment in practice. It is estimated that the new scale will increase wages from 10 to 12 percent and that employment among laboratory workers will be increased 15 percent. Approximately \$6,000 will be added to the weekly pay rolls under this code.

A committee to be called the "Administrative Recovery Committee" is to cooperate with the Administrator in making investigations and may also make independent investigations, go to original sources for information, and collect statistics on hours, wages, employment, etc. This committee is to be made up of the board of directors of the Motion Picture Laboratories Association of America, Inc., and three representatives of the Government, to be appointed by the President or the National Recovery Administrator. When labor questions arise, two representatives shall be allowed to the employees, chosen by a fair method of selection to be approved by the National Recovery Administrator.

The Administrative Recovery Committee shall form a second committee, i.e., the arbitration board, to act as arbitrator in case of controversy between two or more employer laboratories on any issues. Upon consent of the interested employers all facts shall be made

available to the arbitration board, and the board's decision shall be binding.

Salt Production

THE hearing on the salt-production industry was held on August 14, 1933, was approved by the President on September 7, and became effective 10 days later.

The Salt Producers' Association, claiming to represent 88 percent of the industry, submitted the proposed code for this industry.

As approved, provision is made for separate wage scales for the North and South and for men and women. For the South (Texas, Louisiana, and West Virginia) the minimum hourly wage rates are fixed at 30 cents an hour for males and 25 cents for females, while for the North (comprising all other States) the rates are fixed at 35 and 32 cents, respectively. It is stated that the rates set are not intended to be discriminatory and that where women do the same work as men they shall be paid at the same rates. Learners are to be paid at the rate of not less than 80 percent of the minimum rate of an adult of the same sex in the same area, but the total amount paid to learners is not to exceed 5 percent of the total wages paid. The learning period is limited to 4 weeks for common labor and 6 weeks for other workers. An equitable adjustment is to be made of wages of employees receiving more than the minimum wage prior to adoption of the code. This clause is interpreted as meaning that the differentials existing for all workers receiving \$30 or less shall be maintained. In no case shall hourly wage rates be lowered.

Separate hours schedules are also set for North and South. In the North, excluding California, in processing or manufacturing operations the hours shall be 42 hours in 1 week, provided that no employee shall work more than 6 days per week; other classes of labor, including miners, factory, office, and clerical employees, may not work in excess of an average of 40 hours weekly over a 6-month period, nor may the hours in any 1 week (6 days) exceed 48. In the South, including California, hours are limited to an average maximum of 48 in any week during any 6-month period, provided, however, that no employee shall work more than 54 hours or 6 days in 1 week. These provisions are to apply to all workers other than executives and supervisory staff receiving \$35 per week or more and outside salesmen. No employer shall permit any employee, who has performed work for one or more other employers, to work for him such a number of hours as would result in a violation of the code had all such work been performed for the one employer.

Minors under 16 years of age may not be employed and no one under 21 may be allowed to work in the mines below ground.

The Administrator describes salt production as a minor industry, there having been 58 establishments giving employment to about 5,458 persons in 1929. These totals dropped to 53 and 4,728, respectively, in 1931, and it is estimated that only 4,387 persons were employed in June 1933. Conditions of work have varied widely according to geographic division. In Louisiana, for example, the wage rates set in the code will provide an 80 percent increase for males and 140 percent increase for females. Hours are reduced markedly by the code from the prevailing work week of 60 or 70 hours on a 7-day schedule. Approximately 20 percent more workers

are expected to be employed under the new provisions. As to the restrictions on underground employment to those 21 years old and over, this is the first code to be approved carrying such a high exemption.

Administration will be under the code committee composed of the president of the Salt Producers' Association, the executive committee thereof, and two members to be chosen by associate members of the organization. The duties of the code committee include adoption of rules and regulations for orderly presentation and adjustment of complaints subject to approval of the Administrator; approval of recommendations for exceptions to the market provisions of the code; investigation and reporting to the President on salt importations and the effect thereof; and obtaining such reports from the industry as the Administrator may require.

Wall-Paper Industry

THE wall-paper manufacturing code was submitted by the American Wall Paper Manufacturers Advisory Committee at a hearing held August 7 and 8. This committee had the authorization of mills representing over 95 percent of the wall-paper printing machines in the United States. An amended code received the approval of the President September 7, 1933, and became effective September 18—the second Monday after approval.

The term "wall-paper manufacturing industry" was defined to mean the process of printing, imprinting, or embossing upon raw paper stock a pattern and/or design in colors or otherwise, thus producing an article suitable for decoration or the embellishment of walls and/or ceilings in homes, hotels, apartments, or other buildings.

The minimum wages established by the code are fixed at 35 cents per hour or \$14 per week for 40 hours of labor for males, and at the rate of 32½ cents per hour or \$13 per week for 40 hours of labor for females. The code maintains existing wage differentials, by providing that the existing amounts by which wage rates in the higher-paid classes exceed wages in the lower-paid classes shall be maintained.

The limit of hours of labor is fixed at 40 hours in each week. Outside salesmen, emergency repair crews, superintendents, and their foremen are excepted from this limitation, but the code provides that all such employees paid on an hourly basis shall receive time and a half for all hours per week over 40. Each manufacturer in the industry is limited to two 8-hour shifts and it is stipulated that no employee shall be required to work more than one 8-hour shift in any 1 day.

On and after the effective date employers shall not employ or have in their employ any person under the age of 16 years.

The wall-paper manufacturing industry is one of the relatively small manufacturing industries in the country. In 1929 there were 56 manufacturing plants which employed about 4,700 workers while at the present time there are only 36 manufacturers. Both number of workers employed and the number of plants have decreased, but because of lack of statistics for the industry it is impossible to estimate what the decline has been. Since 1923 there has been a steady decrease in the number of employees, but from 1931 until the present this decrease, it is said, has become more marked. The industry

has been operating on a 50-hour week and it is estimated that the 40-hour week required by the code will increase the number of workers approximately 15 percent, based on the 1929 employment figures, which will mean an addition of approximately 700 workers.

The code in its approved form contained changes in the original provisions governing wages and hours. The original code provided for a flat minimum rate of 30 cents per hour or \$12 per week, but, with the increase in the rate as finally decided upon, a wage differential for men and women was introduced. The provision for longer hours during the period of peak operation in the months of September, October, November, and December was eliminated in the final code which provides for a straight 40-hour week.

The administration of the code is vested in the executive committee of the wall-paper manufacturing industry, which the code provides shall be composed of five members, chosen by a fair method of selection and approved by the Administrator.

Artificial Flower and Feather Industry

A HEARING on the code for the artificial flower and feather industry was held on August 29, 1933; this was followed by approval of the code by the President on September 18, the effective date to be September 25, 1933.

This industry includes the manufacture, wholesale distribution, and importation of artificial flowers and feathers, and such branches and subdivisions thereof as may from time to time be included under the provisions of this code.

The Artificial Flower and Feather Industries of America, Inc., claiming to represent firms doing 85 percent of the entire volume of business in the industry, presented the code.

Under the terms, the hours are limited to a maximum of 40 in any 1 week and 8 in any 24-hour period, and no person may work in excess of these hours, whether employed by one or more employers. It is further stipulated that, subject to review of the Administrator, the code authority may designate opening and closing hours of work and the geographical divisions in which such hours shall obtain. Overtime shall not be permitted except upon recommendation of the code authority and approval of the Administrator, and then only under such conditions as the latter may prescribe.

Minimum weekly wages are placed at \$15, and no employee shall receive less regardless of whether he is compensated at time or piece rates. Also, no hourly rate of compensation shall be reduced below that of July 1, 1933, regardless of whether it was paid on a monthly, weekly, daily, or hourly basis. Where hours have been lowered and no increase in the hourly wage rate has been made, such rates shall be increased by an equitable readjustment. Apprentices are excepted from the minimum wage rates; they are to be paid not less than \$10 per week, and if engaged on piecework and earning in excess of \$10 per week are to be continued on a piecework basis. The period of apprenticeship is limited to the first 6 months of employment, this period to cover any time worked, whether continuous, or in one or more shops, or for one or more employers. The number of apprentices engaged by any one employer shall not exceed 10 percent of the total number of employees engaged.

No person under 16 years of age may be employed in the industry. Home work has always been an important factor in the artificial flower and feather industry, and a formula for its control and ultimate abolition is provided in this code. Under the terms no home work shall be permitted after May 1, 1934, and the number of home workers employed as of September 1, 1933, must be reduced by 50 percent by January 1, 1934. Pending its complete abolition, no home work shall be done without evidence having been presented to the code authority, as agent for the Administrator, that all State, municipal, and other laws and regulations concerning home work have been complied with. Names and addresses of home workers must be filed with the code authority, and the names and addresses of home workers and employers must be filed with the Administrator. No home worker may be engaged by more than one employer at the same time, and such workers must be paid on the same piece-rate basis as factory employees engaged in similar work. Thus in two seasons the necessary readjustment to all-factory operation will be made, at the same time avoiding the hardship that would be worked on employers and employees if the shift had been ordered made immediately.

The planning and research division of the National Recovery Administration estimates that the code will effect a 20-percent increase in employment plus an indeterminate rise due to the decrease in number of home workers, and a 20-percent increase in wages plus a rise owing to the raising of the minimum.

A code authority appointed by the Administrator will cooperate with him in administering the code. Its membership will be seven, with representation of the various interests in the industry and such other interests as the Administrator may designate. Appeal from action of the code authority affecting the rights of any one subject to the code may be taken to the Administrator. The duties of the code authority are enumerated and cover, among other things, the election of officers and assignment to duty, enforcement of the code, obtaining statistics of wages, hours, etc., and compilation of reports and coordinating the administration of this with related codes, if any.

Bituminous-Coal Mining

A HEARING looking toward adoption of a code for the bituminous-coal industry was held August 9 to 12, inclusive, the general sessions being followed by committee meetings and another open hearing on September 11, 1933. On September 18 the President approved the code, to become effective 1 week from the following Monday, i.e., October 2, 1933, and to continue in effect until April 1, 1934, and thereafter in the absence of the exercise of the Presidential power and subject to the exercise of the option, after 30 days' notice to the Administrator, by any coal operator to withdraw his assent after April 1, 1934, to the further enforcement of the code.

For the purposes of the code "the bituminous-coal industry" covers the production and original sale of all kinds of coal (except Pennsylvania anthracite), of lignite, and of coke other than byproduct coke.

Altogether, 29 codes were presented to the National Recovery Administration in connection with the bituminous-coal industry, some of which were drawn up by operators in restricted geographical localities, while others had wide geographical support. Two codes

sponsored by important groups but representing particularly divergent views with regard to labor relations were the "general code" presented by operators in large producing States after a conference in Washington, D.C., July 7-13, 1933, and the joint code of the Northern Coal Control Association and Smokeless Appalachian Coal Association. The basic code finally adopted was compiled, however, to reconcile the large number of coal codes submitted, thereby establishing a sufficiently flexible basis to meet the needs of the various geographical divisions of the industry; this code subject to minor revisions and to addition of a revised wage schedule is here reviewed briefly.

Maximum hours are fixed at 40 in any calendar week, with the added proviso that no employee shall be required to work more than 8 hours (exclusive of lunch time) in any 1 day at the usual working places or otherwise in or about the mine. Excepted from these regulations are members of the executive, supervisory, technical, and confidential personnel, employees required because of accidents which temporarily necessitate longer hours for them, and supervisors, clerks, technicians, and that small number of employees at each mine whose daily work includes the handling of man-trips and/or haulage animals and those who are required to remain on duty while men are entering and leaving the mine. A paragraph is added to the regulations on hours stating that the maximum hours of work shall not be construed as a minimum, and if at any mine a majority of the workers desire to share available work with unemployed workers of the same mine, hours may be adjusted accordingly by agreement between employer and workers.

Basic minimum wage rates are fixed by districts for inside and outside men with the understanding that classifications of labor not described in the wage schedule will be maintained at the customary differentials, either above or below the fixed rates. It is stipulated also that payments for work performed on a tonnage or other piece-work basis will be maintained at the usual ratio to payments on a time basis as provided by the basic minimum rates.

BASIC MINIMUM RATES OF PAY IN BITUMINOUS-COAL INDUSTRY

[For districts for which no minimum rates are shown, these are to be approved or prescribed by the President. Differences between districts in rates shown below are not to be considered as fixing permanent wage differentials or establishing precedents for future wage scales.]

District and State	Skilled labor, inside		Common labor, outside	
	Per day	Per hour	Per day	Per hour
District A:				
Pennsylvania ¹	\$4. 60	\$0. 57½	\$3. 60	\$0. 45
Ohio.....	4. 60	. 57½	3. 60	. 45
Lower Peninsula of Michigan.....	4. 60	. 57½	3. 60	. 45
Panhandle district of West Virginia ²				
Somerset County, Pa.....				
District B:				
Northern West Virginia ³	4. 36	. 54½	3. 36	. 42
Preston County, W. Va.....				
District C:				
Southern West Virginia ⁴	4. 20	. 52½	3. 20	. 40
Eastern Kentucky ⁵	4. 20	. 52½	3. 20	. 40

¹ Excludes Somerset County.

² Includes Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall Counties.

³ Includes Monongalia, Marion, Harrison, Taylor, Lewis, Barbour, Gilmer, Upshur, Randolph, Braxton, and Webster Counties and those mines in Nicholas County served by the B. & O. R.R.

⁴ Includes all mines in counties not named under districts A and B and the upper Potomac district.

⁵ Includes all mines in Kentucky located east of north and south line drawn along western boundary of city of Louisville except those located in Whitley, McCreary, Bell, and Harlan Counties.

BASIC MINIMUM RATES OF PAY IN BITUMINOUS-COAL INDUSTRY—Continued

District and State	Skilled labor, inside		Common labor, outside	
	Per day	Per hour	Per day	Per hour
District C—Continued.				
Upper Potomac district of West Virginia ⁶	\$4. 20	\$0. 52½	\$3. 20	\$0. 40
Maryland	4. 20	. 52½	3. 20	. 40
Virginia	4. 20	. 52½	3. 20	. 40
Northern Tennessee ⁷				
Whitley, McCreary, Bell, and Harlan Counties, Ky.				
District D:				
Indiana ⁸	4. 57½	. 57½	4. 20	. 52½
Warrick and Vanderburgh Counties, Ind.				
District E: Illinois	5. 00	. 62½	4. 00	. 50
District F:				
Iowa ⁹	4. 70	. 58¾	4. 00	. 50
Wayne and Appanoose Counties, Iowa				
District G:				
Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma	3. 75	. 46¾	3. 28	. 41
Texas				
District H: Western Kentucky ¹⁰				
District J:				
Alabama				
Georgia				
Southern Tennessee ¹¹				
District K:				
New Mexico	4. 48	. 56	3. 75	. 46¾
Southern Colorado ¹²	4. 44	. 55½	3. 75	. 46¾
District L: Northern Colorado ¹³	5. 00	. 62½	3. 75	. 46¾
District M: Utah	5. 44	. 68	4. 48	. 56
District N:				
Southern Wyoming	5. 42	. 67½	4. 44	. 55½
Northern Wyoming	5. 42	. 67½	4. 54	. 56¾
District O: Montana	5. 63	. 70¾	4. 82	. 60¾
District P: Washington	5. 40	. 67½	4. 00	. 50
District Q:				
North Dakota				
South Dakota				

⁶ Includes Grant, Mineral, and Tucker Counties.

⁷ Includes all counties not named under southern Tennessee in district J.

⁸ Excludes Warrick and Vanderburgh Counties.

⁹ Excludes Wayne and Appanoose Counties.

¹⁰ Includes all mines in Kentucky west of north and south line drawn along western boundary of city of Louisville.

¹¹ Includes Marion, Grundy, Sequatchie, White, Hamilton, Bledsoe, and Rhea Counties.

¹² Includes all counties in Colorado not named under district L.

¹³ Includes Jackson, Larimer, Weld, Boulder, Adams, Arapahoe, El Paso, Douglas, Elbert, and Jefferson Counties.

In this code the employment of minors under 17 years of age is forbidden inside any mine or in hazardous occupations outside the mine, and in no case may any person under the age of 16 be employed in or about a mine. Where a State law provides a higher minimum age such law shall govern.

The usual statutory provision covering the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively is included without modification. Coal is to be weighed and the miner paid on the basis of a 2,000- or 2,240-pound ton, and the miners shall have the right to a checkweighman of their own choosing to inspect the weighing of coal, but with the limitation that mines not now equipped to weigh coal shall be allowed a reasonable time to install such equipment, and that where rates of pay are determined by any other method than the actual weight of the coal the miners shall have the right to check the accuracy and fairness of the application of such methods by representatives of their own choosing.

The net amount of wages due shall be paid semimonthly in lawful money or par-check and, if not a matter of agreement, deduction shall be made only in conformity with such general rules and regulations as

the Administrator may prescribe for the purpose of preventing unfair deductions or those which may in effect lower the rates of pay provided.

Employees other than maintenance or supervisory men or those necessary to protect the property shall not be required as a condition of employment to live in homes rented from the employer. Neither shall employees be required to trade at the store of the employer.

It is provided that, as soon as possible after the adoption of the code, the National Recovery Administration shall undertake, through a committee or agency to be designated, an investigation for the purpose of reporting on or before December 31, 1933, with regard to: (1) The practicability and cost (assuming the maintenance of existing rates of pay) of applying a shorter work week and day in the industry; (2) the effect of and advisability of revising wage differentials in the various divisions and districts of the industry and in the event of recommended change a specification as to amounts; and (3) the sales obtained for coal, or reasonably to be anticipated, up to the time of the report, for the purpose of determining whether wages and employment can be further increased or maintained without imposing undue burdens upon the industry.

On January 5, 1934, a conference is to be held between representatives of employers and employees operating under the code and representatives of the National Industrial Recovery Administration to determine what revisions, if any, are desirable at that time of the wages, hours, and differentials, or other requirements of the code, on the basis of the then existing conditions and in the light of the report above mentioned. Unless that conference results in revisions made by mutual agreement, the hours of work, minimum rates of pay, and wage differentials provided in the code shall continue in effect until April 1, 1934.

Administration of the bituminous-coal industry code is to be effected through divisional code authorities and the Bituminous Coal Industrial Board. The divisions set up are as follows:

Division no. 1: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Lower Peninsula of Michigan, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, northern Tennessee (including all counties not included within division no. III), Virginia, and North Carolina.

Division no. II: Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois.

Division no. III: Alabama, southern Tennessee (including Marion, Grundy, Sequatchie, White, Hamilton, Bledsoe, and Rhea Counties), and Georgia.

Division no. IV: Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Division no. V: New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Arizona.

Within 10 days after the effective date of the code, or within such further time as the Administrator may allow, divisional code authorities or subdivisional code authorities shall be established for the administration of the code. Members of a code authority, except one without vote who shall be appointed by the President, shall be chosen by an association or associations or a committee of coal producers within the division or subdivision which shall be truly representative of the industry, with no inequitable restrictions on admission to membership. Full report of action taken to establish a code authority shall be made to the Administrator and become effective upon his approval. A subdivision shall consist of a geographical area within which all coal producers shall be entitled to membership in the association or committee establishing the code.

authority, and the Administrator may limit the number of such subdivisions and determine conclusively any controversy arising in setting up a code authority. Where subdivisional code authorities are established, a divisional code authority must also be provided. As stated in the code, "A code authority shall administer this code in its division or subdivision", these groups to have the duty of collecting and compiling any reports or other information required. In investigating complaints of unfair practices, the Presidential member shall have power to require reports and shall be given access to inspect the books and records of producers within the jurisdiction of such code authority to the extent he may deem necessary for determination of the validity of complaints. Producers subject to the code are required to furnish to any Government agency designated such statistical data as the Administrator may direct.

A period of 10 days is allowed subsequent to the creation of the divisional code authorities for the establishment of the National Bituminous Coal Industrial Board, consisting of 4 members designated by the divisional code authority of division no. I; 2 members designated by division no. II; 1 member each designated by divisions nos. III, IV, and V; and the 5 members of divisional code authorities appointed by the President. The President may appoint not more than 3 members to the board, either in addition to, or in substitution for 1 or more of the aforesaid 5 members of the divisional code authorities. The board is empowered to execute the duties set forth in the code and any that may be added and shall meet at the call of the Administrator, who shall act as ex-officio chairman, to consider and to make recommendations to the divisional code authorities and the President as to needed amendments to the code or measures to stabilize and improve conditions of the industry and promote the public interest.

For the governing of labor relations provision is also made in that a bituminous coal labor board shall be appointed by the President for each division (with two such boards for division no. I), each composed of three members to be selected one each from nominations submitted by organizations of employees within such division, from nominations of the divisional code authority, and the third to be a wholly impartial and disinterested representative of the President. Where controversy arises as to hours, wages, and conditions of employment it shall be settled if possible by the disputants, but failing such agreement, it shall be referred to the appropriate bituminous coal labor board and the decision of the latter body shall become effective for a provisional period not to exceed 6 months. Pending settlement, neither party to the dispute shall change the conditions out of which the controversy arose or utilize any coercive or retaliatory measure to compel the other party to accede to its demands. It is specifically provided that the appropriate bituminous coal labor board shall have the power to determine controversies arising out of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The National Bituminous Coal Labor Board, composed of the members of the six divisional labor boards, may be convened if a controversy involves the employers and employees of more than one division, or if a decision of a divisional board affects operating conditions in more than one division either directly or because of competitive marketing, or if a local decision involves the general public or

the industry as a whole in the opinion of the Administrator. The National Bituminous Coal Labor Board may exercise all of the powers of a divisional board.

Collective Agreement under Bituminous-Coal Code

Within a few days following the adoption of the code of fair competition for the bituminous-coal industry, an agreement¹ was signed between the Northern Coal Control Association and the Appalachian Coal Association, on the one hand, and the United Mine Workers of America, on the other. In signing the agreement, on September 22, the President stated:

In approving this agreement it is with the understanding that the hours and wages and conditions of employment recited herein may also be applied to the employees who are not parties hereto and that the requirements of section 7 (a) of the N.R.A. will be complied with in carrying out this agreement.

Presidential approval of this agreement was in conformity with section 7 (b) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, providing:

(b) The President shall, so far as practicable, afford every opportunity to employers and employees in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof with respect to which the conditions referred to in clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (a) prevail, to establish by mutual agreement, the standards as to the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof to effectuate the policy of this title; and the standards established in such agreements, when approved by the President, shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition, approved by the President under subsection (a) of section 3.

Gasoline-Pump Manufacturing Industry

ON AUGUST 24, 1933, a hearing on the code for the gasoline-pump manufacturing industry was held. The code was approved by the President on September 18, 1933, and took effect the same day.

This industry is defined as covering the manufacture and sale by the manufacturers of dispensing gasoline pumps of the meter, visible or blind types, operated by hand or power; kerosene tanks in unit combination; low-pressure grease pumps and oil pumps and other low-pressure lubricating outfits for transmissions and differentials; hand trucks for carrying portable outfits for dispensing gasoline, kerosene, grease, oil, and other petroleum products; and other equipment used in the dispensing of these products for consumption.

The Gasoline Pump Manufacturers' Association, claiming to represent 90 percent of the industry, sponsored this code.

The code provides for a maximum working week of 40 hours.

The minimum pay is placed at 40 cents per hour regardless of whether payment is made at time or piece rates, with the reservation that no employee shall receive a lower rate of pay than that set by State law. Existing differentials between the higher and lower wage classes shall be maintained.

No person under 16 years of age may be employed, and in connection with metal-working machines the exemption is raised to cover those under 18. It is further provided that where State law fixes a higher age the law shall be observed.

¹ It is planned to publish this agreement, together with such additional agreements for other areas as may be arrived at, in the November issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

The gasoline-pump manufacturing industry is small, employing only 3,000 persons according to the National Recovery Administration. It is estimated that the increase from the 30-cent rate, which was being paid at the time the code came up for consideration, to the rate of 40 cents set by the code will result in a 20 percent increase in the pay roll. While the maximum hours fixed are the same as those worked before the code went into effect (40 hours per week), it is stated that to reduce hours sufficiently to reabsorb the unemployed in the industry (or to 30 hours per week) would be decidedly unfair as the producers of these pumps make other articles in the same plants and are operating under 40-hour codes established for the manufacture of these other articles.

For administrative purposes an executive committee of the gasoline-pump manufacturing industry is established. Its membership is to consist of five persons, chosen by a fair method of selection and approved by the Administrator and three members without vote appointed by him. Employers are obliged to file with the secretary of the committee statistics of employment, earnings, hours, etc., and, when required, copies of invoices and all books or records.

Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacturing Industry

THE hearing on the code for the linoleum and felt base manufacturing industry on September 1, 1933, was followed by Presidential approval on September 18, with the effective date set as October 2, 1933.

The code covers the manufacture and sale of floor coverings of linoleum and felt base products.

This code had 100 percent support of the industry with duly authorized and qualified representatives of the industry presenting it.

It provides for a maximum of 40 hours per week averaged over a 26-week period, with hours not to exceed 48 in any 1 week. Excepted classes are: (1) Executives and their personal secretaries, salesmen, research technicians, foremen, and assistant foremen; (2) shipping crews, including truck drivers; and (3) laboratory technicians and mechanics engaged in repair work in emergency. The 26-week period shall be regarded as the 26 weeks following adoption of the code for those in the employ of companies and the first 26 weeks of employment of those subsequently hired.

Separate wage rates are set for office and other employees. For those not engaged in office work the hourly rate shall be 40 cents an hour for males and 35 cents for females with the understanding that where the same work is done the same rate shall be paid, the differential thus not being regarded as discriminatory. Office workers shall be paid \$14 per week. Rates paid in the higher brackets shall be increased in fair relation to the minimum rates, regardless of whether rates are on an hourly or piece-rate basis. No worker shall be paid below the rate fixed by State law.

The minimum age of employment is set at 16 years, again providing that provisions of the State law shall be met. It was stated, however, that it has not been the custom in this industry to employ child labor.

Production in this industry declined 41 percent between 1929 and 1932, according to the administration's report, and employment

declined 31.1 percent (from 5,768 to 3,975 wage earners). It is estimated that the number of employees on hourly rates will be raised 42 percent under the code provisions.

Administration of the code will be placed under the direction of the Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacturers' Association. Members of the industry will furnish to the association or the Administrator reports of hours and wages of labor, production and sales statistics, and such additional information as required.

Oil-Burner Industry

A HEARING on the proposed code for the oil-burner industry was held on August 21 and 22, 1933, and was approved by the President on September 18, to take effect 5 days later (Sept. 23, 1933).

As defined the industry embraces 5 branches as follows: (1) Domestic oil burners, motor-driven or otherwise, designed primarily for use with central heating plants in 1- or 2-family dwellings or for similar use; (2) commercial oil burners, motor-driven or otherwise, designed primarily for application to the heating plants of multiple dwellings and commercial and public buildings or for similar uses; (3) boiler-burner units, which shall be combinations of oil burners and boiler or furnaces, designed primarily for heating domestic or commercial types of buildings or for similar uses; (4) distillate oil burners, which shall be burners designed primarily for use in connection with cooking ranges, space heaters, and domestic water heaters or for similar uses; and (5) industrial burners, which shall be burners designed primarily for producing heat or power for industrial processes and/or purposes. The distillate oil burners are described as conversion burners, consisting of distillate burners designed to be installed in cooking and heating units and cooking or heating devices manufactured expressly for use with oil burners, the burners becoming an integral part of the unit at the point of manufacture.

The code was presented by the American Oil Burner Association, Inc., claiming to represent 65 to 70 percent of the industry.

As approved, maximum hours are fixed for manufacturing operations at an average of 32 per week between January and June, inclusive, and not to exceed 40 hours per week during any 1 week of that period. During July to December, inclusive, hours may not exceed an average of 40 per week nor 48 in any 1 week. For the entire year the average is thus 36 hours per week. In the work of installing and servicing oil burners, working hours shall not exceed an average of 32 per week during the period March to August, inclusive, with no more than 40 hours of labor in any 1 week. Through September to November, inclusive, the average is fixed at not to exceed 48 hours in any 1 week, and in the period December to February, inclusive, work is not to exceed an average of 40 hours per week nor more than 48 hours in any 1 week. For the entire year the average is thus 38 hours per week. Officers and employees engaged in a managerial or executive capacity receiving less than \$35 per week shall not work to exceed an average of 40 hours per week, averaged over a 6-month period, and not to exceed 48 hours during 1 week of that period. The code carries a statement that insofar as consistent with sound business practice it shall be the declared policy of the industry to employ the same personnel throughout the year.

Minimum hourly wages shall be not less than 45 cents an hour. For office or employees engaged in a managerial or executive capacity, the minimum wage shall not be less than \$15 per week. In cases in which a member of the oil-burner industry is also operating in another industry, such member may, with the approval of the Administrator, pay the wages and work the hours provided for in the code governing that branch of his operations. However, in pricing oil burners not less than the minimum provided by the oil-burner code shall be used as a basis of calculation of costs.

No minor under 16 years of age shall be employed; however, if the State law sets a higher exemption the law shall supersede the code provision in this respect.

This industry is one of the youngest industries in the country and is therefore little documented, according to the deputy administrator who conducted the hearing. However, he finds that, according to the census, there were 69 establishments devoted to the production of oil burners in 1929, the total shrinking to 37 in 1931. From available data it is estimated that the firms that dropped out were in the main very small plants. The code set up is of a vertical type governing all branches of the industry from manufacture to retailing and it is estimated that it will bring about an increase in employment of 8,000 persons and a pay-roll rise of \$800,000 monthly.

Administration will devolve upon the code authority with a membership of 12, composed as follows: 5 members of the executive committee of the American Oil Burner Association, Inc.; the chairman of the board of governors of the dealer division of the association; the president of the Distillate Oil Burner Manufacturers' Association, or his nominee; the president of the Pacific Coast Oil Burner Association, or his nominee; a person not a member of the foregoing associations but selected by the Administrator; and 3 nonvoting members appointed by the Administrator. The code authority shall cooperate with the Administrator as a planning and fair-practice agency, may submit recommendations based on conditions in the industry, and shall have the power to require reports from the industry that in its judgment may be necessary to advise adequately on the administration and enforcement of the provisions in the code. In addition such statistical information shall be furnished to Government agencies as the Administrator shall deem necessary.

Textile-Bag Industry

FOLLOWING a hearing on the textile-bag industry held on August 31, 1933, a revised code was approved by the President on September 18 to take effect the second Monday thereafter (Oct. 2, 1933).

When used in the code the term "textile-bag industry" includes the manufacture of a general line of bags made from new cotton and new burlap woven cloth for the manufacturer's own use or for sale.

The Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association, claiming to represent 90 percent of the industry, submitted the code.

Maximum hours per employee are placed at 40 per week and not more than 8 in any 24 hours, except in the peak seasons (not to exceed 8 weeks in any 1 year) when employees may work not more than 48 hours per week. Productive machinery may not be operated more than 2 shifts of 40 hours each per week. Excepted from the

maximum-hours provisions are emergency maintenance and repair crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, supervisory staff, shipping crews, watching crews, outside crews, and cleaners. With respect to the hours of labor for cleaners and outside employees the control committee, set up under the code, shall submit a report to the Administrator by January 1, 1934.

Wages are fixed at a minimum of \$12 per week in the South (Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and the District of Columbia); all other States constitute the northern section wherein the rate of pay shall be \$13 per week. Excepted from the minimum-wage provision are learners, sweepers, elevator men, yardmen, and hand truckers, who shall receive not less than 80 percent of the minimum wage, with the further restriction that at no time may the employees classified as learners be more than 10 percent of the total number of employees and the number classified as infirm or physically handicapped employees exceed 5 percent of the total. Repair-shop crews, engineers, electricians, and watching crews, although excepted from the maximum-hour provisions, are to be paid at the rate of time and one third for overtime. Those persons who received above the minimum set in the code at the time of its adoption may not have their wages reduced even though the hours are reduced, but, on the contrary, an equitable increase of pay schedules shall be made in accordance with the terms of paragraph 7 of the President's Reemployment Agreement and interpretations thereof.

No minor under the age of 16 may be employed in the industry, and when a State law specifies a higher minimum age no person below the specified age limit may be employed.

The fair-practice agency provided under the code is to be known as the control committee, its personnel consisting of the members of the executive committee of the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association, a representative of companies engaged in the textile-bag industry who are not members of the association just named, and such governmental representatives without vote as the President shall appoint. The control committee may present to the Administrator recommendations based on conditions existing in the industry; it will cooperate with the Administrator in making investigations as to the functioning and observance of any provisions of the code; it may recommend registration of productive machinery and that no new installations be made except for replacements unless the Administrator shall find that such additional installations will tend to affect the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act and gives his approval; and, lastly, the committee shall collect such reports as may be required in order to effectuate the administration and enforcement of the code. Recommendations of the control committee when properly approved shall become operative as a part of the code.

Transit Industry

For the transit industry a hearing on its proposed code of fair competition was held on August 29, 1933. The President gave his approval on September 18, and the code became effective the fourteenth day following approval, i.e., October 2, 1933.

This industry is defined as including—

1. Electric railways and trolley bus lines transporting passengers by electric car or trolley bus; provided that electric railways engaged in both intrastate and interstate commerce may operate either the intrastate or interstate portions of their business, or both, under this code unless prevented by Federal law.

2. Automotive busses transporting passengers solely within State lines, except when engaged in interstate commerce.

3. Automotive busses transporting passengers in interstate commerce or in both intrastate and interstate commerce where such operations are conducted entirely within a single metropolitan area or within a group of municipalities when the transportation service is essentially urban or suburban in character.

4. The performance of all service and the transaction of all business incident to the operation of the foregoing facilities.

The American Transit Association, representing public carriers providing transportation facilities for more than 75 percent of all passengers carried by the local electric railway and bus transportation industry, sponsored the code.

The terms provide a maximum week of 40 hours of work for general office employees; 44 hours for general shop employees; and 48 hours for car-house and garage-service employees, maintenance, track, line, power-house, and substation department employees. For trainmen, bus operators, ticket agents, and related transportation groups a 48-hour week is provided, with an allowance not to exceed 6 hours per week, owing to the exigencies of the service. This provision shall be deemed to be complied with if no employee is allowed to work in excess of the allowed number of hours over a 6-month period. This maximum, however, is to be reached by not more than 10 percent of the total number of employees. The existing hours of labor of trainmen and bus operators are not to be changed except as may be agreed upon in existing or new agreements; this is not to be construed to prevent increased hours for employees who are not receiving a reasonable amount of work, except that in no event are the hours to be increased beyond the 48 hours prescribed in the code. The hours provisions do not apply to emergency crews or during emergencies such as snowstorms, floods, fires, or other causes beyond the control of the employer. Management, executive, and supervisory employees receiving \$35 or more per week are exempted from the hours provisions as are janitors, watchmen, crossing flagmen, and gatemen, and employees commonly termed "worker-pension" employees; these latter groups are not to exceed 5 percent of the total number of employees in the industry.

Except as otherwise provided by agreement, the minimum wages are established for employees on a monthly and hourly basis.

For employees paid on a monthly basis the rates are—

In cities of 500,000 population and over and immediate trade area.....	\$15. 00
In cities of 250,000 and under 500,000 population and immediate trade area.....	14. 50
In cities of 2,500 and under 250,000 population and immediate trade area.....	14. 00
In towns of under 2,500 population.....	12. 00

For employees compensated on a weekly or monthly basis but working less than full time the wage shall be the pro rata share for the actual time worked.

Employees paid at an hourly rate shall receive not less than 40 cents an hour unless the rate for the same class of work was lower on July 15, 1929; in that case the 1929 rate may be paid, provided that in no event shall it be lower than 30 cents an hour.

Where piecework, cooperative, or profit-sharing rates exist, the hourly rate shall equal the minimum hourly wages prescribed. Office boys and girls and messengers, under 21 years of age, and apprentices are to be paid not less than 80 percent of the minimum wages prescribed and may not exceed 5 percent of the total number employed.

No person under 16 years of age shall be employed.

According to the National Recovery Administration report, the transit industry will reemploy 7,250 additional workers under the code, increasing the annual pay roll by \$11,000,000 thereby, or by 3½ percent. This increase may be somewhat lessened in proportion to the number of workers coming under existing labor contracts that permit a work week in excess of the maximum presented in the code. Owing to the heavy financial load of the industry, the financial burden of increased wages is stated by the deputy administrator who conducted the hearing to be all that can be fairly expected at the present time. Many of the street-railway and bus operators falling under the code have agreements with their employees through the American Federation of Labor and other organizations, and it is expressly provided that the terms of agreement shall be lived up to. Also, that under the provisions of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, if employees wish to change their organization, they are free to do so.

Administration is to be undertaken by the code authority, made up of 7 voting members and 3 nonvoting members appointed by the Administrator. Of the 7 voting members, 1 shall at all times be the president of the American Transit Association, and 1 the managing director of that association. The remaining 5 shall be elected by vote of members of the industry subject to approval of the Administrator. At least 2 of this number shall be representatives of labor, and 1 may be a member of the industry not holding membership in the American Transit Association. The code authority shall as soon as possible appoint 2 individuals who shall jointly with 2 individuals appointed by the motor bus code authority hear and finally determine jurisdictional questions. If decision is not reached within 10 days the matter shall be referred to the Administrator for final disposition. Appeals from any action taken by the code authority shall also be taken to the Administrator. Duties of the code authority include administering the code provisions, requiring reports on wages, hours, conditions of employment, etc., and making recommendations to the Administrator for changes in the code.

Manufacture of Underwear and Allied Products

THE hearing on the proposed code for the manufacture of underwear and allied products was scheduled for August 10, 1933, and lasted through the next day. The President's approval followed on September 18 and the code went into effect the second Monday after approval (Oct. 2, 1933). Prior to the adoption of its own code this industry operated under the provisions of the cotton-textile code. However, upon the effective date of the underwear and allied products manufacturing code the cotton-textile code was superseded, remaining in force only for certain divisions of the underwear industry pending adoption of a separate code for them.

The code defines the industry as follows:

(a) Knitted, woven, and all other types of underwear manufactured from all types of materials, with the exception of women's undergarments (other than so-called athletic type), pajamas, and negligees made from woven fabrics of silk, rayon, cotton, or flannelette, or of any combination thereof, and also excepting women's, children's, and infant's lingerie undergarments manufactured in the Philippines or Puerto Rico from woven fabrics;

(b) Garments made in underwear mills from fabric made on underwear machines, excepting, however, the cutting and fabricating of shirts other than undershirts: *Provided, however,* That the manufacture of fleece-lined sweat shirts and other garments of like nature are not included in this exception;

(c) Any and all fabrics sold or used mainly for underwear purposes made on flat or warp or circular knitting machines;

(d) Knitted elastic fabrics;

(e) Knitted tubing for meat bagging;

(f) Knitted work-glove fabrics;

(g) Knitted fabrics made for leggings; and

(h) Knitted wash cloths;

(i) *Provided, however,* That any person manufacturing infants' and children's underwear and leggings, other than knitted cotton and woven cotton, so called, "athletic type" underwear, may elect to operate under the provisions of such code of fair competition for the infants' and children's wear industry as may hereafter be approved by the President of the United States; pending the approval of such code of fair competition for the infants' and children's wear industry such persons operating under the President's Reemployment Agreement may continue to operate under said agreement, and such persons not operating under the President's Reemployment Agreement shall operate under the provisions of this code.

In proposing the code, an organization of manufacturers of underwear and allied products was formed for the first time in the history of the industry. The organization is known as the Underwear Institute and claims to represent 75 percent of the productive capacity of the industry.

Employee working hours are fixed at a maximum of 40 per week, excluding office and supervisory staff, repair-shop crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, machine fixers, shipping, watching, cleaners, and outside crews. Repair-shop crews, machine fixers, engineers, electricians, and watching crews shall work 40 hours, with a tolerance of 10 percent except in emergencies; all emergency time must be reported to the Underwear Institute monthly. For office employees the 40-hour work week shall be averaged over a period of 1 month. The code states that the hours provisions establish maximum hours of labor per week for every employee covered, so that no employee may be allowed to work for one or more employers in the aggregate in excess of the prescribed number of hours. No sewing machine may be operated more than one shift of 40 hours per week and no knitting machine more than two shifts of 40 hours each.

Pending adoption of further provisions to govern the speeding up of work ("stretch-outs"), no employee may be required to do any work in excess of that prevailing on July 1, 1933, or prior to the share-the-work movement unless the increase shall be submitted and approved by the industry committee and the Administrator.

Minimum weekly wages shall be \$12 in the southern section (Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma) and \$13 in the northern section (all other States and the District of Columbia). Learners, privileged employees, cleaners, and outside crews shall be excepted. Learners shall be paid at standard piece rates but in no event less than \$8 per week. Differentials between

rates paid various classes of labor shall not be reduced and the wage for 40 hours shall not be less than was formerly paid for 48 hours in the same class of work. The wage rates established shall be observed regardless of whether work is performed on a time- or piece-rate basis. Cleaners, outside workers, and privileged employees shall not exceed 8 percent of the total employees and shall not receive less than 75 percent of the minimum wages fixed for ordinary workers and when paid on a piece-rate basis must be paid the standard piece rate.

No part of the manufacture falling under this code may take place in the home premises or living quarters of any person, the purpose of this provision being to prohibit home work.

No child under 16 years of age shall be employed.

The manufacturers of circular-knit rayon fabrics sought to obtain exemption, believing they belong to a separate group, but in order to facilitate passage of the code under consideration agreed to acknowledge it provided they were granted a stay of 14 days in which time they would show cause why they should be classed separately.

Administration under the code will be in the hands of the Underwear and Allied Products Manufacturing Industry Committee, consisting of 6 representatives of the industry duly elected by members of the Underwear Institute and 3 members without vote appointed by the President. This body will act as a planning and fair-practice agency, cooperating with the Administrator, will make investigations as to the functioning and observance of the code, make recommendations for changes in the code and furnish duly certified reports as to wages and hours of labor and machinery and production data.

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing (Modification of Code)

UPON the request of the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry and the Secretary of the Navy, the President has ordered the enlargement of the planning committee established under the code which was approved on July 26, 1933. Under the President's order of September 22 the number of representatives of the industry is increased from 5 to 6 and those of the administration (without vote) from 3 to 4. This action was taken because the operators believed that the wide geographical distribution of the industry made the extension of representation necessary, with a further increase possible at a later date to take care of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. By the addition of another presidential appointee the need for representation of the Navy Department on the committee was recognized, the Secretary of the Navy having pointed out that the code's operation would have an important bearing on naval construction.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR UNEMPLOYED

Land Settlement in Germany in 1932

THE scope of the land-settlement movement in Germany has been extended as a result of the depression and the decrease in the price of farm land. The purposes of the movement are to relieve the unemployment situation, to check the movement from the farms to the city, to break up the large estates into small farms, and to promote the development of a stable class of small and independent landowners.

Reports¹ covering the developments up to the first part of 1932 show that at that time plans were under way for the construction of 16,000 houses for unemployed in the suburbs of German industrial cities; that from the passage of the Federal settlements law of 1929 until the end of 1931, approximately 48,375 self-maintaining agricultural units were created in Germany, covering about 1,235,000 acres; and that the enlargement of farm laborers' holdings had also made great progress. However, it is said that settlement of the German type affords little relief for the unemployment situation except insofar as it imposes a check on the farm-to-city movement.

The results of the movement in 1932 for the building of suburban settlements and of the general land-settlement program are given as follows in two recent reports² from the American consular office in Berlin.

Suburban Settlements

OF THE 16,000 suburban settlements originally called for by the early spring (1932) program, work had been started on about 13,000 or 14,000 up to the first of December 1932. The number actually completed is considerably less but exact statistics or even official estimates are lacking on this point. In actual practice numerous difficulties were encountered in the building of houses and the preparation of lots, due to the inefficiency of the settlers, who were more often than not inexperienced in construction work. Often the settlers lived far away from their settlements and took or spent the greater part of the day in traveling to and from their work. In most cases, therefore, the greater part of the construction work—80 to 90 percent—has been done by hired labor. It was also found that when the work was left to the settlers themselves they took too long to complete it. Cases were reported of groups of settlers who had been working on their houses and lots all summer and were only about half done. At this stage private contractors were called in who completed the work in 3 or 4 weeks. Naturally, these delays and the hiring of extra labor tended to cause an increase in the cost of each settlement.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1932, pp. 1049-1050; July 1932, pp. 141, 142; September 1932, pp. 520-522.

² C. W. Gray, vice consul, Dec. 6, 1932, and Feb. 11, 1933.

It is reported that after moving in the settlers, even if they were not in a position to provide for a part of their upkeep, were able to live better on their unemployment benefits than they had been doing in the city tenements. Suburban settlements will not bring about any actual decrease in the amount expended for unemployment benefits until next summer, when the first crops will be harvested on the settlers' lots.

In the extraordinary Federal budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, an additional 25 million marks (\$5,950,000) was appropriated for suburban settlements. This will allow the building of 10,000 more, of which Berlin expected to get 800 at a cost of 2 million marks (\$476,000). As in the case of the original 16,000 settlements the maximum cost of each one will be around 2,500 marks (\$595). However, there is one slight difference in the regulations governing the additional 10,000 settlements. A settler with four or more children will receive a special allowance (not a loan) of 120 marks (\$28.56). If the settler has five or more children he will receive a loan of 500 marks (\$119). As a condition for receiving the allowance the settler is required to build an attic room in his house, and if he receives both the allowance and the loan, he must build two attic rooms. Under the new program the houses will be somewhat larger than formerly. The manner of granting the loan to the settlers will be the same as with the original 16,000 settlements.

Land Settlements

On October 1, 1932, it was reported that 45,000 hectares (111,150 acres) of land were at the disposal of the settlement societies, of which 35,000 hectares (86,450 acres) were to be used for the creation of 3,000 new land settlements and the remaining 10,000 hectares (24,700 acres) for the enlargement of small farms.

In 1932 there were 9,000 new settlements created, which is 46 less than in 1931. Prussia, as usual, led with 7,907, or 88 percent of the total. The steady progress of the land settlement movement is shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF LAND SETTLEMENTS CREATED IN GERMANY

Year	Total	Number of settlements of—		
		Under 2 hectares (4.9 acres)	2 and under 10 hectares (4.9-24.7 acres)	Over 10 hectares (24.7 acres)
1919-1926.....	18,718	9,183	3,191	6,344
1927.....	3,372	1,363	633	1,376
1928.....	4,253	1,349	867	2,037
1929.....	5,545	1,501	1,241	2,713
1930.....	7,441	1,648	2,164	3,629
1931.....	9,046	1,352	2,952	4,742
1932.....	9,000	¹ 423	¹ 3,197	¹ 4,287
Total.....	57,375	² 16,909	² 14,245	² 25,128

¹ Prussia only.

² Not including number settled outside of Prussia in 1932.

An analysis of the foregoing statistics reveals the interesting and significant fact that the size of the individual farm is steadily increasing. From 1919 through 1926 farms of less than 2 hectares (4.9 acres) represented 49 percent of the total. In 1931 they accounted for 14.9 percent and in 1932 (Prussia) only 4.7 percent. Farms of between 2 and 10 hectares (4.9 to 24.7 acres) represented 17 percent of the total number created between 1919 and 1926. In 1931 in the entire country they constituted 32.6, and in 1932, in Prussia only 35.5 percent of the additions in those years. In a similar manner farms of 10 hectares (24.7 acres) or more accounted for 33.9 percent of the new additions between 1919 and 1926, but their share increased to 52.4 percent in 1931 and amounted in 1932 in Prussia alone to 47.6 percent. It is evident that the authorities are following the policy of increasing the size of the individual farm in order to give the settlers a better opportunity to become self-supporting.

The 7,907 new settlements in Prussia cover 87,451 hectares (216,004 acres), an average of 11 hectares (27.2 acres) each.

In 1932 the number of settlements enlarged (*Anlieger Siedlungen*) in Prussia was 8,991 and the amount of land added to them was 16,760 hectares (41,397 acres), an average of 1.9 hectares (4.7 acres) per farm. The number enlarged in the entire country in 1931 was 10,900, the amount of land utilized for this purpose being 22,000 hectares (54,340 acres).

Relief of Unemployment Through General Land-Reclamation Activities in Italy

THE following description of the general plan for the reclamation of waste areas of land in Italy and the settlement of such areas has been given in reports from the American consular officers in several Italian cities.¹

It is essential for Italy with its area of 310,137 square kilometers (119,744 square miles) and its population of 41,230,047 to have under cultivation all land capable of producing crops. Energetic measures have been taken by the Government to insure that all sections which can be made productive are actually put under cultivation. In the last 10 years there have been reclaimed in Italy about 700,000 hectares or approximately 1,730,000 acres.

Measures to increase the extent of arable land within the limits of the kingdom have been undertaken with the idea of augmenting the production of agricultural crops, of making a systematized distribution of the rural population to prevent migration to the cities, and of effecting an improvement in hygienic conditions. In practically no instances have these reclamation projects been adopted primarily as measures for the relief of unemployed. Land-settlement plans have been undertaken in certain areas to assist war veterans, particularly in the central part of the country. An important undertaking of this nature is the reclamation of the low-lying lands known as the Pontine Marshes (*Agro Pontino*) extending for 40 miles between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the mountains.

The law of comprehensive land reclamation (*Bonifica integrale*) of December 24, 1928, went into effect July 1, 1929, and provides for

¹ C. Porter Kuykendall, consul, Naples; T. Jaekel, consul general, Rome; and John R. Putnam, consul, Leghorn.

the activities to be carried out in a 10-year period following the enactment of the law.

The land-reclamation program is carried out by the Government in those areas which have already been delimited and which will be improved by public works. Although the work of reclamation involves large territories, it should be understood that the improvement activities concern only a small part of the areas in question.

The land-reclamation activities are of two types:

(1) Fundamental public works carried out by the Government on areas which have been delimited by the State, with the carrying out by the proprietors of other works necessary for the completion of the project. Such public works generally involve the following: (a) Systems of land transformation; (b) systems of hydraulic reclamation of the first class; (c) improvement of mountainous areas; (d) territories served by roads connected with land transformation.

(2) Private works subsidized by the Government on individual estates or groups of estates located outside the territories delimited by the State.

Of the area of 3,886,769 hectares on which public works for general land reclamation were in process of execution on July 1, 1932, there was the following distribution:

	Hectares	
Reclamation by irrigation-----	2, 504, 750	(6,189,237 acres)
Land transformation-----	1, 347, 513	(3,329,705 acres)
Roads connected with land transformation-----	34, 506	(85,264 acres)

The total expenditures during the 10 years of the Fascist régime amount to 63 percent of the total expenditures for land reclamation since the unification of Italy in 1870. Of the 4,743,000,000 lire (\$249,481,800)³ spent for reclamation by irrigation and for land transformation since 1870, 3,022,000,000 lire (\$158,957,200) was spent in the 10 years subsequent to the inauguration of the Fascist régime, in addition to the sum of 251,000,000 lire (\$13,202,600) expended in that period for improvements in mountain areas.

Development of Reclaimed Land in Pontine Marshes

THE rapidity of the work accomplished in the Pontine Marshes has been outstanding among the reclamation activities undertaken in Italy. It was not until the royal decree of August 28, 1931, that the first area of 18,000 hectares (43,560 acres) was given to the National Work for Veterans (*Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti*) for reclamation purposes. Early in December of that year, laborers arrived to commence work, and on December 18, 1932, the new town of Littoria was established. By that date there were 515 farms settled and equipped with farmhouses, and there were 10,500 hectares (25,945 acres) of marsh land which had been occupied. It is expected that by 1935 there will be 50,000 persons settled on the reclaimed Pontine Marshes.

The Pontine Marshes are about 80,000 hectares (197,680 acres) in extent, of which the National Work for Veterans now owns approximately 32,000 hectares (79,040 acres). Of this area 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres) have been fully reclaimed and the rest is in various stages of reclamation. The remainder of the marshes belongs to private individuals, to societies, and to various communes of the

³Conversions into United States currency on basis of lira at par=5.26 cents.

area so owned, which amounts to somewhat less than 50,000 hectares (122,550 acres). A large part has already been reclaimed.

The colonists selected to settle the land reclaimed by the "Opera" are taken from the excess rural population. This policy prevents a drift to the cities and at the same time results in competent agriculturists taking up the new land. The farmers are chosen from among those designated by the commissioner of internal emigration, and the "Opera" contributes toward the removal expenses.

The individual farms are allocated to the colonists to be worked on shares, the colonists to receive one half of the profits and the "Opera" the other half. The aim of the organization is to have each colonist eventually own his own farm, the indebtedness on which can be paid off in installments.

It is necessary for the Opera Nazionale to create, for every 10,000 to 20,000 hectares of land, rural communities which later may be made into municipalities. In each new center of population will be located the seat of the municipal government, the office of the Opera Nazionale, the local Fascist organization, the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro, and the many other usual organizations existing in each Italian municipality. The cost of the construction of public works is borne by the Opera Nazionale and the amount not contributed by the State will be obtained by the sale of land to persons desirous of establishing shops, boarding houses, or hotels, and to other individuals wishing to acquire property in the new community itself. The "Opera," first, and later the municipality, will dispose of the ground desired for industrial development and will regulate its use.

Reclamation in the Vicinity of Leghorn

ALTHOUGH there are several projects in the Leghorn consular district there are only two in operation which may be classed under land settlements. The two projects on which work is being actually carried out are controlled by the "Opera"; one is located at Coltano, between Leghorn and Pisa, and the other on the left bank of the River Ombrone at Alberese, in the Plain of Grosseto.

The original extent of the section of land at Coltano was 3,216 hectares (7,947 acres), of which the radio station occupies some 178 hectares (440 acres). The remainder, about 3,038 hectares (7,507 acres), is principally swamp and marsh land below the level of the sea, which was given to the "Opera" by the King of Italy in 1919, to be used for the benefit of ex-soldiers who had fought in the war.

The reclamation work is carried out by ditch drainage into small canals which in turn empty into larger canals, the water being finally pumped into the large canals running into the sea between Leghorn and Marina di Pisa. There are three pumping stations equipped with electrical pumping apparatus. The drainage work, the greater part of which has already been completed, will include some 570 kilometers (354 miles) of drainage ditches, canals, and roads. A new canal, navigable from the sea at Leghorn to Pisa, has been completed, which is used extensively for the conveyance of garden produce and other local products.

The great tract of marsh land at Coltano has from early times been subject to malarial conditions; since 1928, however, there have been no cases of malaria there, although previous to that year it is stated that 60 percent of the population suffered from malaria.

The land-settlement project at Alberese, located in the Plain of Grosseto, on the left bank of the River Ombrone, about 8 miles south of the city of Grosseto, has been in operation for several years, having been started a few years after that at Coltano. The tract covers some 6,700 hectares (16,556 acres) of marsh land, of which about 2,000 hectares (4,942 acres) have been reclaimed up to the present time.

It is expected that the work will provide 250 days' employment for 50,000 individuals during the present fiscal year.

Organization of the Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti

THE liberal powers given to the Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti makes the land-reclamation projects being carried out by the veterans of the World War of special importance. The organization has its head office in Rome; that office concerns itself with the expropriation and sale of lands, reclamation activities, direction of the administrative stations in the reclaimed land, accounting, and other duties.

The work undertaken by the "Opera" gave employment to 11,120 persons on April 1, 1933, of whom 5,964 were actually engaged in land-reclamation activities and 5,156 were engaged in activities connected with the administrative stations set up in the different localities. The reclamation work is being carried out by the construction of small ditches draining into larger ditches and canals, as well as filling in with scrapers. At the end of 1932, about 22 kilometers of canals (14 miles), 2 kilometers (1 mile) of sewerage lines, filling in of 270,000 square meters (838,000 sq. yds.), 58 kilometers (36 miles) of roads, an aqueduct of 18 kilometers (11 miles), and 26 kilometers (16 miles) of electric lines for power and light, had been constructed.

Program of Reclamation Law

THE program which is to be carried out during the 10 years following the coming into force of the law (July 1, 1929) will include the improvement of about 500,000 hectares (1,235,000 acres) principally in Tuscan Maremma, Lazio and Provinces south of Lazio, Sicily, and Sardinia, which today are devoted to pasturage and intermittent cultivation. These areas will be provided with the facilities necessary to place the land under extensive continued cultivation. Then, too, in various parts of Italy but particularly in Veneto and Emilia, the land already partly reclaimed will be provided with public works necessary for the consolidation and intensification of agricultural activities. It is expected that the areas being reclaimed gradually will enable 1,000,000 inhabitants to take up their residence in these sections, in addition to the individuals already settled there.

According to the royal decree of February 13, 1933, with its 121 sections, land-reclamation undertakings considered works of public interest will be divided into two categories—land reclamation and land improvement. Land-reclamation undertakings are intended to bring about hygienic, economic, and social benefits in areas including lakes, swamps, marshes, and bogs or in mountainous sections where the land cannot be considered really productive. Land-improvement activities are those carried out for the benefit of one or more sections, independently of the land-reclamation schemes.

Small Land Holdings for Unemployed in New Zealand

IN A report upon the work of the unemployment board for the fiscal year April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932, and subsequent thereto, the New Zealand Minister of Unemployment announced some tentative plans for settling suitable families of the unemployed upon small allotments in the country, preferably in localities where the workers of the family might obtain work from neighboring farmers. (See Monthly Labor Review, September 1932, p. 511.) In April 1932 an amendment to the unemployment act was passed providing for such a plan, and became effective in May 1932. Later this act was found to be inadequate to the needs of the situation and new legislation, giving the Government sweeping powers, was passed. An article in the Economic Record (Melbourne) for June 1933 (p. 76), written by D. O. Williams of Massey Agricultural College, New Zealand, gives some account of the work done and difficulties encountered under the amendment, with a summary of the terms of the later act.

Experience Under First Plan for Small Holdings

THE original plan provided for placing the unemployed and their families on the land under two different arrangements: The settler might be placed on a holding of 10 acres or more forming part of an existing farm, where he might look forward to acquiring in time, either by lease or purchase, a small farm of which his first holding would form part; or he might be placed on a holding of 2 acres or upward, so located that he would be able to obtain some work on the neighboring farms and in the district generally.

In both cases the object was to give men with families the opportunity of becoming holders of small areas in developed districts, where roads and social amenities already existed. Wherever possible the holding was to be a portion of an existing farm, the owner of which was asked to help in providing seeds and stock, and in the loan of implements. The State undertook to provide a small cottage for each holding and to conclude all financial arrangements for the lease of the holding.

A variation of the scheme enabled farmers to establish "share-milkers" on their places under definite contract with the Government. Such arrangements were made under the following main conditions:

(a) The existing owner of a property gave permission for the erection of a cottage, milking shed, and other necessary improvements, and undertook to purchase the buildings and improvements from the Crown at a maximum cost of £300 on a table mortgage spread over 10 years.

(b) The owner undertook to provide sufficient cows to yield an income which would cover the annual costs on the buildings and improvements and pay the employee, who must be recommended from the ranks of the unemployed, either a minimum weekly wage of £2, or provide him, as a share-milker, with not less than £104 per annum.

By March 1933, 341 families had been settled on small holdings and 194 share-milking agreements had been concluded, while 95 other small-holdings propositions and 77 share-milking arrangements had been approved and were in course of settlement, making a total of 707 families affected. The average area of all holdings is about 21 acres, ranging in some cases up to 50 or 60 acres. The average liability involved is approximately £260 per family. The kind of land used varies from the absolutely unimproved to the best dairying flats. The Minister of Unemployment is quoted as saying that probably half

the families transferred to the land under this scheme were meeting their commitments without any help from the unemployment fund, but that in the remaining cases a sustenance payment was being made to help the newcomers over the first period of their occupancy.

The comparatively small success of this scheme, from which much had been hoped, was disappointing to the Government. In the main, it was attributed to a lack of cooperation on the part of the landowners, many of whom were disinclined to turn over small areas to men of whom they knew nothing. Moreover, there was a general impression that 10 acres was the maximum required, and many owners, feeling that this was not sufficient to support a man and his family, held aloof.

Small Farms Act of 1932-33

THE purpose of this act is to encourage the settlement of unemployed and other approved persons on the land, and to this end a board is set up to administer the act and to coordinate various State authorities. If sufficient public land is not available, private land may be acquired, and public land at present held under lease or by license may be resumed. All land coming under the control of the board may be sold, or leased for 10 years with the right of purchase. The State, acting through the board, is given wide powers.

In place of Crown acquisition of private lands and the subsequent disposal of the land, the State may arrange for direct leases to be granted from the present owner to the new occupier. If the lessee does not exercise his right to purchase the land, the State may do so. A refusal by the owner to grant such a lease to the applicant can be overridden (clauses 4-9).

The acquisition of private land or the resumption of Crown land may, of course, follow upon voluntary agreement between the Crown and the owner or occupier. Where such agreements are lacking, the Crown may compulsorily acquire or resume a property if, in the opinion of the board, a part or all of the land "is not being adequately used"; or may, for the same reason, arrange to lease private land without first acquiring it. The owner's or occupier's right of appeal can rest on two grounds only: That the land is being utilized for productive purposes "to a reasonable extent"; or that the loss of the land in dispute would leave him with an insufficient area for the "reasonable requirements of himself and his family." The appellant may carry his appeal from the magistrate's decision to the Supreme Court. Neither court determines the amount of the purchase money or compensation to be paid when land is acquired or resumed in this way. In default of agreement the matter is determined by the board (clause 14).

Mortgagees are deemed to consent to the acquisition of land and to its disposal, but are given the opportunity to make objections and representations to the board before any decision is made as to the conditions either of acquisition or disposal. With leases, the rent is payable to the mortgagees in cases of default by the mortgagor, and where the lessee acquires the fee simple, the purchase money is payable to the mortgagees to meet any outstanding capital sums in respect of the mortgages (clause 15).

The rent of the leases is to be fixed by the board, but must not be less than 5 percent of the unimproved value, or more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the capital value. In default of agreement, unimproved value may be fixed by the board. During the first 4 years of a lease the rent may be paid out of the unemployment fund should the lessee default (clauses 10-12).

The price at which lessees may acquire the fee simple is to be determined by regulations, but must not be less than the unimproved value of the land at the date when the fee simple is acquired plus the value of the lessor's interest in the improvements as at the date of the lease (clause 13).

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

Provision of Credit for Farmers Under 1933 Act

ON MARCH 27, 1933, under authority granted in an act of March 20, 1933, the President issued an Executive order consolidating into one agency all of the Federal activities relating to agricultural credit. This new agency, the Farm Credit Administration, by this order absorbed the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the agricultural-loan powers of the Secretary of Agriculture, and those of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pertaining to the management of regional credit corporations.

The purpose of this measure was stated to be the maintenance and strengthening of a "sound and permanent system of cooperative agricultural credit, subject to Federal supervision and operated on the basis of providing the maximum of security to present and prospective investors in bonds and debentures resting on farm mortgages or other agricultural securities—all for the purpose of meeting the credit needs of agriculture at minimum cost."

The Farm Credit Administration has at its head a governor, assisted by three deputy governors and a general counsel. The organization consists of four divisions: (1) Land bank division, (2) intermediate credit division, (3) production credit division, and (4) cooperative bank division. Each of these divisions is headed by a commissioner.

The *land bank division* has supervision over the 12 Federal land banks and 53 joint-stock land banks. These joint-stock land banks will make first-mortgage loans on farms, through local farm-loan associations. Each borrower is expected to take 5 percent of the amount of the loan in stock of the bank.

The *intermediate credit division* has supervision over the 12 intermediate credit banks and its funds are to be derived from the sale of debentures. These intermediate credit banks will rediscount the notes of farmers endorsed by the credit corporations and notes of cooperative organizations secured by ample collateral.

The functions of the *production credit division* are the supervision and financing of 12 regional production credit corporations which the Governor of the administration is authorized to set up. Funds are to be derived from a revolving fund of \$120,000,000.

The regional credit corporations are to furnish capital (in the form of preferred stock) for the local cooperative credit associations, and will supervise these associations.

The production credit corporations each have an initial capital of \$7,500,000. They are not empowered to lend money directly to individual farmers but provide each local credit association with capital ranging from \$5,000 to about 20 percent of the volume of loans; such capital is represented by nonvoting class A stock, which is

preferred as to assets, and shares equally with class B stock in dividends. The local associations may be organized by 10 or more farmers desiring to borrow money through this means. Each farmer who obtains a loan through one of these credit corporations will be required to buy and keep common stock (class B stock) in the local association amounting to 5 percent of his loan. Class B stock is not redeemed, but farmers ceasing to be borrowers must transfer their class B stock to an eligible borrower or exchange it for class A stock within 2 years. Class A stock may be sold to investors in the community.

The local credit associations are permitted to rediscount notes of farmers of good financial standing, up to an amount equal to from 4 to 6 percent of their capital and surplus. It is stated that under the procedure followed, \$1 in capital makes possible about \$5 of "sound production credit."

Cooperative bank division.—The Governor of the credit administration is authorized to form 1 central bank and 12 regional banks for cooperatives, all of which are to be administered by the cooperative bank division. The money necessary for the operations of this division is to come from the revolving fund previously mentioned.

The central cooperative bank is to be governed by a board of seven directors, the chairman of which is to be the cooperative bank commissioner, and the other six members are to be appointed by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

The 12 regional cooperative banks provided for will make loans, on a strictly business basis, to local cooperative associations. Such loans are to be for the purpose of providing operating facilities and working capital. Such loans are to bear interest at from 3 to 6 percent, depending on the type of loan and the cost of money. Here again the borrower is required to invest 5 percent of the loan in stock in the bank.

Loans Made Under Farm Credits Act

ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1933, the administration announced that during the 6 months, March to August, loans aggregating some \$343,000,000 were made through the various divisions, as follows:

Federal land banks.....	\$22, 190, 000
Land bank commissioners.....	2, 186, 000
Intermediate credit banks (including discounts).....	97, 613, 000
Regional production credit corporations.....	126, 576, 000
Emergency crop and feed loans.....	54, 557, 000
Loans to farmers' cooperatives from revolving fund.....	39, 954, 000
Total.....	343, 076, 000

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Interstate Compacts Affecting Labor and Industries

ON JULY 12, 1933, the Governor of Massachusetts approved a resolve (ch. 44, Acts of 1933) adopted by the legislature creating a commission on interstate compacts affecting labor and industries. The resolve provides in part:

(1) That there be hereby established an unpaid commission, to be known as the Commission on Interstate Compacts affecting Labor and Industry, to consist of 7 members, of whom 1 shall be a member of the senate, to be designated by the president thereof, 3 shall be members of the house of representatives, to be designated by the speaker thereof, and 3 shall be appointed by the Governor. The commission is hereby authorized, on the part of Massachusetts to meet with like commissions appointed with like authority on the part of the States of New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, or any of them, for the purpose of negotiating or agreeing upon a joint report. Said report shall recommend to the legislatures of the participating States a policy to be pursued by such States with reference to the establishment of uniform wages, hours of labor, and conditions and standards of employment by the enactment of such legislation by such States as will constitute an interstate compact. The commission is hereby requested to report to the general court on December 1 of each year of its existence and also as soon as it determines on a policy.

(2) That the members of the commission appointed as aforesaid shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid their necessary expenses in the performance of their duties. They shall select one of their number as chairman and may employ a secretary and such other assistants as are needed in the performance of their duties. For the purposes of this resolve, said commission may expend such sums, not exceeding, in the aggregate, \$2,000, as may hereafter be appropriated therefor.

(3) That the State secretary shall forthwith communicate the text of this resolve to the like official of each of the States mentioned herein with the respectful request that such States in their discretion establish commissions with like powers to treat with the commission appointed hereunder.

Following the enactment of this law an organization meeting was held by the commission, and State Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., was elected chairman, and Richard Ely was appointed secretary of the commission by the chairman.

The purpose of such interstate compacts is to equalize industrial conditions between the various States. By such means the States hope to make the labor laws more uniform and States having more advanced labor laws will no longer be handicapped by acute competition from industries in States where the laws are not so advanced.

In 1931 a conference was called by the Governor of Pennsylvania of representatives of the labor departments of 10 East Central States and of the United States Government to discuss the differences in the State labor laws. After a discussion of the various problems certain definite recommendations were made.¹ In 1933 at the call of the Governor of Massachusetts an interstate conference on labor laws was held in Boston, Mass. Delegates from 9 East Central States and the

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1931 (p. 42).

Federal Department of Labor attended this meeting and considered 3 subjects: A Nation-wide minimum wage law for women and minors, the establishment of public employment offices throughout the country, and the limitation of the hours of labor for women and minors. The committees made special recommendations on these subjects.²

The Constitution of the United States provides that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress * * * enter into any agreement or compact with another State, * * *".³ At first glance this prohibition would seem to include interstate compacts on labor and industries. However, the judicial interpretation placed upon that section has restricted it to prohibit only agreements or compacts between States which tend to increase the political power in the State which may encroach on or interfere with the supremacy of the United States.⁴ Such would not be the case in the adoption of reciprocal labor legislation. Agreements or compacts between States have been used in regulating corporations,⁵ and in settling boundary disputes.⁶ Even if this prohibition did include compacts relating to labor legislation it would seem logical to infer, from recent legislation, the consent of Congress. The case of *Virginia v. West Virginia* (78 U.S. 39) held that assent may be inferred from the legislation of Congress. On the other hand it might be argued that the adoption of the National Recovery Act by Congress established the system of trade codes as the means to be used in regulating the unfair competition by States whose labor laws fall short of the standards adopted by other States. It seems, however, that both the National Recovery Administration program and the action by the States in organizing interstate commissions to draw up compacts and agreements to aid in establishing uniform labor laws are working toward the same goal and that there is a definite place for both programs in the system adopted by the Congress.

Report on Work of Legal-Aid Organizations, 1932

DURING 1932 the growing intensity of the depression greatly increased the burden of legal-aid organizations throughout the United States, the number of new cases in that year reaching 307,673, the highest record since the creation in 1921 of the American Bar Association's standing committee on legal-aid work.⁷ This committee's report to the convention of the association held at Grand Rapids,

² See Monthly Labor Review, March 1933 (p. 537).

³ Constitution of the United States, art. 1, sec. 10.

⁴ See *Virginia v. Tennessee*, 148 U.S. 503.

⁵ See *Downes v. Bidwell*, 182 U.S. 244; *Union Branch R. Co. v. East Tennessee & G. R. Co.*, 14 Ga. 327; *St. Louis & S. F. R. Co. v. James*, 161 U.S. 545; *Copeland v. Memphis & C. R. Co.*, Federal case no. 3209.

⁶ *Florida v. Georgia*, 17 How. 478; *Rhode Island v. Massachusetts*, 37 U.S. 657.

⁷ American Bar Association. Advance program, including committee and other reports to be presented to the fifty-sixth annual meeting to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 30-Sept. 1, 1933, pp. 83-90. Chicago, 1140 North Dearborn Street, 1933.

Mich., August 30–September 1, 1933, includes the following statistics showing the rapid expansion of legal-aid work in 13 years:

TABLE 1.—GROWTH OF LEGAL-AID WORK, 1920 TO 1932

Year	Number of new cases	Amounts collected for clients	Operating expenses	Year	Number of new cases	Amounts collected for clients	Operating expenses
1920.....	96,034	\$389,835	\$226,079	1927.....	142,535	\$719,643	\$387,331
1921.....	111,404	456,160	282,359	1928.....	165,817	645,435	461,557
1922.....	130,585	499,684	328,651	1929.....	171,961	802,328	464,420
1923.....	150,234	498,846	331,326	1930.....	217,643	876,447	546,803
1924.....	121,177	662,675	348,290	1931.....	227,471	674,122	538,199
1925.....	143,653	675,994	408,576	1932.....	307,673	815,440	596,941
1926.....	152,214	645,991	369,264				

As being pertinent to present conditions, the standing committee on legal-aid work also includes in its 1933 report the following summary of a report adopted in 1921 by the American Bar Association:

1. There is a direct responsibility, both civic and professional, on members of the bar to see to it that no person with a righteous cause is unable to have his day in court because of his inability to pay for the services of counsel.

2. This responsibility is best met by members of the bar acting, not as individuals, but in their collective capacity and through their recognized associations.

3. Legal aid and advice to poor persons are most efficiently and economically secured at least in the larger cities, through the existing agencies specially created and adapted for this purpose, called legal-aid organizations.

4. There should be, therefore, a direct relationship between the American Bar Association and legal-aid work in its national aspects and as a national movement.

5. This relationship is of permanent and continuing nature and should be recognized as such by the creation of a standing or annual committee which should each year report to the association as to the progress, the needs, the advantages, and the shortcomings of legal-aid work in the United States.

According to the standing committee on legal-aid work, the depression has not only caused many more persons to apply to the legal-aid organizations, but it has reduced the financial support of these societies. The most serious breakdown reported was that of the Philadelphia Municipal Legal Aid Bureau, which had to close as a result of municipal budgetary troubles. An attempt is being made to resuscitate the former Philadelphia Legal Aid Society—a private corporation maintained by private subscriptions.

Before appealing for more support for legal-aid work by the whole American bar, the members of the standing committee state that "it is only fair to record and to pay tribute to the fact that the bar has year by year, in increasing measure, put its shoulder to the wheel." Many of the State and local bar associations have standing committees on legal aid. "Three of the largest organizations—the New York Legal Aid Society, the Chicago Legal Aid Bureau, the Boston Legal Aid Society—receive a very substantial part of their financial support by contributions from members of the bar in those cities. And the same may be said of other cities." Furthermore, hundreds of lawyers are assisting by their service on directors' boards or other governing bodies, by raising funds, by taking into their own offices the overflow of cases with which the legal-aid offices are unable to cope.

The committee emphasizes the great need of every possible support for legal aid and bespeaks the cooperation of the whole bar and the help of each individual lawyer.

The recent revival in business, in all probability, will not cause a decrease in legal-aid applications for some time. Hundreds of thousands of men, when they go back to work, will be heavily in debt. A vast process of adjustments with creditors must be gone through. The legal-aid offices are prepared to serve as clearing houses and to cooperate with retail-credit bureaus and similar organizations. Unless this can be properly done, bankruptcies on a wholesale scale must ensue. The whole effort of the Federal and State Governments to improve economic conditions is based on new laws creating new rights, remedies, duties, and responsibilities. It is of real importance, therefore, that honest, competent legal advice shall be available to all persons and that poverty shall not be a bar to such assistance.

In the past year⁸ the following organizations created legal-aid committees or offices: The bar associations of Dayton, Ohio; Jacksonville, Fla.; Muskegon, Mich.; and Sacramento, Calif.; the Better Business Bureau of Indianapolis; and the Council of Social Agencies of Washington, D.C. The Legal Aid Bureau of New Orleans was also set up and the Office of Public Defender was instituted in the Panama Canal Zone.

Table 2 was submitted as an appendix to the report of the standing committee on legal-aid work.

TABLE 2.—STATISTICS OF LEGAL-AID WORK IN 1932¹

Legal-aid organization	Year founded	Approximate population served	New cases received	Amount collected for clients	Gross cost of work
Akron.....	1918		(2)	(2)	(2)
Albany.....	1923	130,000	958	\$9,948	\$4,218
Atlanta.....	1924	300,000	3,049	23,550	7,316
Baltimore.....	1928	800,000	3,180	(2)	10,250
Boston.....	1900	2,000,000	12,861	129,898	46,752
Bridgeport Legal Aid Bureau.....	1918	146,716	1,346	2,875	2,825
Bridgeport Public Defender.....	1917		200		
Buffalo.....	1912	573,076	6,815	9,886	22,042
Cambridge.....	1913	120,000	823	2,545	923
Camden.....	1922		(2)	(2)	(2)
Chicago Legal Aid Bureau.....	1886	4,840,000	29,731	110,901	49,477
Chicago Criminal Courts Branch.....			(2)	(2)	(2)
Chicago Bureau Jewish Charities.....	1902		998	11,057	(2)
Cincinnati Legal Aid Bureau.....	1907	550,000	7,038	7,240	10,922
Cincinnati Voluntary Defender.....	1928		2,023		1,515
Cleveland.....	1905	1,250,000	10,392	8,788	23,061
Columbus Public Defender.....	1919	340,000	5,792		3,767
Dallas Legal Aid Bureau.....	1927	306,000	7,200	30,000	1,800
Dallas Public Defender.....	1929		(2)	(2)	(2)
Dayton.....	1914	225,000	3,000	2,500	2,500
Denver.....	1924	300,000	1,860	(2)	4,974
Detroit.....	1909	1,500,000	38,145	55,600	28,924
Duluth.....	1913	101,000	1,553	2,102	1,620
Durham.....	1931	52,000	226		(2)
Grand Rapids.....	1921	175,000	1,446	2,337	5,579
Harrisburg.....	1929	185,000	95		400
Hartford Legal Aid Bureau.....	1917	300,000	1,575	350	1,500
Hartford Public Defender.....	1915		400		(2)
Hoboken.....	1918		(2)	(2)	(2)
Houston.....			(2)	(2)	(2)
Jacksonville.....	1932	135,000	154	192	40
Jersey City.....			(2)	(2)	(2)
Kansas City.....	1910	500,000	9,671	17,592	6,120
Lansing.....	1920	100,000	13	(2)	(2)

¹ Comparison between the records of legal-aid organizations in different cities cannot be made accurately because of differences in the laws and institutions in the several States and localities. Also, comparison between number of cases, sums collected for clients, and gross cost of the work cannot be usefully made. Collecting money for clients, for instance, is only one aspect of legal-aid work. The true comparison, and the most valuable statistically, is between each item (as number of cases during the year) and the same item in prior years. In this way reasonably good objective tests are applied by which the development of legal-aid work can be measured.

² Figures not received.

³ No record kept, or cannot estimate.

⁸ Report dated May 26, 1933.

TABLE 2.—STATISTICS OF LEGAL-AID WORK IN 1932—Continued

Legal-aid organization	Year founded	Approximate population served	New cases received	Amount collected for clients	Gross cost of work
Los Angeles Legal Aid Bureau.....	1929	2,300,000	{ 2,820	\$3,000	(³)
Los Angeles Police Court Defender.....	1915		{ 35,625		\$14,321
Louisville.....	1913	356,000	8,010	33,965	8,467
Madison.....	1928	55,000	(²)	(²)	(²)
Memphis.....	1923	254,000	900	150	1,260
Milwaukee.....	1916	725,263	2,528	4,270	7,194
Minneapolis.....	1912	475,000	2,105	1,775	7,656
Montreal Legal Aid Bureau.....	1923	200,000	886	21,642	5,600
Nashville.....	1915		(²)	(²)	(²)
Newark.....	1901	500,000	5,271	3,517	5,723
New Bedford.....	1923	120,000	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Haven.....	1927	185,000	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Orleans.....	1913	485,000	425	(³)	(²)
New York Desertion Bureau.....	1911		972	(³)	18,804
New York Educational Alliance.....	1902	7,000,000	{ 3,326	23,215	6,689
New York Legal Aid Society.....	1876		{ 40,867	144,798	141,618
New York Voluntary Defenders Commission.....	1907		1,180		35,270
Oakland Legal Aid Bureau.....	1929	475,000	{ 2,232	(³)	5,407
Oakland Public Defender.....	1927		{ 690		12,480
Omaha Legal Aid Bureau.....	1915	215,000	{ 2,933	9,367	1,200
Omaha Public Defender.....			{ (²)	(²)	(²)
Philadelphia.....	1920	1,900,000	⁵ 21,113	⁵ 64,043	⁵ 25,935
Pittsburgh.....	1908	1,734,622	4,136	5,467	14,598
Plainfield.....		40,000	77		(²)
Portland, Maine.....	1925	70,000	(²)	(²)	(²)
Portland, Oreg.....	1927	260,000	(²)	(²)	(²)
Providence.....	1920	295,892	1,425	530	6,158
Reading.....	1928	231,717	851	500	650
Rochester Legal Aid Bureau.....	1900	328,132	{ 3,200	22,009	11,042
Rochester Public Defender.....	1928		{ (²)	(²)	(²)
St. Louis.....	1914	821,960	3,362	18,708	7,293
St. Paul.....	1919	271,606	1,119	(³)	4,719
Salt Lake City.....	1923	150,000	232	50	900
San Antonio.....	1917	231,000	432	600	300
San Diego.....	1918	225,000	3,500	1,000	2,700
San Francisco.....	1916	785,000	4,116	5,356	7,495
Springfield.....	1925	150,000	2,355	24,117	6,885
Toledo.....	1927	325,000	200	(²)	(²)
Washington.....	1932	500,000	⁶ 176		(³)
Wheeling.....	1932	61,000	⁷ 65		⁷ 52
Winnipeg.....	1923	192,000	(²)	(²)	(²)
Total.....			307,673	815,440	596,941

³ Figures not received.⁵ No record kept, or cannot estimate.⁴ Numerically restricted after July to 200 per month.⁶ 11 months of operation.⁷ 80 days of operation.⁸ 4 months of operation.

Restriction on Employment of Women and Children in Japanese Mines

PROHIBITION of night work and underground work of women and of persons under 16 years of age in the mines of Japan will become effective from September 1, 1933, according to the July 31, 1933, issue of Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva) from which the data here presented are taken. Previously the employment of women and children under 16 years of age in Japanese mines has been prohibited between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. unless they were engaged in two or more alternating shifts. This exception will no longer be allowed when the above provision becomes operative. The 1928 revision of the regulations for employment and relief of miners provided that the enforcement of these prohibitions might be postponed for 5 years. During the period of delay 80 percent of the coal mines have taken steps to prepare for the time when these regulations should become effective. As a result the number of women and juvenile underground

workers has declined from about 40,000 in 1928 to approximately 6,000 in 1933. This rapid reduction has been brought about by the mechanization of mining processes which has been followed by an increase in the workers' output and wages. Higher wages for adult male miners has made it possible for them to dispense with the assistance formerly received from the underground work of their wives and children.

It is reported that woman workers are still being employed underground in some coal mines, most of which are located in the northern section of Kyushu. In general, these mines are small and the great majority of them have seams only 50 to 60 centimeters deep, making the mechanization of extraction very difficult. The Government has taken the position that to enforce at once the prohibition of underground work in such mines would result in undue hardship and cause a great deal of unemployment. Consequently, a departmental ordinance of June 5, 1933, authorized "exceptionally the holder of a mining right to employ for a specified period, with the sanction of the chief of the Mines Inspection Bureau, young persons under 16 years of age and women underground in coal mines when left-over coal is mainly extracted." It is understood that the Government intends to allow this exception in the ordinance only for a 2-year period and only in mines where the above-described difficulties are found.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR

Comparative Study of the Output of Men and Women

THE Bulletin of the International Management Institute, in its issue for July 1933, gives a brief account of a study, made by two Italian experts (Dr. D. Vampa and P. Guidi), of the comparative output of two groups—one of 24 male and the other of 22 female employees—both working in the same mechanical-construction factory under the same conditions as far as time and surroundings were concerned and at the same kind of work, the only difference being that that of the female group was easier. They were under observation for 24 working days, the output being noted for each half-hour period. For each worker the results were then averaged by half-hourly periods, so that the average output of the individual worker for the first half hour of the morning throughout the 24-day period could be compared with his average output for the second or for any other half hour of the day. To eliminate the difference in the difficulty of the work done by the men and the women, absolute figures were not used, the individual half-hourly output being expressed as a percentage of the total individual output for a day of 16 half hours. The results of the study are summarized as follows:

The charts relating to men show the lowest output at the beginning of the work, both in the morning and in the afternoon.

The charts relating to women show the lowest output at the end of the working period, both in the morning and in the afternoon.

The highest output is reached at the end of the 5½th hour of the morning by the men.

The highest output is reached at the end of the 3½th hour of the morning by the women.

In the male group the difference between the minimum and the maximum output is greater than the corresponding difference in the female group.

Another characteristic of the male group is the rapid increase in output during the first hour of the work.

In the case of the women, on the other hand, there is an abrupt decrease in output during the last hour of work.

These facts lead the authors to the following conclusions:

The employment of female labor for work of short duration seems to be indicated.

Male labor is better suited to work requiring a prolonged effort.

In all cases where male and female workers are engaged on the same task, the women should be given a shorter working period than the men. Moreover, it seems that it is always contrary to the laws of economy to give women overtime.

Output and Earnings per Shift in the Mining Industry in Great Britain

COMPARABLE figures, published by the British Mines Department, for the coal industry from the beginning of 1930 to the end of March 1933 are given in the August 1933 issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette. The proportion of the industry covered varies from 96 to 97 percent, and only the salable coal mined is included in the figures for output. For the quarter ending March 31, 1933, the net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £32,672,471 (\$159,000,580),¹ equivalent to 13s. 1.29d. (\$3.19) per ton, of which 8s. 9.02d. (\$2.13) per ton represented wage costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £34,685,641 (\$168,797,672), equivalent to 13s. 10.98d. (\$3.39) per ton, giving a credit balance of 9.69d. (\$0.20) per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 755,964, and the number of man-shifts worked was 47,669,241. The average output per man-shift worked was 22.67 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 1.83d. (\$2.23).

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.49d. (1 cent) to 4.26d. (8.6 cents) per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 11.87d. (24.1 cents) and 1s. 1.81d. (28 cents), respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.74d. (9.6 cents) per shift.

The following table gives figures covering some of the more important details from 1930 to the end of the first quarter of 1933:

OUTPUT AND EARNINGS PER SHIFT IN THE BRITISH COAL-MINING INDUSTRY, 1930 TO 1933

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of shilling at par=24.33 cents, penny=2.03 cents. Exchange rates: 1930, shilling=24.31 cents, penny=2.03 cents; 1931, shilling=22.67 cents, penny=1.89 cents; 1932, shilling=17.53 cents, penny=1.46 cents]

Quarter ending—	Amount of coal mined	Credit or debit balance per ton		Number of work-ers em-ployed	Out-put per man-shift worked	Earnings per man-shift worked	
		English currency	United States cur-rency			English currency	United States cur-rency
1930	Tons	s. d.	Cents		Cwts.	s. d.	
Mar. 31.....	64,749,447	+1 1.37	27.1	911,218	21.94	9 3.25	\$2.256
June 30.....	55,850,573	-0 1.94	3.9	886,229	21.32	9 3.26	2.256
Sept. 30.....	54,249,688	-0 2.40	4.9	853,477	21.34	9 3.85	2.268
Dec. 31.....	57,061,222	+0 6.20	12.6	849,344	21.84	9 3.79	2.267
1931							
Mar. 31.....	56,723,277	+0 9.04	18.4	838,696	21.78	9 2.45	2.240
June 30.....	51,595,921	-0 1.34	2.7	818,718	21.44	9 2.18	2.234
Sept. 30.....	49,189,334	-0 2.05	4.2	787,749	21.35	9 2.43	2.239
Dec. 31.....	55,190,862	+0 7.06	14.3	799,374	21.86	9 2.22	2.235
1932							
Mar. 31.....	53,916,267	+0 6.46	13.1	800,921	21.98	9 2.13	2.233
June 30.....	50,090,452	-0 1.91	3.9	781,704	21.78	9 1.92	2.229
Sept. 30.....	44,480,618	-0 7.55	15.3	745,201	21.50	9 1.87	2.228
Dec. 31.....	52,985,962	+0 8.87	18.0	744,425	22.62	9 2.26	2.236
1933							
Mar. 31.....	54,021,254	+0 9.69	19.7	755,964	22.67	9 1.83	2.227

¹ Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par = \$4.8665; exchange rate, March 1933 = \$3.4328.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Recent Legislation on Public Old-Age Pensions in the United States

LEGISLATION for the protection of the aged reached its greatest development thus far in the United States during the current year, as the half-way mark was reached and passed in the number of States establishing a system of old-age pensions. Ten States (Arizona, Arkansas,¹ Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington) and the Territory of Hawaii passed laws establishing such a system, while other States made amendments to existing laws. This brings the total number of States having an old-age pension system to 26, not including the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.²

The 11 laws enacted during 1933 bear a marked similarity.

All of the laws are mandatory, indicating a decline in favor of the type of law, formerly adopted by some States, which made the adoption of a pension system optional with the counties and placed the financial burden primarily upon the counties.

Seven of the laws (those of Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, and North Dakota) provide for some measure of State aid in financing the pension system. Only four States (Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, and the Territory of Hawaii) place the whole cost upon the county; of these, the State of Washington somewhat later in the session provided for State assistance by passing a law creating an old-age pension fund out of the proceeds of a tax on horse racing,³ the money to be divided among the counties in proportion to the assessed valuation of property in each.

In Colorado, Hawaii, Maine, Nebraska, and Washington the applicant must be 65 years of age or over, in North Dakota 68, and in Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Michigan, and Oregon 70 years. The required period of State residence varies from 35 years in Arizona to 10 years in Michigan, the most general requirement being 15 years' State residence and 15 years' citizenship. In all of the States except Maine and Michigan the administration of the new law is placed in the hands of county commissioners. In Maine, town and city boards, under the supervision of the department of health and welfare, are charged with the administration and in Michigan the administration is by county boards and the State welfare department.

¹ The Arkansas law has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the State because of the method used in financing the pension fund.

² The total 26 includes Arkansas whose law was declared unconstitutional because of the 1 percent tax on the State and county expenditures. It also includes Colorado whose law was declared unconstitutional but was superseded by a new law enacted during 1933.

³ In rendering a decision upholding the constitutionality of the Washington old-age pension law, the judge ruled that applications should be filed with the board of commissioners and that it was left with the commissioners' discretion to determine whether an application called for emergency powers to supply funds immediately or whether it can await the revenue expected from the horse-racing bill and such taxes as may be provided in the 1934 budget.

The Colorado old-age pension law (Acts of 1927, ch. 143, as amended by Acts of 1931, ch. 131), which gave judicial power to the county commissioners and executive powers to the county judges, was declared unconstitutional by the Colorado Supreme Court in 1932 as being an improper delegation of power. The prevailing opinion in this case, however, reflected the popular demand for an old-age pension law by stating that it was regrettable that the law should be declared unconstitutional but the "effect [of the decision] is greatly minimized by the fact that a general assembly will convene a few days hence." The assembly promptly enacted an old-age pension law without the constitutional defects of the earlier law.

In Minnesota an amendment was passed which makes the old-age pension law mandatory, but with the provision that the county may discontinue the system after a year's trial, should the people so vote at a general election.

In 1931 the State of Missouri passed an amendment to the State constitution to allow the establishment of an old-age pension system.⁴ During the following session of the legislature a pension bill passed the house, was reported favorably by the senate committee on pensions, but died on the senate calendar. In California and New Jersey the law was amended in several minor details but the major provisions remained the same.

To provide a ready comparison of the systems adopted in the various States the following table has been prepared which presents the main features of each law.

⁴ See Acts of 1931, J. & C. R. No. 1 (p. 385).

PROVISIONS OF OLD-AGE PENSION LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES

State	Age	Maximum pension	Required period of—			Maximum property limitations	Administered by—	Funds provided by—	Citation
			Citizen-ship	Residence					
				State	County				
Alaska.....	65 60	\$35 a month for males, \$45 a month for females.	Years (1)	Years Since 1906	Years	No other sufficient means of support.	Board of trustees of Alaska Pioneers' Home.	Territory.....	Acts of 1929, ch. 65.
Arizona.....	70	\$30 a month.....	(1)	35	.....	Income, \$300 a year.....	County commissioners.	67 percent by State; 33 percent by county.	Acts of 1933, ch. 34.
Arkansas 4.....	70	(1).....	15	5	.....	Assets \$500.....	County judge.....	State and county.....	Acts of 1933, act 271.
California.....	70	\$1 a day.....	15	15	1	Assets, \$3,000.....	County or city and county boards of supervisors.	Half by county, or city and county; half by State.	Acts of 1929, ch. 530 (as amended 1931, ch. 608; 1933, ch. 840.)
Colorado.....	65	do.....	15	15	5	Assets, \$2,000.....	County commissioners.	State.....	Acts of 1933, ch. 144.
Delaware.....	65	\$25 a month.....	15	5	.....	Income, \$300 a year.....	State old-age welfare commission.	do.....	Acts of 1931, ch. 85.
Hawaii.....	65	\$15 a month.....	30	15	.....	Income, \$300 a year.....	County commissioners.	County or city and county.	Acts of 1933, ch. 208.
Idaho.....	65	\$25 a month.....	15	10	3	do.....	County probate judge and county commissioners.	County.....	Acts of 1931, ch. 16.
Indiana.....	70	\$180 a year.....	15	15	15	Assets, \$1,000.....	County commissioners.	Half by State; half by county.	Acts of 1933, ch. 36.
Kentucky.....	70	\$250 a year.....	15	10	10	Income, \$400 a year; assets, \$2,500.	County judge.....	County.....	Acts of 1926, ch. 187.
Maine.....	65	\$1 a day.....	(1)	15	1	Income, \$300 a year.....	Town and city old-age pension boards, under supervision of department of health and welfare.	Half by State; half by cities, towns, and plantations.	Acts of 1933, ch. 297.
Maryland.....	65	do.....	15	10	10	.....	County commissioners.	County, or city of Baltimore.	Acts of 1931, ch. 114.
Massachusetts.....	70	No limit.....	(1)	20	.....	.....	County or city board of public welfare.	Two thirds by county or city; one third by State.	Acts of 1930, ch. 402.
Michigan.....	70	\$30 a month.....	15	10	.....	Assets, \$3,500.....	County board and State welfare department.	State.....	Acts of 1933, ch. —.
Minnesota.....	70	\$1 a day.....	6 15	15	15	Assets, \$3,000.....	County commissioners.	Payments by county. Cities, towns, and villages to reimburse county.	Acts of 1929, ch. 47, as amended 1931, chs. 72 and 138; 1933 ch. 348.
Montana.....	70	\$25 a month.....	15	15	.....	Income, \$300 a year.....	do.....	County.....	Acts of 1923, ch. 72.
Nebraska.....	65	\$20 a month.....	15	15	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Acts of 1933, ch. 117.

Nevada.....	65	\$1 a day.....	15	10	Assets, \$3,000.....	do.....	Acts of 1925, ch. 121.
New Hampshire.....	70	\$7.50 a week.....	15	15	Assets, \$2,000.....	Payments by county. Cities and towns to reimburse county.	Acts of 1931, ch. 165.
New Jersey.....	70	\$1 a day.....	(3)	15	Assets, \$3,000.....	County welfare board	Acts of 1931, ch. 219.
New York.....	70	No limit.....	(3)	10	Wholly unable to sup- port self.	Public welfare officials, under supervision of department of social welfare.	Acts of 1930, ch. 387.
North Dakota.....	68	\$150 a year.....	(3)	20	Income, \$150 a year.....	County commissioners.	Acts of 1933, ch. 254.
Oregon.....	70	\$30 a month.....	15	15	Assets, \$3,000.....	do.....	Acts of 1933, ch. 284.
Utah.....	65	\$25 a month.....	15	15	Income during past year, \$300.	do.....	Acts of 1929, ch. 76.
Washington.....	65	\$30 a month.....	15	15	Income during past year, \$360.	do. 7	Acts of 1933, ch. 29.
West Virginia.....	65	\$1 a day.....	15	10	Any property or income.	County court.....	Acts of 1931, ch. 32.
Wisconsin.....	70	do.....	15	15	Assets, \$3,000.....	County judge	Acts of 1925, ch. 121, as amended 1929, ch. 181; 1931, ch. 239.
Wyoming.....	65	\$30 a month.....	15	15	Income, \$360.....	County commissioners.	Acts of 1929, ch. 87.

1 Males.

2 Females.

3 Citizenship required but no period specified.

4 Arkansas law has been declared unconstitutional by the State supreme court.

5 Pension fund to be prorated equally among the pensioners. No definite amount stated.

6 Required period of residence in United States.

7 But old-age pension fund was created from proceeds of State tax on horse racing, to be distributed to counties in proportion to assessed valuation of the property in each. (Acts of 1933, ch. 55.)

Old-Age Dependency in Maryland Counties

A REPORT was recently published by the Christian Social Justice Fund of Baltimore,¹ covering a study of old-age dependency in three representative counties of Maryland, typical, respectively, of the Eastern Shore, southern Maryland, and western Maryland. The purpose of the study was "to gain as much insight as time and funds permitted into the status of indigent old people * * * with special reference to the need for, and the cost of old-age pensions." Although Maryland has had an old-age pension law since 1927, it is of the optional type, with the counties bearing the whole cost of the allowances, and has never been really operative except in the city of Baltimore (during the past 2 years).

The sample taken for study included 1,295 persons 65 years of age and over, each of whom was rated as to resources by one or more persons acquainted with the individual's circumstances. The result is shown in the table following.

PERCENT OF AGED RATED AS BEING IN SPECIFIED CIRCUMSTANCES IN THREE MARYLAND COUNTIES

County	Number of persons rated	Percent rated as being—				
		Rich	Well fixed	In comfortable circumstances	On subsistence level	In poverty
Southern Maryland county.....	366	0.6	13.2	51.6	27.5	7.1
Eastern Shore county.....	454	.2	7.8	51.9	29.4	10.7
Western Maryland county.....	475	.4	8.7	46.3	24.4	20.2

In this connection the report points out that the most important fact is that "the problem of old-age poverty in the western Maryland county is about twice as great as in the Eastern Shore county and about three times as great as in the southern Maryland county." The situation in the western county is affected by the presence of the mining industry, by adverse agricultural conditions in the mountain regions, by industrialization, and by urbanization.

Using the "poverty" percentages shown in the above table, the author estimated that the number of aged persons in poverty in all the counties of Maryland would be 5,870, of whom an estimated 20 percent would either be disqualified under the law or fail to apply for a pension. On the basis of an average pension of \$185 per person per year the maximum total cost of pensioning the remaining 4,696 persons would be \$868,760.

Present Methods of Care

NONE of the three counties studied had a paid social worker of any kind, a situation which the writer states to be typical of about half the counties of Maryland at the present time. Certain hopeful developments pointing in the direction of organized social work, however, are noted.

¹ Earl S. Bellman: A study of the care of the needy aged in Maryland counties. Baltimore, Christian Social Justice Fund, 1933.

There are 16 almshouses in the State, of which 10 are on the Western Shore and 6 on the Eastern Shore. A recent official investigation of these showed them to be old, in bad repair, lacking in equipment, and poorly staffed. The per capita cost of operation on the Western Shore was found to be \$222.33 per annum (not including allowance for capital invested).

The abolition of the almshouses, and the building of two infirmaries, one for the 14 Western Shore counties and one for the 9 Eastern Shore counties, was recommended. It was pointed out in this connection that already the almshouse has been abolished in 7 counties and in one or two others is on the point of closing.

Stating that the majority of the present almshouse inmates need institutional care, it is pointed out that such care must include (1) mental hospital facilities and (2) hospital homes for those chronically sick. Commendable progress has been made in Maryland toward the first type of care, it is stated, but the lack of facilities for the second type is characterized as "deplorable." The figures given on cost of care in the mental hospitals in the State show that this ranges from \$243 to \$312 per person annually.

Many of the counties have a system of "outpensions" which has been in effect for nearly 300 years. Such pensions are "admittedly * * * in the nature of a dole" to persons who otherwise would have to be sent to an almshouse. The granting of such pensions is not generally on a scientific basis, there is little or no investigation of actual conditions, and in many cases the amounts are too small to be of real assistance. The report remarks that "about the only hopeful thing which can be said concerning the outpension system in most counties is that it represents a tradition of outdoor (noninstitutional relief)."

Recommendations for a Coordinated Program

AMONG the suggestions advanced for a coordinated program of care for the needy aged are the following:

1. Education of communities to the need for social welfare work.
2. More research in social welfare as a basis for intelligent action.
3. Assistance from the State (for localities maintaining certain standards) as regards funds, cooperation in setting standards, and certification of qualified social workers.
4. Greater emphasis on social case work by trained persons.
5. A mandatory Statewide system of old-age pensions adequately financed and skillfully administered. In this connection it is suggested that part of the cost should be borne by the State, on an equalization-fund basis, and that the county residence requirement of the present State law might be cut to 5 or even 3 years.
6. Provision of one or more hospital homes to care for the chronically ill.
7. Transfer of mentally afflicted persons to mental hospitals.
8. Complete elimination of "that antiquated human waste basket", the almshouse.

Contributory Pensions in Great Britain During 1932-33

IN THE August 1933 issue the English Ministry of Labor Gazette gives a summary of the statistics concerning widows', orphans' and old-age contributory pensions published in the report of the English Ministry of Health for 1932-33 covering England and Wales, and in the report of the Scottish Department of Health for 1932, so far as Scotland is concerned. Data concerning the number of claims made during the year, their disposition, and the number of pensions and allowances in force at the end of the year are given in table 1:

TABLE 1.—WIDOWS', ORPHANS', AND OLD-AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, 1932-33

Claims received and dealt with during year 1932	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Widows' and orphans' pensions:				
Claims received.....	93,361	6,656	11,259	111,276
Claims allowed.....	76,420	5,757	9,427	91,604
Claims disallowed.....	12,365	1,037	1,573	14,975
Old-age pensions (ages 65-70):				
Claims received.....	187,776	12,359	21,046	221,181
Claims allowed.....	151,197	10,480	18,524	180,201
Claims disallowed.....	12,921	1,227	1,823	15,971
Old-age pensions (over 70) in right of insurance:				
Claims received.....	2,083	430	572	3,085
Claims allowed.....	1,478	332	402	2,212
Claims disallowed.....	499	21	52	572
Number of widows, dependent children, and orphans receiving pensions at end of year:				
Widows.....	576,671	42,051	76,058	694,780
Children.....	252,310	22,176	41,308	315,794
Orphans.....	13,684	1,469	2,896	18,049
Total.....	842,665	65,696	120,262	1,028,623
Number of persons between 65 and 70 receiving old-age pensions at end of the year:				
Men.....	357,230	26,639	45,775	429,644
Women.....	220,696	11,656	25,021	257,373
Total.....	577,926	38,295	70,796	687,017
Number of persons over 70 to whom old-age pensions in right of insurance were payable at end of year:				
Men.....	325,973	23,584	48,776	398,333
Women.....	275,381	16,290	38,314	329,985
Total.....	601,354	39,874	87,090	728,318

The persons over 70 listed as receiving pensions are those who drew them by virtue of the contributory pensions acts. There is another group aged over 70 who are still drawing pensions under the non-contributory acts passed between 1908 and 1924, but they receive their pensions subject to certain conditions as to age, residence, and nationality which do not apply in the case of those shown here. Those between 65 and 70 receiving pensions all come under the contributory pensions acts.

Table 2 shows the amount spent on contributory pensions and allowances in England and Wales during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, and the estimated amount for Scotland during the 9 months ending December 31, 1932. Owing to the difference in the periods covered, it is not possible to give the total for Great Britain.

TABLE 2.—AMOUNTS PAID IN WIDOWS', ORPHANS', AND OLD-AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, 1932-33

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of exchange rate, March 1933, of pound = \$3.43]

Class of pension	England		Wales		Scotland ¹	
	English currency	United States currency	English currency	United States currency	English currency	United States currency
Widows' pensions (including children's allowances).....	£17, 722, 000	\$60, 786, 460	£1, 333, 000	\$4, 572, 190	£1, 796, 711	\$6, 162, 718
Orphans' pensions.....	284, 000	974, 120	27, 000	92, 610	42, 675	146, 375
Old-age pensions at ages 65 to 70....	14, 948, 000	51, 271, 640	984, 000	3, 375, 120	1, 381, 302	4, 737, 866
Total.....	32, 954, 000	113, 032, 220	2, 344, 000	8, 039, 920	3, 220, 688	11, 046, 959

¹ Estimated figures for 9 months.

MINIMUM WAGE

Minimum Wage for Women in Canada¹

Ontario

THE twelfth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, covering the year 1932, emphasizes the difficulties of enforcing the act under present conditions. According to an abstract of the report given in the Canadian Labor Gazette for June 1933, many employees have the idea that the board can compel an employer to keep them on the pay roll when he has no work for them to do, or to pay the same rate of wages he paid in more profitable times, while some employers have suggested a moratorium during the depression and others have asked for a reduced minimum rate, which the board considers wholly unjustifiable.

It must be remembered that originally the rates were set very low and were not raised during periods of temporary expansion. Now that we are passing through a period of depression, we do not feel justified in changing the present modest levels, at any rate until the cost of living for a self-supporting working woman, as reflected in our budget, is materially reduced. There are those who still cling to the idea that the profitableness or unprofitableness of business should be the yardstick by which minimum rates are fixed. Fortunately they are few in number. The vast majority of employers heartily approve of the principle underlying the minimum-wage law, namely, the right of a woman to live from the results of her labor, whether industry is making money or not.

The wage rates fixed by the board's orders are calculated from the cost of living worked out on the basis of what is required by the average working woman in Toronto, with suitable modifications for smaller places and rural districts, where prices are usually lower.

The budget for Toronto allows \$364 per year, or \$7 per week, for board and lodgings; \$115.05 for clothing; \$171 for sundries (including laundry, doctor, dentist, car fare, amusements, church, etc.), making a total of \$650 for the year. The weekly budget for Toronto is therefore as follows: Board and lodging, \$7; clothing, \$2.21; sundries, \$3.29, making a total of \$12.50 per week.

From the Toronto minimum the rate ranges down to as low as \$10 a week in a few industries outside of cities. The board has authority to set a lower minimum in the case of aged or handicapped workers, but uses this power sparingly. During the year only 183 such permits were issued, while in the same period 72 expired, leaving 320 in force.

The board admits that the cost of foodstuffs has come down since the adoption of the budget on which the minimum wage is based, but feels that there has not been a sufficient reduction to justify a lowering of the rate. The number affected by the board's orders has decreased considerably during the last few years.

The number of employees under the act was 53,461 in 1929; 50,069 in 1930; 47,086 in 1931; and 44,453 in 1932. During 1932 there were 44,453 employed in

¹ Data are from Canada, Department of Labor, Labor Gazette, June 1933.

2,174 establishments as compared with 47,086 in 2,211 factories in 1931, representing a decrease of 1.7 percent in the number of establishments and of 5.6 in the number of employees. The average weekly rate of wages paid in all classes throughout the Province during the year 1932 was \$13.66.

The number of firms reporting, with the number of girls and women they employ, the average weekly wage by age group, and the average weekly hours, are shown for Toronto industries in the following table:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES FOR WOMEN IN TORONTO 1932

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Number of women reported	Average weekly wage of women aged—		Average weekly hours
			18 and over	Under 18	
Laundries.....	79	1,613	\$13.26	\$9.66	46.1
Retail stores.....	296	1,291	14.28	11.42	49.0
Departmental stores having over 150 employees.....	2	3,840	14.94	9.87	48.0
Textile factories.....	55	2,448	14.52	9.55	45.2
Needle trades.....	445	7,479	14.56	10.06	43.1
Drugs, chemicals, etc.....	83	737	14.46	9.32	43.5
Boot, shoe, and leather trades.....	35	559	14.58	9.33	45.3
Electrical trades.....	34	1,005	13.75	12.22	45.6
Food trades.....	125	2,532	14.43	10.97	48.8
Tobacco trades.....	4	275	13.69	9.32	42.2
Rubber trades.....	7	420	17.85	10.76	44.2
Jewelry trades.....	17	143	14.33	9.52	44.9
Paper trades.....	191	2,416	15.23	9.55	44.6
Hotels, restaurants.....	203	2,518	14.92	13.97	51.3
Custom millinery.....	39	252	17.03	6.96	47.5
Hair-dressing and beauty parlors.....	85	321	16.98	8.50	48.3
Office workers.....	74	3,128	19.37	12.51	39.5
All other factory trades, except seasonal canneries.....	138	1,338	13.55	9.94	45.4

Quebec

THE Women's Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec recently issued an order governing the employment of women in the food industry, including in that term the making of biscuits, pastry, bread, macaroni, cereals of all kinds, chocolate, cocoa, confectionery, and allied processes. In the city and island of Montreal, and within a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the island, the minimum wage must be \$7 a week for beginners, \$8.50 for those having 6 months' experience in the trade, and \$10 for those with 12 months' or more experience. In the remainder of the Province the minima may be \$1 per week lower. Standard hours shall be 55 a week. Overtime may not be worked unless a special permit has been obtained, and when allowed it must be paid for at not less than the minimum rates fixed by this order; short time may be paid for "pro rata of the minimum wages fixed by this order." No deduction for absence may exceed the value of the time lost, and any employee required to wait on the premises must be paid for the time thus spent. Special provisions are made concerning apprentices.

The number of employees of less than 12 months' experience and earning less than \$10 per week, for the city and island of Montreal, and \$9 per week for the Province of Quebec, excepting the city and island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the island of Montreal, shall not exceed one half of the total female working force.

Beginners who are paid piecework rates must, during the first 6 months, earn at least the minimum rate fixed by this order; for those

of more than 6 months' experience, it is sufficient if 80 percent receive the standard wages set by this order. If less than 80 percent earn this minimum, the basic piecework rate is to be considered too low, and must be altered.

Saskatchewan

THE following order was approved by the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan on May 17, 1933, and was made retroactive to May 1:

For a period of 4 months from the first day of May 1933 the minimum rates of wages fixed by the board for workers in shops and stores, laundries and factories, mail-order houses, hotels, restaurant and refreshment rooms, beauty parlors and barber shops, are hereby reduced by 10 percent where the rate so fixed is less than \$13 per week and by 15 percent when the rate so fixed is \$13 per week or over.

The foregoing reductions shall not apply to the wages of an employee in any week during which she is subject to part-time employment.

Decision Against Lowering of Living Wage in South Australia

THE Industrial Gazette of New South Wales reports in its issue for May 1933 (p. 797) that in the first quarter of the current year the South Australian Board of Industry held a public inquiry to review the living wage for adult male employees, which at the beginning of the year stood at 10s. 6d. per diem. The inquiry resulted from an application made by the South Australian Employers' Federation, which had asked for an adjustment of 3d. per day "in consideration of the alleged continued need for economy." In delivering the decision the president pointed out that while the board always took into consideration the index of purchasing power, this could not be considered the sole factor.

The board has consistently held that the duty (of providing a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done) * * * cannot be discharged from time to time by a simple arithmetical calculation fixing the new living wage at a sum bearing the same ratio to the previous wage as the Commonwealth Statistician's retail price index figures for the latest quarter bear to the figures which were before the board when it declared the previous wage.

The Commonwealth index figure for food, groceries, and rents (all houses), the president stated, indicated a fall of approximately 11 percent between the second quarter of 1931, when the present living wage was declared, and the fourth quarter of 1932. The decrease in the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items, however, was less than this, and there was room for doubt whether the fall in the price of such food and groceries, exclusive of fresh meat, fruit, and vegetables, as come within the average employee's normal and reasonable needs, had been as much as 11 percent. On the whole, the board did not feel that there had been a fall in the cost of living sufficient to justify a reduction of the living wage.

The decision dissented entirely from the opinion that the need for continued economy demanded a reduction in the wage.

The president stated in this connection that: The facts placed before the board show a retardment in the downward course, previously noted, of governmental and private finance. There are indications of some recovery from the previous downward movement in financial and industrial conditions and an improvement is shown in the statistics of employment. With the living wage at 10s. 6d. per

diem a capacity for recovery on the part of our industries has made itself manifest. The productivity of the State has increased, since the period under review when the 1931 declaration was made. * * * In the light of the above considerations I have come to the conclusion that justice and expediency require that no special contraction of the normal and reasonable needs of the living wage earner should now be enforced on the ground of that stringent need for economy which existed during that period.

The decision was reached, therefore, that the living wage should be maintained at the figure of 10s. 6d. per diem.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Industrial Diseases and Poisoning in British Factories, 1932

THE report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops in Great Britain for the year 1932 contains a short section on health which replaces the usual detailed report of the Senior Medical Inspector of Factories. This year marks the hundredth anniversary of the appointment of the first Government inspectors of factories, following the passage of the Factory Act of 1833, and a large part of the report is therefore given to historical reviews of the development of the department.

Special investigations of health hazards made during the year included a study of the effects of trichlorethylene (which has come into very extended use in dry-cleaning establishments and for degreasing), as well as similar close observation of plants in which there was use of carbon-tetrachloride as a cleaning agent. Cases of toxic jaundice from arseniuretted hydrogen evolved from wetting dross containing aluminum arsenide were also investigated. Dust studies were made in a new process of spraying asbestos fiber together with an adhesive to the walls of a railway tunnel, and in the malting industry where there is a clinical picture of bronchitis, peribronchial fibrosis, and emphysema. The investigator in this industry found that other factors than dust, namely, variations in temperature and the strenuous physical effort demanded were contributing causes. A preliminary inquiry was made of workers exposed to the dust of basic slag and talc. Investigations were also carried out in plants manufacturing dry batteries where there was exposure to manganese dioxide and mercurial salts, and of the effects on health of exposure to cellulose lacquers.

The number of cases of disease resulting from the use of the more important industrial poisons reported in 1932 under the factory and lead paint acts are shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—CASES OF POISONING REPORTED TO THE BRITISH FACTORY INSPECTION SERVICE IN 1932

Disease	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Lead poisoning.....	173	20	9	3	182	23
Mercury poisoning.....	2				2	
Arsenic poisoning.....	1				1	
Carbon-bisulphide poisoning.....	2				2	
Aniline poisoning.....	24				24	
Toxic jaundice.....	3				3	
Epitheliomatous ulceration.....	131	44			131	44
Chrome ulceration.....	65		12		77	
Anthrax.....	15	1	1		16	1
Total.....	416	65	22	3	438	68

Although there was an increase of 14 in the total number of cases of lead poisoning reported, as compared with the previous year, the increase was entirely due to an increase in shipbreaking which accounted for 34 cases. This industry is a difficult one to safeguard, as it has been found impossible to remove the fumes by exhaust ventilation and no efficient respirator has been devised. In most industries the incidence of lead poisoning was lower than in 1931.

There were 16 cases of anthrax, with 1 death. Eleven cases, including 1 death, were due to wool, 2 to horsehair, 2 to hides and skins, and in 1 case the cause was not reported.

One hundred and thirty-one cases of epitheliomatous ulceration were reported with 44 deaths: 33 cases with 1 death from pitch; 37 with 18 deaths from tar; 1 from paraffin; and 60 cases with 25 deaths from oil. Of the cases due to oil, 57 occurred among cotton mule spinners.

Ten cases of cancer of the interior of the nose, 9 of which were fatal, have occurred during the past 11 years among employees of a nickel-refining company. Preliminary studies have failed to show the causative agent, but as the occurrence of so many cases in an unusual site for such growths seems suggestive, further investigation is being made. A study of 53 cases of death from papilloma and cancer of the bladder which had occurred in one locality from 1900 to 1932 showed that 28 of the cases occurred among intermediate die workers while not more than 2 cases occurred in any other trade group.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of anilin poisoning, due largely to improved working conditions in the plants in which a number of cases occurred in 1931, but there was one very severe case of poisoning resulting from spraying woodwork in a closed room with a mixture containing dinitro-benzol. Five of the cases of anilin poisoning were due to 5-chlor-ortho toluidine. As the prominent symptoms of this form of poisoning are strangury and hematuria, there is a suggestion of its having a possible association with cancer of the bladder among chemical workers.

There were 125 gassing accidents reported, 11 of which were fatal. The nature and causes of these accidents were much the same as in previous years, but among the rarer forms of poisoning, ethylene dichloride, ethylene chlorhydrin, and hydrogen iodide each were responsible for 1 case.

The report contains particulars of 42 deaths from asbestosis or asbestosis with tuberculosis and 281 deaths from silicosis or silicosis with tuberculosis.

Table 2 shows the number of deaths from silicosis and asbestosis alone or complicated with tuberculosis, the average age at death, and the number of years of exposure to either type of dust.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS IN GREAT BRITAIN, AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH, AND DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Disease	Number of deaths	Average age at death	Duration of employment in years		
			Longest	Shortest	Average
Silicosis.....	114	54.1	57.0	2.8	40.1
Silicosis with tuberculosis.....	167	52.0	67.0	2.0	32.0
Asbestosis.....	27	40.8	27.0	4.4	15.2
Asbestosis with tuberculosis.....	15	41.6	24.0	2.6	11.7

The number of deaths in different industries from silicosis and from silicosis with tuberculosis, the average age at death, and duration of employment are shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SILICOSIS AND SILICOSIS WITH TUBERCULOSIS, AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH, AND DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT, REPORTED TO THE BRITISH FACTORY INSPECTION SERVICE, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of deaths	Average age at death	Duration of employment in years		
			Longest	Shortest	Average
Pottery:					
Silicosis.....	72	55.6	57.0	10.0	39.8
Silicosis with tuberculosis.....	75	55.2	67.0	13.0	37.9
Sandstone:					
Silicosis.....	21	57.3	57.0	20.0	40.4
Silicosis with tuberculosis.....	39	52.3	53.0	16.0	34.8
Grinding of metals:					
Silicosis.....	4	47.3	45.0	18.0	30.8
Silicosis with tuberculosis.....	26	51.1	48.0	2.8	30.2
Sandblasting:					
Silicosis.....	7	40.7	16.0	4.5	10.3
Silicosis with tuberculosis.....	16	44.2	20.0	2.5	8.3
Scouring powder manufacture:					
Silicosis.....	3	37.0	11.0	5.25	7.8
Silicosis with tuberculosis.....	2	33.5	10.75	2.0	6.4
Miscellaneous:					
Silicosis.....	7	55.3	45.0	2.8	20.4
Silicosis with tuberculosis.....	9	50.9	34.0	11.0	24.0

The diagnosis of all these cases was verified by post-mortem examination. It will be seen that the average duration of employment in fatal cases of asbestosis was 15.2 years as compared with 40.1 years for all cases of silicosis. Complications with tuberculosis considerably shortened these averages. The necessity for the use of enclosed systems, or of a nonsiliceous abrasive, in sandblasting, is pointed out, as the period in which disablement and death occurs in this industry is so very much shorter than in other industries in which there is exposure to silica dust.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Union Official Held to be a "Workman" for Compensation Purposes

A TRADE union is an employer and its business agent is an employee within the meaning of the workmen's compensation law of the District of Columbia, according to Mr. Chief Justice Martin of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

This decision was rendered in the case of *Standard Accident Insurance Co. v. Hoage, Deputy Compensation Commissioner* (61 Wash. Law Rep. 613).

The facts in the case show that Opie F. Lindsay, business agent for the Lathers' International Union, Local 9, of Washington, D.C., sustained injuries while making the return trip from Fredericksburg, Va., "where he had gone, accompanied by other labor-union representatives, to investigate, on behalf of the union, certain charges which had been brought concerning labor conditions in that city." While en route the automobile collided with a passing vehicle and Lindsay suffered injuries which resulted in his death. Claims for compensation were filed and an award was made by the deputy compensation commissioner on the ground that Lindsay was an employee who received an accidental injury arising out of and in the course of his employment.

The Standard Accident Insurance Co., the insurer, brought suit in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to enjoin the payment of the compensation awarded. It was contended that Lindsay was not an employee and that the union was not an employer; for that reason the accident did not occur in the course of the employment, and the deputy compensation commissioner was therefore without jurisdiction. The bill was dismissed by the court and an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

After reviewing the facts in the case and the provisions of the law in question, the court said: "We are of the opinion, upon the facts contained in the record, that the union was an employer, and that Lindsay when he met his death was its employee, within the purview of the compensation statute." The court cited section 13 of the union constitution which defined the duties of the business agent. It commented upon the fact that Lindsay had no other employment and devoted his whole time to the union, and that the \$80 per week he received as salary was his sole means of support. Continuing the court said:

This employment was totally distinct from the ordinary duties and powers of members of the union in general. The fact that Lindsay was a member of the union did not prevent him from being likewise an employee for the performance of services such as did not pertain to membership alone, nor was Lindsay compensated for his services otherwise than by the wages paid him

therefor. It may be added by way of analogy that it is not inconsistent for officers of corporations to serve at the same time as employees of the corporations.

The union is a legal entity and answers to the term "association" as used in the statute. It may be sued as an organization for torts committed by it. (*United Mine Workers of America v. Coronado Coal Co.*, 259 U.S. 344.) It may enter into business contracts of various kinds as an "association." Its purposes relate to the trade and business of wood and metal lathing. Its function is to aid in the carrying on of this trade by its members, who thereby earn their livelihood, by regulating their contracts of employment, securing to them a fair remuneration for their labor, affording them protection against obnoxious rules, unlawful discharge, or other systems of injustice and oppression. * * * In the exercise of these functions it was necessary to employ a business agent such as Lindsay to perform the duties which he was engaged in performing at the time of the accident.

The court cited cases which held that "the compensation laws are remedial in character, seeking to accomplish a humane purpose, and that their terms should be liberally construed." The District of Columbia act provides for certain limited exceptions, none of which include an occupation such as Lindsay was performing when injured. The court therefore concluded that the "labor union was competent to make a contract with Lindsay for his services as an employee within the provisions of the compensation act."

Inasmuch as the Standard Accident Insurance Co. had insured the labor union for the protection of its employees, including business agents, and had received and retained the amount paid in on the policy the court concluded that the insurance carrier cannot complain "if the courts call upon it to perform its contract in the spirit in which it was made."

The decision of the lower court dismissing the suit was therefore affirmed.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in August 1933

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for August 1933 with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than one day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1932, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1931 to August 1933, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost, as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or year specified.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH JANUARY 1931 TO AUGUST 1933, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS 1927 TO 1932

Month and year	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or year
	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	
1927	734		349,434		37,799,394
1928	629		357,145		31,556,947
1929	903		230,463		9,975,213
1930	653		158,114		2,730,368
1931	894		279,299		6,386,183
1932	808		242,826		6,462,973
1931					
January	57	19	10,150	2,005	181,169
February	52	29	20,473	10,677	223,660
March	49	26	26,453	28,012	476,904
April	73	39	27,135	22,687	770,512
May	115	45	28,000	15,603	400,509
June	90	47	18,795	15,223	511,926
July	73	51	49,434	56,683	612,864
August	79	36	11,019	14,759	1,157,013
September	117	65	36,092	37,427	493,649
October	77	45	34,384	29,380	1,052,095
November	62	39	13,219	13,690	355,818
December	50	21	4,145	1,318	150,064
1932					
January	87	37	12,091	4,993	132,873
February	56	34	33,713	31,103	460,701
March	64	30	33,087	13,937	736,782
April	89	44	19,187	21,513	620,866
May	87	52	44,357	49,777	1,251,455
June	69	46	15,858	24,138	943,338
July	66	40	20,890	33,216	740,785
August	85	38	28,492	27,717	754,423
September	85	33	17,824	7,456	566,045
October	47	23	10,442	2,324	147,059
November	38	21	3,460	1,896	68,154
December	35	12	3,425	997	40,492
1933					
January	67	29	19,616	8,790	240,912
February	63	32	10,909	6,706	109,860
March	91	41	39,913	12,794	445,771
April	72	46	23,077	19,867	535,039
May	133	49	41,652	16,584	603,723
June	131	45	40,903	24,593	504,362
July ¹	201	97	125,088	65,725	1,375,574
August ¹	152	133	141,193	83,483	2,377,886

¹ Preliminary figures subject to change.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 2 gives, by industrial groups, the number of strikes beginning in June, July, and August 1933, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST 1933

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers.....	2		1	275		100
Bakers.....	2	6	4	93	193	1,397
Barbers.....	1	1		104	270	
Brick and tile workers.....	1	1		24	18	
Building trades workers.....	4	10	9	303	1,408	630
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....		1	1		12	600
Clothing workers.....	20	67	36	4,709	68,028	79,499
Coopers.....		1			18	
Electric and gas appliance workers.....		1	3		400	595
Farm labor.....	3	2	4	1,520	300	2,650
Food workers.....	2	3	1	133	228	1,000
Furniture workers.....	8	3	3	1,846	1,630	2,401
Glass workers.....	1	2		318	1,390	
Hotel and restaurant workers.....		1			12	
Iron and steel workers.....		2			530	
Jewelry workers.....	1			12		
Laundry workers.....	1		2	1,200		130
Leather workers.....	8		4	6,137		1,832
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....		2	1		530	100
Lumber, timber, and mill workers.....	1	3	2	40	1,634	350
Metal trades.....	8	5	7	1,184	712	1,908
Miners.....	8	6	16	3,793	11,245	22,806
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers.....		3			6,671	
Oil and chemical workers.....			1			150
Paper and paper-goods workers.....		2			275	
Printing and publishing workers.....	1	1	1	41	100	100
Rubber workers.....	1	4	2	78	1,046	416
Steamboatmen.....			1			14
Stone workers.....	2		1	349		150
Municipal workers.....	1	2	2	250	1,100	3,800
Textile workers.....	46	59	36	17,586	25,643	10,603
Tobacco workers.....	1	3	7	250	215	8,532
Other occupations.....	8	10	7	658	1,480	1,430
Total.....	131	201	152	40,903	125,088	141,193

Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in August 1933, classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AUGUST 1933, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in August 1933 involving—						
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers	10,000 workers and over
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers			1				
Bakers			3	1			
Building trades workers	2	5	2				
Chauffeurs and teamsters				1			
Clothing workers	2	8	11	4	6	3	2
Electric and gas appliance workers		1	2				
Farm labor		2			2		
Food workers					1		
Furniture workers	1		1		1		
Laundry workers		2					
Leather workers		1	2		1		
Longshoremen and freight handlers			1				
Lumber, timber, and mill workers			2				
Metal trades		2	4	1			
Miners		1	5	5	4	1	
Oil and chemical workers			1				
Printing and publishing workers			1				
Rubber workers			2				
Steamboatmen	1						
Stone workers			1				
Municipal workers				1	1		
Textile workers		18	14	2	2		
Tobacco workers		2	2	2		1	
Other occupations		4	2	1			
Total	6	46	57	18	18	5	2

In Table 4 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in August 1933, by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN AUGUST 1933, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industrial group	Classified duration of strikes ending in August 1933			
	One half month or less	Over one half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers	1			
Bakers	4			
Building trades	5		4	1
Chauffeurs and teamsters			1	
Clothing workers	15	7	2	
Electric and gas appliance workers	2			
Farm labor	3			
Food workers	1			
Furniture workers	1	1		1
Laundry workers	2			
Leather workers			1	
Longshoremen and freight handlers	2			
Lumber, timber, and mill workers	2	1		1
Metal trades	5	1		1
Miners	4		1	
Rubber workers	2			
Steamboatmen	1			
Stone workers	1			
Municipal workers	1			
Textile workers	24	4	7	
Tobacco workers	3			
Other occupations	3			
Total	82	19	11	4

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Bridges Milk Co., Erie, Pa.	Controversy	Milk-wagon drivers	Organization	Adjusted. Will accept code when ready.	1933 Aug. 2	1933 Aug. 8	7	20
Sportswear Hosiery Co., Philadelphia and Bethlehem, Pa.	Strike	Hosiery workers	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Increases from 40 to 60 percent and recognition of union.	July 25	Aug. 3	400	
Vinegar Manufacturing & Food Packing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Employees	do	Adjusted. Satisfactorily settled.	July 31	Aug. 15	10	
Art Loom Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy	Rug makers	Asked 50 percent increase in wages.	Adjusted. Granted 32 percent increase, 40-hour week. Carpet-workers code accepted.	July 27	Aug. 5	300	
Tubize Chatillon Corporation, Rome, Ga.	Strike	Textile workers	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Increase of 36 percent, and signed agreement.	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	1,700	
Rambo & Regar Hosiery Co., Norristown, Pa.	do	Hosiery workers	Wages	Adjusted. Wage increase of 40 to 60 percent.	do	do	250	
Kingston Coal Co., Morgantown, Ky.	do	Miners	Wages and conditions	Pending	do	do	(1)	
C. B. Atkins Manufacturing Co., Knoxville, Tenn.	Lockout	Carpenters	do	do	Aug. 2		250	
Kroger Grocery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike	Drivers	do	Adjusted. Signed agreement with former wages and conditions.	July 3	Aug. 16	41	
Westmont Silk Hosiery Corporation, Westmont, N.J.	Strike	Hosiery workers	do	Adjusted. Wage increase and recognition.	July 24	Aug. 3	100	
Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.	Controversy	Textile workers	do	Adjusted. Agreed to abide by textile code.	July 31	Aug. 7	2,100	
Hall Baking Co., Buffalo, N.Y.	do	Drivers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Agreement providing for no discrimination.	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	8	192
Robitchek-Schneider Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	Strike	Sheepskin-lined coat and machine makers.	do	Unclassified. Conciliation not practicable; other agencies to make arrangements.	July 31		24	150
Sewer-pipe workers, Toronto, Ohio.	do	Sewer-pipe workers	Wages	Adjusted. Increased to 40 cents per hour pending formation of code.	Aug. 8	Aug. 18	1,000	
Mundie Manufacturing Co., Peru, Ill.	do	Employees	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Increase of 20 percent, 40-hour week.	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	50	
Rayon workers, New Castle, Pa.	do	Rayon workers	Wages, 40-hour week, conditions	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination, pending code.	Aug. 4	Aug. 15	60	340
Midwest Raincoat Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.	do	Raincoat makers	Asked 50 percent increase and 40-hour week.	Adjusted. Compromised on 40 percent increase, pending code.	Aug. 2	Aug. 11	250	50
Profile Cotton Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.	do	Cotton-textile workers.	Working conditions	Unclassified. Company unable to reopen mills at this time.	do	Aug. 19	350	

¹ Not reported.

CASES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1933—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Garment workers, Los Angeles, Calif.	Strike	Garment workers	Wages and working agreement	Adjusted. Increase of 15 percent, agreed on arbitration for settlement of differences.	1933 July 24	1933 Aug. 10	300	4,000
Millinery workers, Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Millinery workers	Wages and conditions	Pending	July 28	Aug. 12	3,500	
Appleton Manufacturing Co., Anderson, S. C.	Strike	Textile workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	850	
Motion-picture operators, Racine, Wis.	Lockout	Operators	Asked 2 operators for each booth	Unable to adjust. Some progress but no definite terms.	July 2	Aug. 5	8	
Faith Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Automobile-accessory makers	Long hours and low wages	Adjusted. Increase of 10 to 30 percent, and 40-hour week.	July 31	Aug. 8	275	
Dunbar & Sullivan, Detroit, Mich.	do	Blacksmiths	Proposed wage cut	Adjusted. Cut of 7¼ cents per hour accepted.	June 8	Aug. 3	8	200
Cambria Silk Hosiery, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Hosiery workers	Working conditions	Pending	July 25		(1)	
Cotton-textile workers, Cedar-town, Ga.	do	Textile workers	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Increase of 100 percent. Returned to work.	Aug. 8	Aug. 14	335	700
Schlainman Sportwear Co., New York City.	do	Leather-garment makers	do	Adjusted. Increase of 10 percent; recognition.	Aug. 4	Aug. 15	40	6
Milberg & Milberg, New York City.	do	Textile workers	Working conditions	Pending	Aug. 7		100	
Allen Schmidt & Pringle Co., Utica, N. Y.	Threatened strike	Clothing workers	do	Adjusted. New agreements signed.	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	134	
Tennessee Stove Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.	do	Stove workers	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Resumed work pending adoption of code.	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	200	
The Levin Metals Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.	Strike	Metal workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination pending adoption of code.	Aug. 8	Aug. 17	275	
Oscar Heineman Corporation, Chicago, Ill.	do	Silk-yarn makers	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Some increases. Returned to work.	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	1,000	
Quinlan Pretzel Co., Reading, Pa.	do	Pretzel makers	Working conditions	Pending	Aug. 1		40	
Blue Moon Hosiery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Hosiery workers	Wages and recognition	do	Aug. 2		150	135
Tire workers, Chattanooga, Tenn.	Controversy	Tire workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Accepted blanket code.	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	10	
Diamond Coal Co., Jellico, Tenn.	do	Miners	do	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	July 28	Aug. 4	8	292
Thompson Coal Co., New River, Tenn.	do	do	do	do	July 15	Aug. 1	2	58
Mexican and Filipino garden workers, Calif.	Strike	Field workers	Wages and conditions	Pending	Aug. 7		1,200	3,000
Segal & H & S. Co. and Extine & Segal Co., Bayonne, N. J.	do	Ladies-garment workers	do	Adjusted. Agreement pending adoption of code.	Aug. 1	Aug. 7	340	

[illegible]

Not reported.

CASES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1933—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Liberty Garment Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	Controversy	Garment workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	1933 Aug. 10	1933 Aug. 11	30	---
Roseman Bros., Lansford, Pa.	Strike	Children's garment makers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination; no change in wages.	Aug. 1	Aug. 23	485	---
Robert Wicks Co., Utica, N. Y.	Threatened strike	Men's clothing makers	Terms of agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Aug. 9	Aug. 15	125	---
Dairy, Everett, Wash.	Strike	Drivers	Asked 50 cents per day increase	Adjusted. Returned; arbitration by commissioner agreed upon.	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	60	13
Freeland Fabrics, Hazleton, Pa.	do	Silk workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Returned; satisfactory settlement.	Aug. 23	Aug. 25	140	20
Southwestern Portland Cement Co. and Wabash Cement Co., Osborn, Ohio.	Threatened strike	Employees	do	Pending.	Aug. 22	---	(1)	---
Illinois Zinc Co., Peru, Ill.	do	Zinc workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Strike averted; await adoption of code.	Aug. 7	Aug. 31	300	---
Waalwork Coal Co., Hawthorne, Pa.	Controversy	Miners	Working conditions	Pending.	Aug. 23	---	(1)	---
National Biscuit Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Employees	do	Adjusted. Allowed 50 hours' pay for 40-hour week; no discrimination.	Aug. 17	Aug. 27	700	---
Atwater Kent Radio Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Radio makers	Wages	Adjusted. Increase of 10 to 30 percent; recognition.	Aug. 4	Aug. 25	1,300	---
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Tiffin, Ohio.	Controversy	Pottery workers	Working conditions	Pending.	Aug. 15	---	12	800
Greyhound Bus Co., Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Mechanics	do	do	Aug. 23	---	(1)	18
Rainbow Garment Co., Chicago, Ill.	do	Garment workers	do	Adjusted. Returned; satisfactory agreement.	Aug. 22	Aug. 27	4	---
Berkowitz Shirt Factory, Uniontown, Pa.	do	Shirt workers	Wages, hours, and conditions	Adjusted. Returned in part; no discrimination.	Aug. 7	Aug. 28	450	---
C. K. Eagle Shirt Co., Shamokin, Pa.	Threatened strike	do	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	1,985	---
Building contractors, Youngstown, Ohio.	Controversy	Bricklayers	Wages	Adjusted. Allowed \$9 per day to Apr. 1, 1934, then \$10 per day.	Aug. 22	Aug. 31	175	---
Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Metal workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Aug. 7	Aug. 18	180	40
Continental Diamond Fibre Co., Norristown, Pa.	Strike	Employees	Asked increase in wages when hours were reduced.	Adjusted. Increase of 10 cents per hour for those on 36-hour week; 7 cents for those on 40-hour week.	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	430	---
Carter Carburetor Co., St. Louis, Mo.	do	do	Working conditions	Pending.	Aug. 17	---	275	---

Location	Industry	Workers	Issue	Outcome	Date	Notes	Count
Pioneer Coal Co., Kettle Island, Ky.	Coal	Miners	do.	Adjusted. Returned; satisfactory settlement.	Aug. 26		300
Tom Huston Peanut Co., Columbus, Ga.	Peanut-products makers.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Await adoption of code.	Aug. 5		4
E. F. Hauserman Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Fabricated-metal workers.	Wages, hours, and conditions.	do.	Adjusted. Strike averted; code accepted.	Aug. 18		84
Pressed Steel Car Works, Chester, Pa.	Welders and burners.	Wages and conditions.	do.	Adjusted. Submitted differences to N.R.A.	Aug. 25		100
Pressed Steel Car Works, McKees Rocks, Pa.	Molders and car builders.	Working conditions.	do.	do.	Aug. 20		600
Stove workers, Rome, Ga.	Stove workers.	Wages and conditions.	do.	Adjusted. Strike averted; await adoption of code.	Aug. 15		500
Hellwig Silk Dyeing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Dyers and printers.	do.	do.	Pending.	Aug. 28		450
Congress Cigar Co., Camden, N.J.	Cigarmakers.	Wages and working conditions.	do.	Pending. Agreement concluded.	Aug. 2		1,000
Harriman Hosiery Mills, Harri- man, Tenn.	Hosiery workers.	do.	do.	Returned to work.	Aug. 4		150
Pollack Bros., Fort Wayne, Ind.	Dress workers.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Workers reinstated for test work.	Aug. 1		300
School building, Hamilton, Ohio.	Building laborers.	Wages.	do.	Adjusted. Increased to 40 cents per hour. Returned.	Aug. 9		56
Northeast Preserving Co., Erie, Pa.	Employees.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Agreed on increases pending adoption of code.	Aug. 10		60
Standard DeLuxe Furniture Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Upholsterers.	Wages and working conditions.	do.	Adjusted. Allowed increases and full-time work. No discrimination.	Aug. 1		32
Granite workers, Hardwick, Vt.	Granite workers.	do.	do.	Pending.	Aug. 7		(1)
A. Seigal Cigar Co., New York City.	Cigarmakers.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Increase of 15 percent, 5-hour day, 5-day week, and \$12 per week minimum wage.	Aug. 9		375
Sun Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa.	Boilermakers.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Allowed same pay for 36 hours as formerly for 40.	Aug. 7		200
Garment shops, Philadelphia, Pa.	Children's dress-makers.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Agreed to arbitrate differences.	Aug. 11		1,900
Butchers, San Francisco, Calif.	Butchers.	do.	do.	Pending.	Aug. 9		140
Everybody's Polish Daily, Buffalo, N.Y.	Printers.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Temporary agreement concluded.	Aug. 14		50
Dress and coat makers, Boston, Mass.	Garment workers.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Increased 10 to 15 percent; \$14 per week minimum.	July 21		1,500
High Point Overall Co., High Point, N.C.	do.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Returned under national code.	July 20		545
High Point Hosiery Co., High Point and Thomasville, N.C.	Hosiery workers.	Asked 25 percent increase.	do.	Adjusted. Minimum wage \$12, 40-hour week, no discrimination.	July 17		5,037
Boytown Burial Casket Co., Boytown, Pa.	Casket workers.	Wage cuts.	do.	Adjusted. Increase 20 percent re- troactive to Aug. 7, 1933.	Aug. 12		1,000
Locust Grove Mine, Pittsburgh (Pa.) district.	Miners.	Working conditions.	do.	Adjusted. Accepted company's proposals.	Aug. 1		200
Eclipse Needles Shirt Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.	Shirt makers.	do.	do.	Pending.	July 18		500
Peru Wheel Co., Peru, Ill.	Form specialty makers.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Compromise agree- ment pending adoption of code.	Aug. 1		186

Not reported.

CASES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1933—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N.C.	Strike	Textile workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Concessions on both sides; agreement concluded.	1933 July 26	1933 Aug. 8	350	---
Schoenut Toy Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Toy makers	do	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration in future.	Aug. 1	Aug. 5	175	---
M. N. Adelson Co., Ford City, Pa.	do	Iron and steel scrap metals	do	Adjusted. Increase of 50 cents per day each worker. Hours settled.	do	Aug. 14	22	40
Byron-Jackson Pump Co., Oakland, Calif.	do	Metal workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Returned pending adoption of code.	do	Aug. 23	80	---
Globe Knitting Mills, Norristown, Pa.	do	Hosiery workers	Asked 50 percent increase	Adjusted. Increase and recognition allowed.	July 20	Aug. 2	250	---
Gregg Cartage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Truck drivers	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Aug. 5	Aug. 8	20	---
Supreme Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Beef boners	Wages	Adjusted. Increased to 60 cents per hour for day work. Piece-work increased 40 percent.	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	12	---
General Cigar Co., Nanticoke, Pa.	do	Cigarmakers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Improved conditions.	Aug. 16	Aug. 30	548	52
Shirt makers, Perth Amboy, N.J.	do	Shirt makers	Wages, hours, and conditions	Adjusted. Increased wages and shorter hours.	July 5	Aug. 19	900	200
Rubber workers, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	do	Rubber workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Aug. 16	Aug. 16	300	---
Neckwear workers, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Neckwear workers	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Agreed on conditions. National Labor Board to adjust.	Aug. 1	do	600	---
Coopers, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Coopers	do	Adjusted. Increased from 48 to 85 cents per hour.	do	do	100	---
Philadelphia Felt Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Felt workers	do	Adjusted. Satisfactory wage agreement.	do	do	150	---
Miller & Pollack Plants, Wheeling, W. Va.	do	Stogie makers	do	Adjusted. Increase equaling 25 percent.	do	Aug. 15	293	---
Collins & Aikman Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Carpet weavers	Employees refused to operate 4 looms.	Adjusted. Not required to operate 4 looms unless so desired. Returned without discrimination.	May 31	Aug. 9	200	---
John Wood Manufacturing Co., Conshohocken, Pa.	do	Employees	Wages	Adjusted. Returned. Details of terms fixed later.	Aug. 4	Aug. 31	738	---
W. A. Case & Sons Co., Conshohocken, Pa.	do	Boilermakers and tank workers	Asked increase	Adjusted. Same pay for 40-hour week as formerly for 48.	do	Aug. 15	70	---
Parlor furniture frame makers, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Frame makers	Wages, hours, and conditions	Adjusted. Increase of from 25 to 60 percent, 40-hour week, and recognition.	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	230	---
Building, Lafayette, Ind.	Lockout	Carpenters	Wages	Adjusted. Increase of 4 cents per hour. Other adjustments.	Aug. 11	Aug. 23	110	260

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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Threatened strike.	Dress workers.	Working conditions	Pending	Aug. 14	7,000
City.	Dress workers.	Wage cuts.	do.	Aug. 12	147
Union Manufacturing Co., Boyertown, Pa.	Stove workers.	Wages.	Adjusted. Increase allowed. No recognition.	Aug. 14	100
Sjostrun Mill, Philadelphia, Pa.	Painters and cabinet makers.	Working conditions	Unclassified. National Labor Board to adjust.	Aug. 10	250
Pocketbook makers, Chicago, Ill.	Leather workers.	do.	Adjusted. Agreed on working conditions.	Aug. 16	100
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky.	Brass workers, etc.	do.	Pending.	Sept. 2	700
Ohio Rubber Co., Willoughby, Ohio.	Rubber workers.	do.	Adjusted. Increase of 12½ percent pending adoption of code.	Aug. 14	165
Eaton Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Metal bumper makers.	Wages.	Adjusted. Returned without change pending adoption of code.	Aug. 7	250
Van Dorn Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio.	Metal workers.	do.	do.	Aug. 19	126
United Metal Products Co., Canton, Ohio.	do.	do.	Pending.	Aug. 30	390
Silk (6 companies), Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Silk workers.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Restored 12½ percent of former cuts; further adjustments to be made.	Aug. 22	375
Drueiding Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.	Chamois-leather workers.	do.	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination.	Aug. 24	200
Alabama By-Products Corporation, Somerset, Ala.	Miners.	Working conditions.	Pending.	Aug. 18	30
Drake Bakery, Newark, N.J.	Route men.	Wages.	Adjusted. Strike declared off; awaiting adoption of code.	Aug. 30	(1)
Lehigh Navigation & Coal Co., Panther Creek district, Pa.	Miners.	Equalization of work and reopening of idle mines.	Adjusted. Will conform to terms of code.	Aug. 15	10,000
Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.	Cotton-textile workers.	Working conditions.	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination, pending adoption of code.	Aug. 28	740
Lackawanna Pants Co., Scranton, Pa.	Pants makers.	Low rates on piecework.	do.	Aug. 31	125
Sonneborn, Utica, N.Y.	Clothing workers.	Working conditions.	Pending.	Aug. 30	300
Esmond Mills, Esmond, R.I.	Textile workers.	Number of looms to be operated by each worker.	do.	Aug. 27	(1)
Medical Spirits Building, Louisville, Ky.	Iron workers.	Alleged wages lower than for similar work on other buildings in this locality.	Adjusted. Agreed to pay more if investigation warranted.	Aug. 25	100
Jassen Dairy Co., Hoboken, N.J.	Drivers.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination; 10 percent increase.	Sept. 2	475
S & S Shirt Co., Phillipsburg, Pa.	Shirt makers.	do.	Adjusted. Resumed work without change in personnel.	June 9	200
Theaters, St. Joseph, Mo.	Theater workers.	do.	Adjusted. Agreed to accept arbitration.	Aug. 1	75
Schnitzelbank Blegarten, Dayton, Ohio.	Walters.	Working conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	July 23	45
J. N. Collins Candy Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Confectionery workers.	Wage increase.	Adjusted. Increase of about 12½ percent; female workers \$14 per week.	Aug. 28	250

1Not reported.

CASES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1933—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Quaker City Kid Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Controversy	Leather workers	Proposal to reduce force	Adjusted. Company agreed to equalize work.	1933 July 1	1933 Aug. 31	400	---
S. W. Evans & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Umbrella-frame makers.	Wage increase and conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement reached in joint conference.	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	100	85
Athens Stove Works, Athens, Tenn.	do	Molders	do	Pending. Injunction issued by court.	Aug. 15	---	72	130
Press Publishing Co., East Stroudsburg, Pa.	do	Printers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Accepted arbitration.	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	300	---
Bon Ton Hat Co., Elizabeth, N. J.	do	Millinery workers	do	Unable to adjust.	Aug. 15	do	89	---
Kadet Krueger & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Neckwear makers	do	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Aug. 8	Aug. 17	50	---
M. Fine, New Albany, Ind.	do	Garment workers	Inability to earn minimum wage under new arrangements.	Adjusted. Company will pay minimum wage and reemploy those discharged.	Apr. 25	Sept. 1	12	500
Krenzler Construction Co., Fort Branch, Ind.	do	Building crafts	Pay for overtime	Adjusted. Company agreed to pay one and one third for overtime.	Apr. 20	do	50	---
Kalb & Telch, Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Furriers	Wage increase and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Union recognized and wages to be advanced as rapidly as business warrants.	Aug. 4	Aug. 15	10	5
John Smith Co., Chicago, Ill.	do	Upholstering	Objection to sending work to out-of-town shops.	Adjusted. Strike declared off and arbitration agreed upon for future differences.	Aug. 18	Aug. 29	27	---
New York Pie Baking Co., New York City.	do	Bakers	Wages	Adjusted. Increased to \$28 per week.	do	Sept. 4	32	18
<i>Government construction</i>								
Post-office buildings: San Francisco, Calif.	Controversy	Building crafts	Prevailing wage not being paid.	Pending.	July 20	---	53	---
French Lick, Ind.	do	do	Refused to pay established rates.	Adjusted. Contractor will pay prevailing rates.	July 15	Aug. 1	50	5
Omaha, Nebr.	do	Plumbers and steam fitters.	do	Pending.	Aug. 10	---	10	---
Newark, N. J.	Strike	Carpenters and joiners.	Subcontractor demanded rebates of wages.	Adjusted. Subcontractor surrendered his contract.	Aug. 9	Aug. 16	53	297
Reno, Nev.	Controversy	Carpenters	Wage complaints	Adjusted. Complaints to be settled as presented.	Aug. 1	Aug. 5	3	---
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Strike	Bricklayers	Laborer doing mechanic's work.	Adjusted. Fines paid by offending parties.	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	9	---

San Francisco, Calif.	Controversy	Bricklayers and stone masons.	Prevailing wage	Pending	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
St. Paul, Minn.	do.	Marble and terrazzo workers.	do.	do.	Aug. 26	11
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	Painters and iron workers.	do.	do.	Aug. 29	15
Beverly Hills, Calif.	do.	Iron workers.	do.	Adjusted, Los Angeles County scale paid.	May 27	10
Veterans' Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.	do.	Bricklayers, laborers, and hoisting engineers.	do.	Pending	July 1	63
Narcotic Hospital, Lexington, Ky	do.	Laborers.	do.	do.	July 29	12
Barracks, Plattsburg, N.Y.	do.	Bricklayers and plasterers.	do.	Adjusted. Secretary of Labor fixed prevailing rate at \$1 per hour.	July 28	25
Total						79,413
						26,252

Reports of Presidential Emergency Boards for Disputes on Railroads

Kansas City Southern Railway

THE emergency board appointed by the President of the United States on June 12, 1933, to investigate the wage dispute between the Kansas City Southern Railway and its engineers, firemen and enginemen, conductors, and trainmen, made its report to the President July 12, 1933.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co. owns all the capital stock of the Texarkana & Fort Smith Railway Co. and the Arkansas Western Railway Co., and the three roads are operated as a single system. Since 1924 this system of railroads has been operating under a joint contract with the engineers, firemen and enginemen, conductors, and trainmen.

The carrier and these employees were parties to the so-called Chicago agreement of January 31, 1932, which provided for a 10 percent deduction from the wages of the employees during the year beginning February 1, 1932. On December 31, 1932, the agreement was extended to October 31, 1933, on most of the carriers. The Kansas City Southern Railway Co. was not a party to the extension agreement but continued to make the 10 percent deduction under the terms of a mediation agreement entered into February 23, 1933.

On April 5, 1933, the carrier served upon the general chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of the Order of Railway Conductors, and of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen notice of cancelation on May 15, 1933, of all contracts covering rates of pay, rules, and working conditions of the employees represented by the above organizations.

On April 6, 1933, the carrier gave notice of its desire and intention to place in effect on May 16, 1933, new rates of pay, rules, and working conditions for the above classes of employees, this new schedule to be referred to as the "K.C.S. plan."

Between May 2 and May 8, 1933, conferences were held between the managing officers of the carrier and the general chairmen of the organizations of employees involved, looking to the settlement of the controversy. The conferences were unsuccessful, and the services of the United States Board of Mediation were invoked by the employees. Mediation likewise failed, and on June 6, 1933, the employees voted overwhelmingly to strike rather than to accept the K.C.S. plan.

The carrier contends that a very serious condition confronts the railroads, and that it is imperative that the restrictive rules and heavy penalties in the existing schedules be done away with in order that its operation and service may be made more flexible, so as to enable it to compete on more equal terms with the new forms of transportation, as well as to enable it to meet conditions brought about by the depression.

It is the contention of the employees that the old contract containing the schedule of rates of pay, rules, and working conditions is substantially the same as the contract in force and effect on practically every other railroad in the United States, and that such rates of pay, rules, and working conditions are the net result of more than 60 years' effort on the part of organized railroad labor to bring about rules, working conditions, and rates of pay that would in a fair measure guarantee to the employees of this and other carriers a fair return for their services and guarantee to them humane working conditions. * * * The

employees contend, further, that the carrier's endeavor to execute a separate contract with the different organizations of employees is an attempt by the carrier to separate such organizations and to deny them the right of collective bargaining.

As already stated, an emergency board was appointed by the President to deal with the controversy, and on July 12, 1933, this board reported its findings with the following opinion:

The board is of the opinion, from a complete and thorough investigation of all of the facts and circumstances in connection with this controversy, that the organizations of employees affected directly and indirectly by the proposed K.C.S. plan believe it is such a revolutionary departure from the basic rates of pay, rules, and regulations of working conditions which have been the goal of organized railway labor for many years, that to accept the K.C.S. plan would be, insofar as the railroads involved here are concerned, a complete breakdown of the many years of efforts of organized railway labor and would be and become an opening wedge toward the ultimate breakdown of these conditions upon all the other railroads in this country, and with the sincerity of this purpose so evident in the course of this hearing, the board does not believe the K.C.S. plan as proposed will, in any event, be accepted by the organizations involved herein.

We are of the further opinion that if the controversy over whether or not the rules affecting seniority rights should or should not be contained in the working contract between the carrier and its employees were the only bone of contention, that that matter could be easily adjusted in view of the fact the carrier has expressed its willingness to incorporate such seniority rules in the contract. However, the seniority rules are but a small part of all the rules and working conditions contained in the old contract, which rules and working conditions the carrier seeks to modify and in some instances eliminate entirely, and which the employees are insisting on being incorporated in any contract between the carrier and its employees.

Following the receipt of the report of the emergency board, the President of the United States, in a letter to the president of the Kansas City Southern Railway, expressed his desire for peace between labor and employer while the country is trying to regain prosperity, and outlined three possible courses which might be adopted for consideration:

(1) Place in effect without reservation the rates of pay, rules, and working conditions for conductors and locomotive engineers which you have proposed and which were considered by the emergency board.

(2) Place these rates of pay, rules, and working conditions in effect for an experimental period in order that there may be an actual test of the new plan in practice, this test to be made without prejudice to the rights of either side and with an opportunity for the further consideration of the matter at the end of the experimental period.

(3) Postpone the consideration of this matter for a definite period of time, continuing in the meantime under the existing rates of pay, rules, and working conditions, with the understanding that this postponement shall be without prejudice to the rights of either side and that the matter will come up for further consideration at the end of the stipulated period.

Whether you will adopt one of these three suggested courses, or possibly some other course, is for you to decide.

Under present conditions, in view of the concentration of the country upon the revival of business and increase in employment and purchasing power, my personal preference would be for the third course suggested above, since I deem it desirable that in this critical period no active warfare between industry and labor should arise. If you should decide upon this course the period of postponement should, I think, extend well into the coming year.

Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas Railway Co. of Texas

THE emergency board appointed by the President of the United States on July 26, 1933, to investigate the dispute between the Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas Railway Co. of Texas and its em-

ployees represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, reported its findings and recommendations to the President on August 26, 1933. The board is composed of Frank P. Douglass, chairman, L. W. Courtney, and Walter H. Hamilton.

The questions in dispute concern the reduction of wages and changes in the basis of rates of pay, rules, and working conditions of these employees.

On April 18, 1933, the carrier gave a formal 30-day notice, effective May 20, 1933, of the cancelation of the contract and agreement and all supplements thereto, interpretations, rules, practices, and side agreements thereunder, and of its intention to place in effect a new schedule governing the rates of pay, rules, and working conditions applying to employees of these classes.

The representative of the carrier expressed himself as willing to meet representatives of the employees but made it clear that negotiations would be conducted on the basis of the rates of pay and the rules governing working conditions as they exist at the present time. He refused to meet the representatives of the brotherhoods collectively and insisted upon dealing with each organization separately, although the general custom of the road had been to treat with the organizations collectively. The employees declined to meet with the officers of the carrier under the conditions set forth.

Mediation was invoked by the employees and an attempt was made by the United States Board of Mediation to work out an amicable settlement. Failing in this the mediator suggested arbitration. The employees agreed but the carrier declined, and immediately thereafter, at 12:01 a.m., June 3, 1933, placed in effect its proposed schedule of rates of pay, rules, and working conditions. A strike ballot was spread and by an overwhelming vote these employees decided to quit the services of the carrier unless a suitable settlement could be made. The carrier announced that further negotiations would be fruitless since it was its intention to keep in force the schedule as promulgated.

The pay of these employees had been reduced by 15 percent on August 24, 1931.

The findings and recommendations of the emergency board as reported to the President of the United States are, in part, as follows:

The carrier insists upon the necessity of the changes in rates of wages and working conditions and as justification pleads the financial plight of the road.
* * * But, whatever its merit, the principle of the ability of the individual carrier to pay has found little expression in our railway policy. It has, again and again, been rejected by boards called upon to arbitrate or to mediate labor disputes.

In times of prosperity the market for labor can be generally relied upon to maintain the standard wage. In times like these when the market fails to give its protection, it seems unfair to impose the shock of depression upon laborers in weak enterprises, who are for the time bereft of their bargaining power and at the mercy of the employers.

In these days of "national recovery", when every effort is being made to maintain wages and to conserve the volume of purchasing power upon which the prosperity of a going industrial system depends, the requirements of national policy become doubly compelling. If the interests of private ownership clash with the demands of national policy, the lesser must give way to the greater value.

The board concludes that:

1. The action of the carrier in putting the new schedule of rates of pay, rules, and working conditions into effect was not justified.
 2. The new schedule of rules does not amply protect the established rights of the employees.
 3. The rates of pay have been depressed unreasonably below those on connecting and competing lines and even parts of this same system.
 4. The employees are justified in their refusal to accept the new schedule.
 5. The schedule of rates of pay, rules, and working conditions in effect prior to June 3, 1933, should be restored by the carrier.
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First Month's Activities of National Labor Board

ON AUGUST 5, 1933, a National Labor Board was created for the purpose of mediating or arbitrating in controversies arising between employers and employees over the interpretation of the President's Reemployment Agreement, in order to prevent stoppages of work which would hinder increasing employment. Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, became chairman, and Leo Wolman, William Green, John L. Lewis, Gerard Swope, W. C. Teagle, and Louis E. Kirstein members of the Board. An appeal was issued to employers and employees to take no disturbing action pending hearings and final decisions by the Board.

The disputes which have come before the Board during its first month have been many and varied. The largest number have involved the interpretation of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which provides that "employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing", etc. Some disputes, however, have involved the equitable adjustment of pay schedules for those receiving in excess of the minimum; others have arisen because of efforts on the part of organized labor groups to hasten action on permanent codes. A few of the cases handled by the Board have had no connection with the recovery program, but jurisdiction over them has been assumed because of the menace to such a program from a major industrial stoppage, whatever its origin.

Industries in which disputes have arisen which have come before the National Labor Board include the hosiery, men's clothing, men's neckwear, ladies' garments, millinery, shirts, silk, dyeing and cleaning, shoes, dyeing and finishing textiles, metal trades, woolen knit goods, gloves, motion-picture studios, bridge construction, shipbuilding, cartridge manufacture, flour milling, and rubber industries. The principal centers of disturbance have been Reading and Philadelphia and their environs, Paterson and vicinity, New York City, St. Louis and southwestern Illinois. In order to facilitate settlements and to relieve the National Labor Board from some of the great pressure under which it has been working, many disputes have been referred to local National Industrial Recovery Act boards which have been set up in New York City, St. Louis, East St. Louis, and other places. These disputes do not fall within the scope of this account.

Many typical cases coming before the board involve charges by the unions that employers have discharged employees for joining a union or for union activity, or that they have refused to deal with representatives of the employees when these are identified with a union, or that employers have promoted company unions among their employees. Charges or countercharges are brought by employers

that section 7(a) has been interpreted by union organizers to mean that unionization and collective bargaining with unions have become mandatory, and that consequently their plants have been subjected to strikes, mass picketing, and violent demonstrations which have prevented smooth operation and even forced plants to close down.

Some of the disputes involve interunion conflicts—either jurisdictional conflicts between regular unions, or conflicts between established unions and insurgent or left-wing organizations. To assure to employees the right to have representatives of their own choosing sometimes presents the difficult problem of deciding which of two conflicting or rival organizations is the most representative.

It has been the policy of the Board, in disputes over representation for collective bargaining purposes, to induce the parties to resume work pending an election conducted under the auspices of the Board, to allow the employees by majority vote and secret ballot to select their own representatives. The Board has generally been successful in insisting upon strikers returning to their jobs without discrimination, at least to the extent that work is available, and being permitted to vote, along with employees who did not go out on strike.

The first serious labor disturbance to come before the Board was a general strike in the hosiery industry of Pennsylvania over the question of unionization. The American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers had been conducting a vigorous organization campaign during the early summer, and the movement had resulted by July 5 in closing down all the full-fashioned hosiery mills in Berks County, involving 10,000 workers; strikes had broken out also in other industries in the same neighborhood, involving between 3,000 and 4,000 workers. The Board induced 25 hosiery manufacturers and the union to send representatives to a hearing in Washington, on August 10, at which an agreement was reached calling off the strike. On August 26, pursuant to the agreement, elections supervised by the Board were held in the mills, which resulted in 37 mills with 13,362 workers (or 95 percent) voting for representation through the union, while 8 mills with 720 workers (5 percent) voted for nonunion representatives. A number of the other strikes in the region were settled by resort to the same procedure. The seamless hosiery mills and three shoe manufacturers, a paint company, and a manufacturer of wool hats, all of Reading, accepted the same agreement. Later three shirt companies were induced to settle strikes in the same way. The hat manufacturer, however, agreed, before the elections could be held, to recognize the United Hatters of North America; in two of the shirt companies the elections were waived by agreement between the firms and their employees. In two concerns in the men's clothing industry, some of whose employees were on strike demanding recognition of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Board likewise recommended that elections be held, but (Sept. 18) the agreement of the firms to this solution was not obtained.

One employer who, it was complained, had refused to deal with representatives of his employees after these had organized themselves into a local union of the United Textile Workers, and who, moreover, failed to appear at a hearing before the Board, was severely censured by the Board. A decision was rendered that he had been guilty of violating both the Cotton-Textile Code and the National Industrial Recovery Act.

A controversy as to which of two unions should represent the workers arose in the shoe industry of Brockton, Mass., when an insurgent group called a strike involving 7,500 workers. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which for 30 years had maintained closed-shop agreements in Brockton, requested the Board to rule that the local strike was in violation of these agreements, a request which was endorsed by the manufacturers. The new union has asked that elections be held to determine which union the employees actually want to represent them. The Board's decision in this case has not yet been rendered, and efforts to secure an interim resumption of work have not been successful. The insurgent group is alined with several independent unions of shoe workers, each controlling a small area of the industry, which have expressed the desire for a general amalgamation under the American Federation of Labor, but on a basis of equality with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the recognized American Federation of Labor union in the trade.

The Board was drawn into a strike resulting from an interunion jurisdictional dispute between the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers after 4,600 studio employees in Hollywood had been idle for 6 weeks. At the request of the Board, and with the understanding that strikers would be reemployed as fast as work became available, the strike was called off by the Stage Employees' Union. Renewed complaints have been made, however, that the members of this union have been refused employment unless they joined either the Electrical Workers' Brotherhood or the Carpenters' Union. The matter is now awaiting a possible settlement of the jurisdictional dispute at the October convention of the American Federation of Labor.

In a number of disputes questions of wage adjustments have constituted the sole or principal issue. The strike of greatest magnitude, involving between 50,000 and 60,000 silk workers in three States, was primarily a protest against continued operation of silk mills, dyeing and printing establishments, under the minimum wages of the Cotton-Textile Code. Secondary factors have been the demand of certain groups for recognition as the sole national representatives of the workers, and the efforts of a left-wing union, the National Union of Textile Workers, to widen its control. At the height of the disturbance virtually all the establishments engaged in the various stages of silk manufacture in New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania, and up-State New York were closed. On September 8 the board commenced hearings in New York City, and by September 14 had brought about an agreement between the manufacturers and the United Textile Workers on a wage scale to be jointly recommended by them to the deputy administrator in charge of the silk and rayon industries. Several important groups of strikers voted, however, to reject the truce, and the plants remained closed pending further negotiations.

Settlement of the Reading hosiery strikes, above mentioned, carried with it an agreement between the union and the manufacturers' association that if they proved unable to negotiate a new contract covering hours, wages, and working conditions, within a stipulated time limit, the Board should be asked to arbitrate and its decision accepted as

final and binding. On September 14 the Board was notified by both sides that they were unable to continue their negotiations.

A strike of 600 workers in the men's neckwear industry of Philadelphia was mediated by a representative of the Board without formal hearings, the wages and hours provision of the President's Reemployment Agreement being agreed to pending adoption of a permanent code. A provision for arbitration of future wage disputes was included.

Settlements involving an adjustment of pay scales after hours had been reduced as provided for in the President's Reemployment Agreement have been concluded by the Board, covering workers in a textile dyeing and finishing establishment, in the silk-knit underwear industry, and in a middle western rubber factory. A dispute of this nature is now pending in the shipbuilding industry, involving workers in four large shipbuilding plants, and another involving construction workers on a large bridge project undertaken with financial support from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but in both of these cases work has been resumed and the issues have been submitted to the Board for arbitration.

While this summary is somewhat incomplete, it does give a picture of the various types of cases, and some account of the most important separate cases handled by the National Labor Board between August 5 and September 15, 1933.

LABOR AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Reduction in Wage Scales of Typographical Workers

Detroit, Mich.

ON JULY 10, 1933, James K. Watkins, chairman of the arbitration board appointed in the dispute between the Detroit Newspaper Publishers' Association and Typographical Union No. 18, awarded a reduction in the wage scale of the printers.

The newspaper publishers asked for a reduction of approximately 25 percent in the rate of pay of their printers; for a working day of not less than 7½ hours nor more than 8 hours, and a 6-day week of not less than 45 hours nor more than 48 hours; for the abolition of the lobster schedule; and for a further reduction in the pay of the proofreaders.

The union asked for an increase in the present hourly rate of \$1.26 to \$1.35 for day work, \$1.34 to \$1.45 for night work, and \$1.41 to \$1.55 for the lobster shift; for a working day of 7 hours and a week of 42 hours. The union also asked that there be no further reduction in the pay of proofreaders.

The opinion and award of the chairman of the board are, in part, as follows:

I am forced to the conclusion that a reduction in the hourly scale should be made, based on the present conditions in the newspaper publishing business. I cannot, however, agree with the contention of the publishers for a reduction of approximately 25 percent. With the improvement in general business, which should, on the one hand, mean somewhat better business for the papers and which will, on the other, result in some increase in living costs, I feel sure that the reduction asked by the publishers is too great. * * * I have reached the conclusion that for the period of this arbitration, namely, from May 2, 1933, to 1 year from the date hereof, the day scale shall be \$1.10, the night scale \$1.17, and the lobster shift \$1.23.

The present schedule is a 7½-hour day and a 45-hour week. I believe in a shorter day and a shorter week, provided such reduced schedule results in decent earnings and more leisure for the employee. But the union proposal here, as it seems to me, would simply result in most instances in more overtime. * * * The working day will be 7½ hours and the week 6 days of 7½ hours or 45 hours.

The publishers ask for the abolition of the lobster schedule and it seems to me with some reason, as it does impose quite a penalty on them. But it appears to be a well-established practice in the business, and I think if it is to be eliminated such elimination should come either by agreement or by such change in conditions as would fully justify an arbitrator in eliminating it. So far as this arbitration is concerned, the lobster shift remains as at present—9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The publishers request a reduction in pay for the proofreaders, but I do not think they make out a case for this. The work could, perhaps, be done by persons not qualified as printers, but the practice of using printers in the work seems established in Detroit, and, as these workmen are members of this union, I think they should receive the same rate of pay.

Memphis, Tenn.

A DISPUTE between two newspaper publishers of Memphis, Tenn., and Typographical Union No. 11 was referred to an arbitration board composed of Charles F. Blaisdell, chairman, Col. W. J. Bacon, and Robert A. Tillman, representing the union, and Capt. Thomas Fauntleroy and L. E. Herman, representing the publishers.

All their differences, except the wage scale, were settled by conciliation. As the representatives of the publishers and the union could not agree on that point, the chairman was asked to determine what the wage scale should be.

The publishers had asked a reduction in the wage scale based on their loss of advertising, while the union asked an increase based on the increase in the cost of living.

On June 26, 1933, the chairman made the following award:

After due consideration of all evidence presented by both sides and a careful weighing and analysis of same, I have decided that the scale for the 12 months from this date shall be the same as prevailed in the preceding contract.

The cost of living has gone up rapidly since April 1, 1933. The present wage scale was fixed in the contract of March 1932. At that time the outlook of business was not at all bright. It was a Presidential year when business is more or less in a state of stagnation. It seems to me it will be generally agreed that in March 1932 it was expected that business would be worse if any change occurred at all. Since such were the conditions when the present scale was agreed upon, it does not appear that with the increasing cost of living and with the burdens the printers have been carrying in sharing with their unemployed fellow craftsmen that their wages should be reduced. On the other hand, since the publishers have been suffering great loss of advertising the printers cannot justifiably ask for an increase in the wage scale.

**Decision as to Wages and Hours of Ladies' Garment Workers,
Chicago**

A DECISION by Judge Harry M. Fisher, of Chicago, awarded the clothing workers of La Mode Garment Co., Inc., Chicago, a 40-hour week and a minimum weekly wage of \$12.

On July 15, 1933, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, employed by the above-named firm, called a strike because of low wages, long hours, and poor working conditions. The firm filed complaint with the circuit court of Cook County, asking for a temporary injunction against the strikers. Judge Fisher refused to grant the injunction, giving among other reasons the following:

1. The prevailing conditions in complainant's industry violate the spirit of the National Recovery Act.
2. They violate the letter and spirit of the minimum fair-wage law of the State of Illinois.
3. The issuance of the injunction prayed for would directly aid the continuance of an indefensible condition in the industry in question.

The firm and the employees later agreed to submit their controversy over wages and hours to Judge Fisher for arbitration. His award, effective for one year from July 31, 1933, reads in part as follows:

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the strike in question be terminated, that all former employees of complainant desiring to return to work for complainant be reemployed by it.

That the parties for a period of one year from the date of the entry of this decree desist from strikes and lockouts. That during this year the members of Local No. 76 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union be employed by the complainant firm upon the terms and conditions of this decree.

The complainant shall operate a shop in which the standards fixed by this decree shall be maintained and wherein fair treatment will be accorded to the members of the union.

The complainant shall not discriminate against union workers in any way, more especially in the distribution of better-paid work.

Matters relating to unjust discharge of an employee shall be taken up for adjustment within 48 hours from the time of discharge.

The working week and the wages to be paid shall as of July 31, 1933, be in conformity with any subsequent code which shall be worked out in the industry in accordance with the National Industrial Recovery Act. Pending the adoption of such a code, and commencing with July 31, 1933, the working week shall consist of not more than 40 hours and the minimum wage shall not be less than \$12.

Nonunion workers of the complainant upon joining the union shall become entitled to the benefits of this award without prejudice against them by either of the parties hereto.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Trade-Unionism in Japan, 1932

AT THE close of 1932 there were 932 trade unions in Japan, with a membership of 377,625, an increase of 114 unions and 8,650 members over the preceding year. These figures, from the Rodo Jiho of April 1933, are reproduced in the July 31, 1933, issue of Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva).

According to the same source, the expansion in membership in 1932 was not so great as in 1931—a result of the business slump and the change in the social situation since the campaign in Manchuria. The number of trade-unionists constitutes 7.8 percent of all the workers employed in mines, factories, transportation, and postal, telephone, and telegraph services, and also casual and other laborers.

Trade-union statistics for each year, 1930 to 1932, are given in table 1:

TABLE 1.—TRADE UNIONS IN JAPAN 1930, 1931, AND 1932

Year	Number of trade unions	Number of trade-union members	Number of workers	Percent of workers organized
1930.....	712	354,312	4,713,002	7.5
1931.....	818	368,975	4,670,275	7.9
1932.....	932	377,625	4,800,276	7.8

Table 2 gives the membership in trade unions in Japan in 1932 by industry and sex:

TABLE 2.—TRADE-UNION MEMBERS IN JAPAN IN 1932, BY SEX AND INDUSTRY

Industry	Number of trade unions	Number of union members		
		Male	Female	Total
Machine and tools.....	80	91,110	1,579	92,689
Chemical.....	84	17,913	1,574	19,487
Textile.....	44	9,840	6,700	16,540
Food and drink.....	27	4,212	569	4,781
Miscellaneous.....	147	18,168	2,115	20,283
Mining.....	23	6,188	142	6,330
Gas and electricity.....	14	9,656	82	9,738
Transport.....	109	147,048	1,459	148,507
Post, telegraph, and telephone service.....	5	3,049	1	3,050
Public works and construction.....	47	8,391		8,391
Others.....	352	45,023	2,806	47,829
Total.....	932	360,598	17,027	377,625

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in the Boot and Shoe Industry, 1931 and 1932

REPORTS on labor turn-over are received each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from approximately 5,000 manufacturing establishments throughout the United States. The present article, which is the second of a series concerning labor turn-over in individual industries,¹ covers 113 firms manufacturing boots and shoes for which data are available for 1931 and 1932.

The net turn-over rate for manufacturing as a whole for 1931 was 35.72 and for 1932 was 40.50. The net turn-over rate in the boot and shoe industry for 1931 was 42.19 and for 1932 was 28.62. In other words, in 1931 the net turn-over rate in the boot and shoe industry was greater than for manufacturing as a whole, while during 1932 the net turn-over rate in the boot and shoe industry was much lower than the all-manufacturing turn-over rate.

Table 1 shows the number of firms and the number of quits, discharges, lay-offs, total separations, and accessions in the 113 identical boot and shoe plants by rate groups, for the years 1931 and 1932.

In 1931, 44 firms and in 1932, 63 firms, had a quit rate of less than 10 percent.

Although the lay-off rate in the boot and shoe industry as a whole for 1931 and 1932 was 28.83 and 24.27, respectively, 30 of the 113 factories had a lay-off rate of less than 10 percent in 1931, and 32 had a rate of less than 10 percent in 1932.

The 1931 accession rate in the boot and shoe industry was 50.24, and the 1932 rate was 41.15. Of the 113 firms included in this report, an accession rate of less than 10 percent was attained by 8 for 1931, and by 12 for 1932. In contrast, 20 firms had an accession rate of over 110 percent in 1931, while during 1932, 13 had an accession rate of over 110 percent.

Twenty-three of the establishments included in this study had a net turnover rate of less than 20 percent, while 17 had a net turn-over rate of over 100 percent, in 1931. In 1932, 39 firms had a net turn-over rate of less than 20 percent and 13 had a net turn-over rate of over 100 percent. When a firm had a net turn-over rate of over 100 percent it means that for every 100 employees on the pay roll there must be over 100 total separations and over 100 hirings.

¹ The first article, covering the automobile industry, appeared in the June 1933 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 1316).

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN 113 IDENTICAL FIRMS IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, 1931 AND 1932, BY RATE GROUPS

Rate group	QUITS				Rate group	DISCHARGES			
	Firms		Number of quits			Firms		Number of discharges	
	1931	1932	1931	1932		1931	1932	1931	1932
Under 2.5 percent.....	17	21	10	18	Under 0.5 percent.....	18	33	2	3
2.5 and under 5.0 percent.....	5	10	52	106	0.5 and under 1.0 percent.....	6	8	9	146
5.0 and under 7.5 percent.....	11	12	216	1,521	1.0 and under 2.0 percent.....	9	18	220	87
7.5 and under 10.0 percent.....	11	20	198	506	2.0 and under 3.0 percent.....	15	15	153	216
10.0 and under 15.0 percent.....	16	26	2,682	1,405	3.0 and under 4.0 percent.....	11	14	212	225
15.0 and under 20.0 percent.....	17	10	1,442	928	4.0 and under 5.0 percent.....	13	5	216	105
20.0 and under 25.0 percent.....	15	6	1,431	489	5.0 and under 7.0 percent.....	14	8	341	249
25.0 and under 30.0 percent.....	5	2	974	158	7.0 and under 9.0 percent.....	11	4	472	188
30.0 and under 35.0 percent.....	7	1	1,454	227	9.0 and under 11.0 percent.....	10	2	442	53
35.0 percent and over.....	9	5	2,877	1,377	11.0 percent and over.....	6	6	417	185
Total.....	113	113	11,333	6,735	Total.....	113	113	2,484	1,457

Rate group	LAY-OFFS				Rate group	TOTAL SEPARATIONS			
	Firms		Number of lay-offs			Firms		Total separations	
	1931	1932	1931	1932		1931	1932	1931	1932
Under 5.0 percent.....	15	20	235	143	Under 10.0 percent.....	5	9	92	1,351
5.0 and under 10.0 percent.....	15	12	410	417	10.0 and under 20.0 percent.....	11	18	2,700	958
10.0 and under 20.0 percent.....	13	19	830	1,210	20.0 and under 30.0 percent.....	14	15	1,470	1,773
20.0 and under 30.0 percent.....	22	11	2,532	1,462	30.0 and under 40.0 percent.....	13	12	1,957	2,398
30.0 and under 40.0 percent.....	5	8	968	875	40.0 and under 60.0 percent.....	23	18	6,660	4,204
40.0 and under 60.0 percent.....	14	15	1,746	2,897	60.0 and under 90.0 percent.....	21	19	6,414	5,709
60.0 and under 90.0 percent.....	9	8	2,387	2,156	90.0 and under 120.0 percent.....	11	9	2,481	2,239
90.0 and under 120.0 percent.....	9	8	2,505	1,810	120.0 and under 150.0 percent.....	7	3	3,641	519
120.0 and under 150.0 percent.....	8	3	2,362	328	150.0 and under 180.0 percent.....	4	3	1,226	456
150.0 percent and over.....	3	9	423	2,029	180.0 percent and over.....	4	7	1,574	1,912
Total.....	113	113	14,398	13,327	Total.....	113	113	28,215	21,519

Rate group	ACCESSIONS				Rate group	NET TURNOVER			
	Firms		Number of accessions			Firms		Net turn-over	
	1931	1932	1931	1932		1931	1932	1931	1932
Under 5.0 percent.....	5	5	20	718	Under 10.0 percent.....	9	15	105	822
5.0 and under 10.0 percent.....	3	7	83	96	10.0 and under 20.0 percent.....	14	24	2,998	1,327
10.0 and under 20.0 percent.....	11	15	3,745	768	20.0 and under 30.0 percent.....	16	11	1,476	1,657
20.0 and under 30.0 percent.....	9	15	563	2,403	30.0 and under 40.0 percent.....	14	10	2,270	1,235
30.0 and under 40.0 percent.....	14	11	2,235	1,560	40.0 and under 50.0 percent.....	7	12	1,763	2,606
40.0 and under 50.0 percent.....	8	11	1,929	2,470	50.0 and under 60.0 percent.....	16	11	4,474	2,147
50.0 and under 70.0 percent.....	24	15	7,959	3,572	60.0 and under 70.0 percent.....	10	5	3,461	910
70.0 and under 110.0 percent.....	19	21	5,068	5,141	70.0 and under 100.0 percent.....	10	12	1,919	3,968
110.0 and under 150.0 percent.....	13	6	5,426	1,859	100.0 and under 130.0 percent.....	7	7	2,397	1,518
150.0 percent and over.....	7	7	1,764	3,074	130.0 percent and over.....	10	6	3,090	1,388
Total.....	113	113	28,791	21,661	Total.....	113	113	23,953	17,578

Table 2 shows comparative turn-over rates in 113 identical firms in the boot and shoe industry for the years 1931 and 1932 in firms of under 300 employees and firms of more than 300 employees.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE LABOR TURN-OVER RATES IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, 1931 AND 1932, IN FIRMS HAVING UNDER 300 EMPLOYEES AND IN FIRMS HAVING MORE THAN 300 EMPLOYEES

Rate	Labor turn-over rates of firms having—			
	Less than 300 employees in 1931	300 or more employees in 1931	Less than 300 employees in 1932	300 or more employees in 1932
Quits.....	14.56	19.94	10.03	12.03
Discharges.....	4.81	4.05	2.87	2.47
Lay-offs.....	49.86	19.20	53.37	17.35
Total separations.....	69.23	43.19	66.27	31.85
Accessions.....	62.13	45.74	64.20	32.54
Net turn-over.....	53.58	37.69	52.14	27.22

Of the 113 identical plants used in this study, 59 had an average monthly force of less than 300 workers during the year 1932 and 54 had an average monthly force of 300 or more employees. The 59 firms having fewer than 300 employees had a total average of 9,728 workers during the year 1931 and a total average of 9,291 workers during the calendar year 1932. The 54 firms having more than 300 employees on their pay rolls had a total employment roll of 49,730 workers in 1931 and 48,235 workers in 1932.

The net turn-over rate of the smaller firms was far greater than the net turn-over rate for the larger firms for both 1931 and 1932.

For the year 1932, the lay-off rate for the 59 firms having less than 300 employees was 53.37; in contrast, in the larger firms having 300 or more employees, the lay-off rate was only 17.35. The lay-off rate of the larger firms was less than one third that of the smaller firms.

However, the quit rate for the larger firms was greater than for the smaller firms in each of the 2 years studied.

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States August 1933

ACCORDING to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 774 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, there was an increase of 6 percent in the total number of buildings for which permits were issued and a decrease of 2.2 percent in indicated expenditures for total building operations, comparing August 1933 with July 1933. During August 1933 permits were issued for building operations to cost \$37,164,568.

The cost figures shown in the following tables are as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown. This excludes considerable building in the suburbs of some cities.

The States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, through their departments of labor, are cooperating with the Federal Bureau in the collection of these data.

Comparisons, July and August 1933

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 774 identical cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 774 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	July 1933	August 1933	Per- cent of change	July 1933	August 1933	Per- cent of change
New England.....	\$2, 109, 773	\$2, 062, 005	-2.3	\$672, 848	\$752, 811	+11.9
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 357, 573	2, 645, 748	-21.2	2, 865, 660	2, 880, 939	+0.5
East North Central.....	1, 652, 239	1, 524, 471	-7.7	1, 526, 093	2, 304, 521	+51.0
West North Central.....	1, 048, 407	916, 750	-12.6	4, 006, 660	3, 736, 673	-6.7
South Atlantic.....	1, 019, 634	928, 010	-9.0	584, 863	882, 242	+50.8
South Central.....	945, 380	732, 369	-22.5	1, 988, 513	847, 560	-57.4
Mountain and Pacific.....	2, 532, 980	2, 421, 665	-4.4	1, 807, 803	1, 407, 582	-22.1
Total.....	12, 665, 986	11, 231, 018	-11.3	13, 452, 440	12, 812, 328	-4.8

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	July 1933	August 1933	Per- cent of change	July 1933	August 1933	Per- cent of change	
New England.....	\$1, 463, 180	\$1, 413, 534	-3.4	\$4, 245, 801	\$4, 228, 350	-0.4	105
Middle Atlantic.....	4, 013, 149	5, 334, 343	+32.9	10, 236, 382	10, 861, 030	+6.1	179
East North Central.....	1, 587, 290	1, 493, 562	-6.5	4, 765, 622	5, 322, 554	+11.7	178
West North Central.....	889, 289	794, 615	-10.6	5, 944, 356	5, 448, 038	-8.3	72
South Atlantic.....	1, 182, 764	1, 074, 293	-9.2	2, 787, 261	2, 884, 545	+3.5	80
South Central.....	790, 461	894, 666	+13.2	3, 724, 354	2, 474, 595	-33.6	81
Mountain and Pacific.....	1, 974, 838	2, 116, 209	+7.2	6, 315, 621	5, 945, 456	-5.9	79
Total.....	11, 900, 971	13, 121, 222	+10.3	38, 019, 397	37, 164, 568	-2.2	774

There was a decrease of 11.3 percent in indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, comparing August with July, in these cities. All geographic divisions registered decreases in this class of construction.

Expenditures for new nonresidential buildings decreased 4.8 percent. Four of the seven geographic divisions, however, showed increases in nonresidential building.

Indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs were 10.3 percent higher in August than in July.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 774 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 774 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933
New England.....	410	392	757	854	2,571	2,669	3,738	3,915
Middle Atlantic.....	584	461	1,315	1,294	5,940	6,053	7,839	7,808
East North Central.....	323	304	1,303	1,455	3,175	3,469	4,801	5,228
West North Central.....	287	254	685	763	1,513	1,395	2,485	2,412
South Atlantic.....	354	273	468	535	2,462	2,748	3,284	3,556
South Central.....	317	279	456	432	1,766	2,238	2,539	2,949
Mountain and Pacific.....	652	586	1,065	1,155	4,034	4,656	5,751	6,397
Total.....	2,927	2,549	6,049	6,488	21,461	23,228	30,437	32,265
Percent of change.....		-12.9		+7.3		+8.2		+6.0

There was a decrease in the number of new residential buildings, comparing August with July. New nonresidential buildings, additions, alterations, and repairs, and total construction, however, showed increases in the number of buildings comparing August with the previous month.

Table 3 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the estimated cost of such dwellings, for which permits were issued in 774 identical cities during July and August.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 774 IDENTICAL CITIES IN JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933
New England.....	\$1,844,448	\$1,780,105	377	357	173,150	170,900	50	57
Middle Atlantic.....	2,605,309	2,047,668	527	401	331,825	385,100	86	99
East North Central.....	1,526,239	1,431,971	303	286	103,000	92,500	27	32
West North Central.....	1,021,707	889,250	282	250	26,700	27,500	10	8
South Atlantic.....	953,409	882,310	335	256	41,715	45,700	28	30
South Central.....	592,030	539,069	280	244	333,350	158,650	61	57
Mountain and Pacific.....	2,244,630	2,072,320	614	546	136,750	164,345	51	64
Total.....	10,787,772	9,642,693	2,718	2,340	1,146,490	1,044,695	313	347
Percent of change.....		-10.6		-13.9		-8.9		+10.9

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933
New England.....	\$85,000	\$31,000	34	15	\$2,102,598	\$1,982,005	461	429
Middle Atlantic.....	180,900	212,980	75	76	3,118,034	2,645,748	688	576
East North Central.....	23,000	0	14	0	1,652,239	1,524,471	344	318
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	1,048,407	916,750	292	258
South Atlantic.....	24,510	0	15	0	1,019,634	928,010	378	286
South Central.....	19,000	34,650	22	24	944,380	732,369	363	325
Mountain and Pacific.....	146,900	185,000	75	62	2,528,280	2,421,665	740	672
Total.....	479,310	463,630	235	177	12,413,572	11,151,018	3,266	2,864
Percent of change.....		-3.3		-24.7		-10.2		-12.3

Decreases were registered in indicated expenditures for each type of dwelling, comparing the two periods under discussion. The number of families provided for showed decreases in the case of 1-family and multifamily dwellings. However, the number of families provided for in 2-family dwellings registered an increase.

During August, 2,864 dwelling units were provided in new buildings. This is a decrease of 12.3 percent compared with the number provided during July.

Table 4 shows the index number of families provided for, the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF THE ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New non-residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building operations
1930					
July.....	49.9	44.1	86.7	77.4	64.8
August.....	48.7	43.4	67.2	58.6	54.4
1931					
July.....	35.8	27.6	53.7	57.8	41.7
August.....	36.6	33.5	63.9	48.3	47.3
1932					
July.....	8.2	5.6	16.1	22.6	12.0
August.....	9.7	6.8	15.7	24.9	12.6
1933					
January.....	4.9	3.4	26.8	16.2	14.7
February.....	5.6	4.6	8.9	14.2	7.9
March.....	7.2	4.2	6.9	20.9	7.8
April.....	7.4	4.6	9.9	22.6	9.5
May.....	11.9	8.1	33.8	29.8	21.7
June.....	12.3	8.8	11.5	33.3	13.8
July.....	10.2	8.0	10.9	26.7	12.2
August.....	8.9	7.1	10.4	29.4	11.9

The index numbers of families provided for and the index number of indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings and for total building operations were lower in August 1933 than in either July 1933 or August 1932.

The index number of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, while lower during August 1933 than during July 1933, was higher than during August 1932.

The index number of additions, alterations, and repairs was higher during August 1933 than during either July 1933 or August 1932.

Comparisons of Indicated Expenditures for Public Buildings

TABLE 5 shows the value of contracts awarded for public buildings by the various agencies of the United States Government and by the various State governments during the months of August 1932 and July and August 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AWARDED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE GOVERNMENTS, AUGUST 1932 AND JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Federal			State		
	August 1932	July 1933	August 1933 ¹	August 1932	July 1933	August 1933 ¹
New England.....	\$590,128	\$169,169	\$2,875	\$164,421	\$73,500	\$44,070
Middle Atlantic.....	6,214,288	13,851	72,099	2,249,526	832,321	1,708,679
East North Central.....	1,177,466	20,659	9,005	680,171	4,210	267,637
West North Central.....	785,456	225,806	17,481	2,136,267	205,595	85,601
South Atlantic.....	1,454,722	38,347	106,941	425,844	28,525	60,685
South Central.....	953,943	6,120	34,093	2,656,255	66,202	806,649
Mountain and Pacific.....	773,006	54,430	22,738	598,900	74,541	647,807
Total.....	11,949,009	528,382	265,232	8,911,384	1,284,894	3,621,128

¹ Subject to revision.

The value of contracts awarded for Federal building operations during August 1933 fell to a new low point, being only slightly more than 2 percent of the August 1932 total. Contracts awarded by the various State governments were considerably higher during August 1933 than during July 1933, but lower than during August 1932.

Comparisons, August 1933 with August 1932

TABLE 6 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 344 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of August 1932 and August 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 344 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN AUGUST 1932 AND AUGUST 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	August 1932	August 1933	Percent of change	August 1932	August 1933	Percent of change
New England.....	\$857,753	\$1,290,875	+50.5	\$851,498	\$576,684	-32.3
Middle Atlantic.....	2,359,668	1,901,433	-19.4	9,425,617	2,142,474	-77.3
East North Central.....	1,195,126	1,179,826	-1.3	2,175,621	2,064,202	-5.1
West North Central.....	872,064	763,220	-12.5	802,398	3,674,814	+358.0
South Atlantic.....	1,045,915	747,882	-28.5	2,920,482	777,053	-73.4
South Central.....	455,942	630,527	+38.3	1,643,539	785,881	-52.2
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,445,945	2,104,310	+45.5	1,301,470	1,205,609	-7.4
Total.....	8,232,413	8,618,073	+4.7	19,120,625	11,226,717	-41.3

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	August 1932	August 1933	Percent of change	August 1932	August 1933	Percent of change	
New England.....	\$1,038,010	\$1,237,566	+19.2	\$2,747,261	\$3,105,125	+13.0	51
Middle Atlantic.....	3,608,435	5,045,949	+39.8	15,393,720	9,089,856	-41.0	69
East North Central.....	1,420,029	1,352,923	-4.7	4,790,776	4,596,951	-4.0	92
West North Central.....	451,298	668,009	+48.0	2,125,760	5,106,043	+140.2	25
South Atlantic.....	1,296,754	990,184	-23.6	5,263,151	2,515,119	-52.2	40
South Central.....	846,793	813,890	-3.9	2,946,274	2,230,298	-24.3	31
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,169,259	1,859,589	+59.0	3,916,674	5,169,508	+32.0	36
Total.....	9,830,578	11,968,110	+21.7	37,183,616	31,812,900	-14.4	344

Increases were shown in expenditures for new residential buildings and for additions, alterations, and repairs, comparing August 1933 with the same month of the previous year. New nonresidential buildings and total building construction each showed a decrease in indicated expenditures, comparing these two periods.

Table 7 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 344 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, for the months of August 1932 and August 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 344 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN AUGUST 1932 AND AUGUST 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	August 1932	August 1933	August 1932	August 1933	August 1932	August 1933	August 1932	August 1933
New England.....	185	226	567	517	2,113	2,096	2,865	2,839
Middle Atlantic.....	434	353	1,256	1,016	4,567	5,521	6,257	6,890
East North Central.....	282	246	1,490	1,288	2,869	3,157	4,641	4,691
West North Central.....	246	195	807	628	1,121	1,179	2,174	2,002
South Atlantic.....	278	206	588	448	2,683	2,490	3,549	3,144
South Central.....	233	232	437	383	1,793	1,908	2,463	2,523
Mountain and Pacific.....	456	500	1,077	992	3,433	3,914	4,966	5,406
Total.....	2,114	1,958	6,222	5,272	18,579	20,265	26,915	27,495
Percent of change.....		-7.4		-15.3		+9.1		+2.2

There were decreases in the number of new residential buildings and of new nonresidential buildings, comparing August 1933 with the like month of 1932.

The increase in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs, however, was great enough also to show an increase in the total number of building projects.

Table 8 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the estimated cost of such dwellings for which permits were issued in 344 identical cities during August 1932 and August 1933.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF, AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN, DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 344 IDENTICAL CITIES IN AUGUST 1932 AND AUGUST 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	August 1932	August 1933	August 1932	August 1933	August 1932	August 1933	August 1932	August 1933
New England.....	\$772,253	\$1,112,875	173	210	\$77,500	\$67,000	22	19
Middle Atlantic.....	1,591,316	1,352,633	364	301	433,352	345,800	132	85
East North Central.....	1,086,926	1,112,326	269	232	108,200	67,500	23	26
West North Central.....	820,564	735,720	238	191	44,000	27,500	13	8
South Atlantic.....	991,315	707,182	269	191	10,100	40,700	6	27
South Central.....	416,817	479,477	220	206	30,125	133,300	23	46
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,210,315	1,811,465	410	466	171,930	145,345	73	58
Total.....	6,889,506	7,311,678	1,943	1,797	875,207	827,145	292	269
Percent of change.....		+6.1		-7.5		-5.5		-7.9

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF, AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN, DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 344 IDENTICAL CITIES IN AUGUST 1932 AND AUGUST 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	August 1932	August 1933	August 1932	August 1933	August 1932	August 1933	August 1932	August 1933
New England.....	\$8,000	\$31,000	4	15	\$857,753	\$1,210,875	199	244
Middle Atlantic.....	10,000	203,000	4	72	2,034,668	1,901,433	500	458
East North Central.....	0	0	0	0	1,195,126	1,179,826	292	258
West North Central.....	7,500	0	4	0	872,064	763,220	255	199
South Atlantic.....	44,500	0	20	0	1,045,915	747,882	295	218
South Central.....	9,000	17,750	8	12	455,942	630,527	251	264
Mountain and Pacific.....	63,700	147,500	34	52	1,445,945	2,104,310	517	576
Total.....	142,700	399,250	74	151	7,907,413	8,538,073	2,309	2,217
Percent of change.....		+179.8		+104.1		+8.0		-4.0

Indicated expenditures for total housekeeping dwellings showed an increase comparing August 1933 with August of last year. The number of family-dwelling units provided in these buildings, however, decreased, comparing these months.

Details by Cities

TABLE 9 shows the estimated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, and for total building operations, together with the number of families provided for in new dwellings, in each of the cities in the United States having a population of 10,000 or over, for which reports were received for August 1933.

Permits were issued during August for the following important building projects: In St. Louis, Mo., for a municipal office building to cost \$3,100,000; in Endicott, N.Y., for two factory buildings to cost nearly \$300,000; in the Borough of the Bronx for school buildings to cost over \$200,000; in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., for a hospital to cost over \$200,000; in Muskegon, Mich., for an amusement building to cost \$280,000; and in Royal Oak, Mich., for a church to cost \$250,000.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1933

New England States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Connecticut:					Massachusetts—				
Ansonia.....	\$3,000	\$300	\$3,650	2	Continued				
Bridgeport.....	61,250	5,900	80,395	21	Marlborough.....	\$3,700	\$3,000	\$7,000	2
Bristol.....	13,000	475	21,620	3	Medford.....	68,000	2,300	76,180	12
Danbury.....	4,500	6,800	15,175	1	Melrose.....	20,000	4,325	25,750	4
Derby.....	3,500	0	4,095	1	Milton.....	49,350	650	56,716	10
East Hartford.....	10,100	5,850	17,970	3	Needham.....	48,000	4,100	57,100	8
Fairfield.....	50,800	800	57,475	19	New Bedford.....	5,500	4,600	16,725	1
Greenwich.....	40,000	1,670	54,295	8	Newton.....	144,500	6,595	177,675	17
Hamden.....	69,100	3,465	73,815	8	North Adams.....	7,100	1,935	14,380	3
Hartford.....	22,000	12,412	107,006	3	Northampton.....	2,850	1,100	12,925	3
Meriden.....	10,700	4,929	24,039	2	North Attle-				
Middletown.....	0	7,760	11,275	0	borough.....	1,800	2,700	4,500	3
Milford.....	4,925	2,185	13,290	4	Norwood.....	15,325	3,100	23,550	4
Naugatuck.....	4,100	1,800	11,965	2	Peabody.....	4,850	1,850	13,825	2
New Britain.....	4,000	16,800	30,302	1	Pittsfield.....	18,500	9,150	49,300	6
New Haven.....	13,000	14,465	89,410	3	Plymouth.....	5,000	950	7,950	1
Norwalk.....	39,000	4,775	50,070	9	Quincy.....	28,800	4,455	47,682	6
Norwich.....	4,600	1,020	13,395	2	Revere.....	0	450	6,275	0
Stamford.....	5,000	6,350	22,845	1	Salem.....	33,000	14,100	47,100	6
Stratford.....	13,540	1,725	20,628	4	Saugus.....	1,750	1,330	6,258	2
Torrington.....	0	15,600	22,405	0	Somerville.....	7,000	20,200	31,882	2
Wallingford.....	0	1,360	4,179	0	Springfield.....	17,720	5,165	71,175	6
Waterbury.....	15,000	2,600	28,750	3	Stoneham.....	15,000	1,050	16,290	3
West Hartford.....	64,205	18,026	103,529	8	Swampscott.....	9,000	1,775	13,540	1
Willimantic.....	0	125	125	0	Taunton.....	0	930	8,349	0
Maine:					Waltham.....	17,575	1,390	20,450	4
Auburn.....	62,500	16,100	81,100	16	Watertown.....	5,800	1,600	11,195	2
Biddeford.....	3,000	1,975	7,400	2	Wellesley.....	98,000	15,960	124,735	10
Portland.....	32,300	475	41,210	6	Westfield.....	3,290	400	5,940	1
South Port-					field.....	4,000	3,960	10,907	1
land.....	13,160	1,625	17,075	3	Weymouth.....	6,500	1,400	11,565	1
Westbrook.....	2,000	1,775	3,910	1	Winchester.....	30,500	0	34,375	4
Massachusetts:					Winthrop.....	8,900	515	11,960	2
Arlington.....	29,650	4,400	46,118	5	Woburn.....	6,000	400	7,800	2
Attleboro.....	2,500	1,685	4,385	1	New Hampshire:				
Belmont.....	43,400	6,250	51,225	9	Berlin.....	0	0	1,720	0
Beverly.....	30,700	1,825	33,285	5	Concord.....	8,000	76,700	86,000	3
Boston ¹	274,200	14,010	683,224	45	Manchester.....	12,800	3,290	30,639	7
Braintree.....	24,000	2,780	30,255	4	Rhode Island:				
Brockton.....	0	34,010	50,995	0	Central Falls.....	0	800	26,060	0
Brookline.....	68,000	885	152,910	6	Cranston.....	26,100	3,575	33,475	7
Cambridge.....	0	10,375	56,115	0	East Provi-				
Chelsea.....	5,000	29,620	39,270	1	dence.....	15,300	8,370	33,388	4
Chicopee.....	1,500	8,200	10,675	1	Newport.....	12,200	3,800	20,030	3
Dedham.....	7,950	13,740	26,720	3	North Provi-				
Easthampton.....	0	412	712	0	dence.....	12,000	3,400	16,400	3
Everett.....	2,700	111,290	119,540	1	Pawtucket.....	2,000	12,240	18,355	1
Fairhaven.....	6,000	545	7,790	2	Providence.....	20,200	37,350	178,550	5
Fall River.....	0	1,330	9,220	0	Warwick.....	8,600	3,900	22,750	8
Fitchburg.....	2,400	1,965	5,566	2	Westerly.....	13,000	590	16,455	3
Framingham.....	10,500	6,510	22,360	2	West War-				
Gardner.....	0	3,075	4,197	0	wick.....	5,500	200	5,700	3
Haverhill.....	6,275	2,088	15,188	3	Woonsocket.....	8,300	13,909	37,180	2
Holyoke.....	13,500	16,000	36,100	4	Vermont:				
Lawrence.....	5,000	1,335	21,480	1	Bennington.....	8,000	0	8,000	2
Leominster.....	16,500	1,075	24,476	6	Burlington.....	0	20,105	21,830	0
Lowell.....	57,700	2,325	78,135	3	Rutland.....	16,500	6,600	24,550	2
Lynn.....	19,500	750	41,695	6					
Malden.....	2,000	925	12,120	1	Total.....	2,062,005	752,811	4,228,350	429

¹ Applications filed.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1933—Continued

Middle Atlantic States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
New Jersey:					New York—				
Asbury Park.....	0	0	0	0	Continued				
Atlantic City.....	0	\$5, 150	\$17, 876	0	Hempstead.....	\$10, 000	\$12, 150	\$28, 250	2
Bayonne.....	0	5, 000	15, 797	0	Herkimer.....	0	0	10, 000	0
Belleville.....	\$10, 700	1, 500	12, 775	2	Irondequoit.....	11, 500	125	12, 075	2
Bloomfield.....	15, 000	2, 000	20, 900	3	Ithaca.....	14, 000	100	15, 800	2
Bridgeton.....	0	800	800	0	Jamestown.....	2, 200	4, 000	10, 808	1
Burlington.....	0	250	2, 551	0	Johnson City.....	3, 600	0	3, 600	1
Camden.....	0	4, 035	10, 422	0	Kenmore.....	4, 200	1, 100	6, 000	1
Clifton.....	10, 500	2, 600	18, 500	3	Kingston.....	21, 300	9, 830	42, 180	4
Dover.....	10, 000	0	10, 000	1	Lackawanna.....	28, 000	4, 950	34, 390	11
East Orange.....	0	980	13, 995	0	Lockport.....	2, 400	570	10, 255	2
Elizabeth.....	36, 000	3, 600	85, 200	5	Lynbrook.....	15, 500	950	20, 510	2
Englewood.....	0	0	5, 003	0	Mamaroneck.....	28, 700	655	39, 855	3
Garfield.....	0	275	5, 075	0	Massena.....	0	2, 250	7, 250	0
Hackensack.....	0	2, 405	13, 592	0	Middletown.....	7, 800	510	11, 790	2
Harrison.....	0	0	300	0	Mount Ver-				
Hillside Twp.....	6, 500	7, 225	15, 705	1	non.....	22, 500	700	31, 910	4
Hoboken.....	0	0	16, 232	0	Newburgh.....	17, 200	700	25, 000	3
Irvington.....	0	900	10, 455	0	New Rochelle.....	43, 000	2, 200	62, 023	3
Jersey City.....	0	35, 350	119, 905	0	New York				
Kearny.....	0	31, 775	32, 600	0	City:				
Linden.....	3, 000	750	5, 200	1	The Bronx ¹	110, 500	278, 150	778, 005	31
Long Branch.....	4, 500	580	6, 340	1	Brooklyn ¹	335, 500	130, 865	2, 003, 005	102
Lyndhurst.....	0	3, 000	3, 000	0	Manhattan ¹	0	89, 200	1, 166, 722	0
Maplewood					Queens ¹	351, 950	267, 572	979, 493	94
Twp.....	31, 000	2, 425	36, 715	4	Richmond ¹	72, 355	46, 175	169, 276	27
Montclair.....	21, 000	5, 018	35, 558	4	Niagara Falls.....	14, 000	6, 757	44, 977	4
Morristown.....	10, 000	3, 000	18, 243	1	North Tona-				
Neptune Twp.....	0	1, 100	1, 100	0	wanda.....	4, 000	225	6, 475	1
Newark.....	25, 000	163, 525	249, 225	4	Ogdensburg.....	5, 225	1, 250	7, 275	2
New Bruns-					Oneida.....	0	625	1, 225	0
wick.....	6, 700	385	9, 635	2	Ossining.....	0	500	1, 155	0
Nutley.....	3, 800	6, 350	12, 405	1	Oswego.....	0	4, 050	4, 050	0
Orange.....	0	480	52, 968	0	Peekskill.....	12, 480	1, 700	18, 055	5
Passaic.....	0	750	9, 865	0	Plattsburg.....	14, 000	375	15, 790	3
Paterson.....	4, 100	31, 325	70, 974	1	Port Chester.....	0	9, 300	11, 050	0
Perth Amboy.....	0	8, 875	16, 735	0	Port Jervis.....	0	0	0	0
Phillipsburg.....	0	5, 000	5, 150	0	Poughkeepsie.....	0	222, 083	222, 468	0
Plainfield.....	34, 053	2, 440	40, 823	3	Rensselaer.....	0	520	7, 820	0
Pleasantville.....	0	750	1, 150	0	Rochester.....	7, 800	69, 912	124, 928	2
Red Bank.....	0	1, 050	2, 420	0	Saratoga				
Ridgefield					Springs.....	0	350	8, 676	0
Park.....	4, 400	12, 100	17, 000	2	Schenectady.....	4, 000	1, 050	27, 850	1
Ridgewood.....	29, 900	450	40, 632	2	Syracuse.....	15, 000	14, 345	45, 150	3
Roselle.....	0	5, 000	5, 275	0	Tonawanda.....	0	30, 060	30, 060	0
Rutherford.....	0	3, 970	4, 880	0	Troy.....	4, 000	12, 750	51, 180	1
South Orange.....	18, 600	1, 350	22, 635	2	Utica.....	49, 500	23, 345	80, 095	8
Summit.....	23, 500	3, 390	31, 370	2	Valley Stream.....	0	34, 540	35, 937	0
Teaneck Twp.....	61, 400	8, 010	77, 610	10	Watertown.....	0	755	10, 007	0
Trenton.....	0	650	25, 532	0	White Plains.....	2, 800	32, 600	42, 100	1
Union City.....	12, 000	0	24, 900	3	Yonkers.....	132, 000	13, 675	177, 500	23
Union Twp.....	12, 700	7, 485	24, 885	2	Pennsylvania:				
Weehawken.....	0	0	2, 607	0	A b i n g t o n				
Westfield.....	11, 500	1, 418	17, 108	2	Twp.....	45, 000	20, 045	68, 395	3
West New					Allentown.....	0	7, 700	58, 760	0
York.....	0	400	7, 535	0	Altoona.....	0	1, 540	16, 042	0
West Orange.....	15, 950	2, 350	28, 120	3	Ambridge.....	0	0	1, 400	0
New York:					Arnold.....	14, 200	0	14, 200	4
Albany.....	27, 000	40, 525	94, 765	4	Bellevue.....	0	2, 000	8, 675	0
Amsterdam.....	23, 000	22, 402	45, 402	5	Berwick.....	0	143, 715	150, 143	0
Auburn.....	9, 750	1, 025	13, 650	4	Bethlehem.....	9, 500	1, 365	15, 340	2
Binghamton.....	21, 600	6, 288	61, 925	6	Braddock.....	0	0	15, 755	0
Buffalo.....	19, 500	95, 675	233, 988	7	Bradford.....	0	4, 350	8, 740	0
Cohoes.....	4, 000	2, 152	6, 522	2	Bristol.....	0	800	800	0
Corning.....	0	750	1, 810	0	Carlisle.....	0	475	1, 025	0
Dunkirk.....	0	965	11, 130	0	Chambers-				
Elmira.....	0	2, 922	9, 556	0	burg.....	0	0	0	0
Endicott.....	17, 100	306, 275	326, 100	5	Charleroi.....	0	0	1, 000	0
Floral Park.....	9, 000	485	12, 985	2	Chester.....	7, 100	1, 450	10, 870	1
Freeport.....	7, 500	1, 850	12, 600	2	Clairton.....	0	80	1, 770	0
Fulton.....	1, 300	975	2, 775	2	Coatesville.....	0	550	1, 250	0
Glen Cove.....	6, 000	400	6, 400	1	Connellsville.....	0	0	0	0
Glens Falls.....	2, 500	330	4, 695	1	Conshohocken.....	0	250	2, 450	0
Gloversville.....	0	9, 100	9, 300	0	Donora.....	3, 610	2, 000	5, 610	1

¹ Applications filed.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1933—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Pennsylvania—Continued					Pennsylvania—Continued				
Du Bois.....	0	0	0	0	North Brad-				
Duquesne.....	0	\$150	\$5,499	0	dock.....	0	0	0	0
Easton.....	\$4,300	10,139	53,164	1	Oil City.....	0	\$760	\$1,860	0
Ellwood City.....	0	0	500	0	Philadelphia.....	\$262,200	218,270	705,527	49
Erie.....	12,500	22,555	67,433	2	Phoenixville.....	800	0	800	1
Greensburg.....	0	0	0	0	Pittsburgh.....	60,300	58,330	281,002	14
Harrisburg.....	0	600	15,160	0	Pittston.....	0	0	0	0
Haverford.....	10,000	8,885	22,465	1	Pottstown.....	0	0	4,585	0
Hazleton.....	25,000	22,850	64,850	6	Pottsville.....	3,500	1,900	7,650	1
Jeannette.....	0	0	600	0	Scranton.....	7,200	3,670	33,070	4
Johnstown.....	2,000	3,700	10,185	1	Sharon.....	0	750	750	0
Kingston.....	12,700	2,550	15,250	2	Steelton.....	0	0	0	0
Lancaster.....	0	0	6,700	0	Sunbury.....	10,000	22,700	33,200	2
Latrobe.....	0	0	0	0	Swissvale.....	0	400	700	0
Lower Merion Twp.....	69,000	4,250	118,098	2	Tamaqua.....	0	900	3,700	0
McKeesport.....	2,300	165	9,885	1	Uniontown.....	0	400	400	0
Mahanoy City.....	0	0	8,000	0	Upper Darby.....	12,000	11,260	25,180	2
Meadville.....	2,500	3,150	8,450	1	Vandergrift.....	0	0	0	0
Monessen.....	0	0	0	0	Warren.....	0	0	0	0
Mount Lebanon Twp.....	93,500	0	98,185	9	Washington.....	800	200	1,200	1
Munhall.....	6,000	550	7,525	1	Waynesboro.....	13,500	0	13,500	1
New Castle.....	0	4,530	5,110	0	West Chester.....	0	375	375	0
New Kensington.....	10,000	0	10,000	2	Wilkes-Barre.....	3,225	49,751	79,823	1
Norristown.....	0	7,565	56,175	0	Wilkinsburg.....	3,000	0	3,420	1
					Williamsport.....	2,050	11,025	25,979	2
					York.....	0	9,430	41,949	0
					Total.....	2,645,748	2,880,939	10,861,030	576

East North Central States

Illinois:					Illinois—Con.				
Alton.....	\$8,800	\$1,356	\$21,069	2	Mount Ver-				
Aurora.....	1,700	1,115	5,902	1	non.....	\$2,500	\$4,250	\$6,750	1
Bellefonte.....	11,900	0	11,900	3	Oak Park.....	8,000	940	12,760	1
Berwyn.....	0	1,250	2,600	0	Ottawa.....	0	0	600	0
Bloomington.....	0	6,000	9,000	0	Park Ridge.....	1,600	200	6,115	1
Blue Island.....	3,500	410	9,430	1	Peoria.....	55,700	32,220	108,945	14
Brookfield.....	3,200	3,000	9,400	1	Quincy.....	12,675	1,110	13,845	5
Cairo.....	0	0	50	0	Rockford.....	11,000	4,200	21,135	2
Calumet City.....	12,000	100	12,300	2	Rock Island.....	5,000	750	25,234	1
Canton.....	0	0	50	0	Springfield.....	0	1,565	23,001	0
Centralia.....	0	0	2,000	0	Sterling.....	4,500	600	6,605	2
Champaign.....	4,500	158	6,643	1	Streator.....	0	1,500	2,100	0
Chicago.....	45,900	525,470	763,242	12	Urbana.....	5,500	50,000	56,150	1
Chicago Heights.....	3,500	25,900	29,400	1	Waukegan.....	0	4,700	6,460	0
Cicero.....	0	300	2,550	0	Wilmette.....	9,000	300	10,600	1
Danville.....	0	0	16,957	0	Winnetka.....	0	300	21,200	0
Decatur.....	0	1,255	5,805	0	Indiana:				
East St. Louis.....	4,200	19,735	26,995	1	Bedford.....	0	0	80	0
Elgin.....	0	250	6,691	0	Connorsville.....	0	0	0	0
Elmhurst.....	0	925	3,825	0	Crawfords-				
Elmwood Park.....	0	0	0	0	ville.....	0	5,480	5,480	0
Evanston.....	0	2,000	23,750	0	Elkhart.....	0	3,745	6,933	0
Forest Park.....	0	500	600	0	Elwood.....	0	350	650	0
Freeport.....	0	1,000	1,950	0	Evansville.....	11,125	10,300	30,078	3
Granite City.....	0	0	1,800	0	Fort Wayne.....	0	2,530	17,065	0
Harvey.....	2,000	500	3,950	1	Frankfort.....	0	9,500	9,500	0
Highland Park.....	0	50	4,925	0	Gary.....	0	1,340	10,390	0
Joliet.....	0	39,771	48,171	0	Goshen.....	0	200	200	0
Kankakee.....	2,000	200	3,700	1	Hammond.....	0	4,638	8,408	0
La Grange.....	0	0	5,650	0	Huntington.....	0	2,250	3,550	0
Maywood.....	0	0	3,025	0	Indianapolis.....	9,100	62,345	136,301	4
Melrose Park.....	0	250	850	0	Kokomo.....	0	410	1,735	0
Moline.....	0	2,535	7,084	0	Lafayette.....	800	41,200	42,000	1
					Logansport.....	0	20,050	25,852	0
					Marion.....	1,000	175	3,490	1

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1933—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Indiana—Con.					Ohio—Con.				
Michigan					East Cleveland	0	\$175	\$1,175	0
City	\$2,000	0	\$3,925	1	Elyria	\$1,000	625	3,648	1
Mishawaka	0	\$370	785	0	Euclid	8,200	100	8,825	2
Muncie	7,850	1,110	12,764	3	Findlay	3,500	325	7,800	1
New Castle	1,500	0	1,500	1	Fostoria	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	200	300	0	Garfield Heights	8,500	650	9,150	2
Richmond	4,000	200	8,200	1	Hamilton	0	8,480	10,047	0
Shelbyville	0	0	0	0	Ironton	0	549	659	0
South Bend	16,500	24,735	50,745	2	Lakewood	12,200	10,510	26,305	2
Terre Haute	0	475	8,269	0	Lima	0	100	1,290	0
Vincennes	1,000	0	1,263	1	Lorain	0	310	680	0
Michigan					Mansfield	9,800	5,680	16,670	2
Adrian	0	300	725	0	Marietta	0	1,400	1,900	0
Ann Arbor	6,000	4,705	24,541	1	Marion	2,000	6,235	8,485	1
Battle Creek	0	525	25,200	0	Martins Ferry	9,000	1,400	11,350	2
Bay City	6,000	6,380	22,289	3	Massillon	0	1,530	3,115	0
Benton Harbor	2,100	135	2,645	1	Middletown	0	5,500	10,755	0
Dearborn	2,000	13,600	21,250	1	Newark	2,800	0	3,900	1
Detroit	211,100	60,460	401,284	41	Norwood	4,000	1,050	6,025	1
Ferndale	0	125	1,245	0	Parma	5,000	450	6,550	1
Flint	6,400	7,234	44,604	1	Piqua	0	100	1,600	0
Grand Rapids	5,000	67,870	89,190	2	Portsmouth	0	4,335	8,118	0
Grosse Pointe Park	88,300	150	90,750	3	Salem	0	6,200	7,200	0
Hamtramck	0	51,200	60,775	0	Sandusky	0	525	1,260	0
Highland Park	0	1,550	3,850	0	Shaker Heights	30,500	21,000	56,730	4
Holland	0	275	4,275	0	Springfield	1,200	450	4,145	1
Ironwood	0	435	2,905	0	Steubenville	0	0	1,225	0
Jackson	0	845	28,165	0	Struthers	0	75	75	0
Kalamazoo	4,000	710	13,283	1	Tiffin	0	3,600	3,600	0
Lansing	0	1,650	8,376	0	Toledo	26,500	23,085	71,542	4
Lincoln Park	0	125	695	0	Warren	0	2,000	9,405	0
Marquette	9,300	150	9,450	4	Wooster	8,500	950	10,875	2
Monroe	0	0	200	0	Xenia	0	0	150	0
Muskegon	0	284,005	286,716	0	Younts town	3,400	64,200	86,189	2
Muskegon Heights	0	0	615	0	Zanesville	0	0	12,431	0
Owosso	0	397	487	0	Wisconsin				
Pontiac	0	2,250	4,830	0	Appleton	35,100	2,310	48,260	10
River Rouge	0	33,175	33,615	0	Beloit	0	2,455	3,455	0
Royal Oak	8,000	250,590	261,415	2	Eau Claire	18,000	1,500	23,100	12
Saginaw	6,916	28,650	47,161	2	Fond du Lac	9,500	445	17,802	2
Sault Sainte Marie	9,200	390	10,425	8	Green Bay	38,900	1,885	62,675	14
Traverse City	0	450	450	0	Janesville	4,000	100	9,100	1
Wyandotte	7,360	7,915	21,245	2	Kenosha	0	475	3,505	0
Ohio					Madison	0	8,825	19,320	0
Akron	33,500	8,795	84,805	5	Manitowoc	49,845	2,250	54,803	4
Alliance	0	200	300	0	Marinette	0	605	4,080	0
Ashland	0	850	3,350	0	Milwaukee	22,000	108,757	221,815	4
Ashtabula	3,500	2,800	6,575	1	Oshkosh	11,150	1,775	16,497	6
Barberton	7,600	29,000	36,600	1	Racine	0	2,450	4,916	0
Bellaire	0	0	0	0	Sheboygan	12,500	1,150	27,168	3
Bucyrus	0	0	0	0	Shorewood	18,000	200	23,600	3
Cambridge	0	0	0	0	South Milwaukee	0	0	0	0
Canton	1,000	960	10,735	1	Superior	0	20,340	22,880	0
Cincinnati	330,650	49,180	453,235	49	Two Rivers	0	445	1,150	0
Cleveland	48,500	86,575	235,700	10	Waukesha	0	710	6,260	0
Cleveland Heights	37,800	2,600	45,850	6	Wausau	1,500	550	2,050	1
Columbus	26,000	7,800	59,900	4	Wauwatosa	22,800	1,150	25,110	3
Cuyahoga Falls	2,500	100	2,600	1	West Allis	4,300	1,765	14,150	1
Dayton	4,500	29,416	73,451	1	Total	1,524,471	2,304,521	5,322,554	318

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1933—Continued

West North Central States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Iowa:					Minnesota—				
Ames.....	\$14,300	\$3,500	\$19,385	4	Continued.				
Boone.....	0	4,035	4,085	0	Mankato.....	\$2,600	\$1,195	\$7,790	1
Burlington.....	4,500	225	16,725	1	Minneapolis.....	152,400	46,135	321,210	39
Cedar Rapids.....	0	5,095	21,166	0	Rochester.....	3,850	0	11,600	2
Council Bluffs.....	2,600	15,730	22,230	1	St. Paul.....	91,320	236,866	389,551	18
Davenport.....	3,000	6,880	28,164	1	South St. Paul.....	13,750	350	14,240	6
Des Moines.....	38,375	8,892	72,409	19	Winona.....	6,350	0	24,550	3
Dubuque.....	0	510	100,115	0	Missouri:				
Fort Dodge.....	0	850	3,205	0	Cape Girardeau.....	8,480	2,165	11,395	4
Iowa City.....	3,500	505	11,365	1	Columbia.....	0	0	0	0
Keokuk.....	1,400	2,000	3,800	1	Hannibal.....	0	725	725	0
Marshalltown.....	0	3,100	7,520	0	Independence.....	3,500	3,450	8,850	1
Mason City.....	21,150	1,955	36,433	7	Jefferson City.....	5,000	1,600	13,660	1
Muscatine.....	0	2,050	4,150	0	Joplin.....	0	29,325	36,250	0
Ottumwa.....	0	900	13,400	0	Kansas City.....	71,500	17,200	111,450	18
Sioux City.....	12,750	3,100	23,775	8	Maplewood.....	4,600	200	4,890	2
Waterloo.....	9,400	1,855	20,460	2	Moberly.....	0	2,900	4,900	0
Kansas:					St. Charles.....	0	630	630	0
Arkansas City.....	0	290	1,165	0	St. Joseph.....	6,500	690	11,110	3
Atchison.....	0	150	1,050	0	St. Louis.....	214,750	3,230,895	3,589,916	46
Dodge City.....	0	0	0	0	Springfield.....	21,500	2,700	31,760	4
Eldorado.....	0	0	430	0	Nebraska:				
Emporia.....	5,000	0	9,615	1	Beatrice.....	0	0	0	0
Fort Scott.....	1,200	0	1,200	1	Fremont.....	500	1,150	4,075	1
Hutchinson.....	2,800	100	7,824	2	Grand Island.....	1,500	0	5,920	1
Independence.....	0	2,200	2,200	0	Hastings.....	0	0	0	0
Kansas City.....	3,450	2,530	7,000	3	Lincoln.....	21,725	3,541	48,366	4
Lawrence.....	7,500	75	9,075	2	North Platte.....	8,200	14,300	22,500	2
Leavenworth.....	14,700	3,200	22,085	4	Omaha.....	61,900	12,880	93,545	15
Manhattan.....	4,800	50	4,850	1	North Dakota:				
Newton.....	0	150	607	0	Bismarck.....	13,100	2,650	15,850	6
Pittsburg.....	0	0	1,810	0	Fargo.....	8,500	1,700	10,900	2
Salina.....	0	310	1,210	0	Grand Forks.....	1,800	375	11,240	2
Topeka.....	16,850	28,340	48,930	6	Minot.....	0	1,025	2,550	0
Wichita.....	0	4,925	14,680	0	South Dakota:				
Minnesota:					Aberdeen.....	4,450	350	5,800	3
Albert Lea.....	1,800	0	2,750	1	Mitchell.....	0	0	0	0
Brainerd.....	0	1,200	1,200	0	Rapid City.....	0	1,174	2,114	0
Duluth.....	19,400	8,930	55,217	7	Sioux Falls.....	0	4,870	9,890	0
Hibbing.....	500	2,000	19,526	1	Total.....	916,750	3,736,673	5,448,038	258

South Atlantic States

Delaware:					Georgia—Con.				
Wilmington.....	\$18,000	\$5,150	\$47,509	3	Lagrange.....	0	\$450	\$805	0
District of Columbia:					Macon.....	\$4,750	0	18,976	2
Washington.....	241,650	67,732	453,148	43	Rome.....	0	0	1,010	0
Florida:					Savannah.....	20,500	4,620	35,389	5
Gainesville.....	13,200	175	13,460	6	Maryland:				
Jacksonville.....	24,850	130,755	203,830	15	Annapolis.....	5,573	0	8,506	1
Key West.....	0	0	0	0	Baltimore.....	77,000	99,822	466,922	21
Miami.....	17,600	157,955	254,715	5	Cumberland.....	0	95,275	96,425	0
Orlando.....	1,300	1,350	11,706	1	Frederick.....	5,000	1,350	8,680	1
Pensacola.....	17,250	3,280	25,343	8	Hagerstown.....	0	2,125	7,765	0
Sanford.....	0	75	4,980	0	Salisbury.....	0	7,100	11,925	0
St. Augustine.....	1,000	0	2,530	1	North Carolina:				
St. Petersburg.....	7,000	12,300	45,650	3	Asheville.....	0	7,540	12,663	0
Tallahassee.....	20,025	3,080	25,592	13	Charlotte.....	18,500	6,275	34,629	6
Tampa.....	0	6,255	45,266	0	Concord.....	6,000	2,000	8,100	2
West Palm Beach.....	2,312	760	7,872	2	Durham.....	27,380	17,118	51,083	16
Georgia:					Elizabeth City.....	0	0	0	0
Athens.....	9,800	9,000	22,740	4	Fayetteville.....	0	0	3,496	0
Atlanta.....	38,400	7,645	80,981	17	Gastonia.....	0	0	1,250	0
Augusta.....	5,950	11,266	22,199	3	Goldsboro.....	2,500	500	3,100	1
Brunswick.....	0	760	3,875	0	Greensboro.....	5,300	1,565	15,961	2
Columbus.....	7,000	5,300	21,309	1	High Point.....	5,000	747	10,797	3
					Kinston.....	0	41,500	41,600	0

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1933—Continued

South Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
North Carolina—Contd.					Virginia—Con.				
New Bern.....	0	0	\$1,000	0	Danville.....	\$17,000	\$4,100	\$22,085	3
Raleigh.....	\$2,550	\$5,935	11,260	4	Hopewell.....	2,200	0	2,315	2
Rocky Mount.....	4,500	1,470	21,174	1	Newport.....				
Salisbury.....	0	50	2,025	0	News.....	4,875	20,863	33,925	3
Shelby.....	0	0	0	0	Norfolk.....	43,300	4,220	88,430	17
Thomasville.....	0	30	30	0	Petersburg.....	0	225	2,589	0
Wilmington.....	40,000	350	43,185	1	Portsmouth.....	16,600	225	23,537	7
Wilson.....	500	0	500	1	Richmond.....	22,500	13,030	88,887	6
Winston-Salem.....	15,800	1,690	24,185	5	Roanoke.....	12,915	545	41,827	4
South Carolina:					Staunton.....	2,000	5,150	9,192	1
Anderson.....	6,600	0	8,900	3	Suffolk.....	0	953	2,364	0
Charleston.....	7,500	3,100	17,339	3	Winchester.....	5,380	7,140	12,620	2
Columbia.....	16,100	80	21,129	6	West Virginia:				
Florence.....	9,650	2,800	14,950	5	Bluefield.....	0	215	1,065	0
Greenville.....	7,500	275	11,825	2	Charleston.....	18,500	885	26,774	4
Greenwood.....	5,600	304	6,849	4	Clarksburg.....	0	1,580	19,165	0
Rock Hill.....	1,200	0	10,090	1	Fairmont.....	0	1,520	1,570	0
Spartanburg.....	0	600	3,760	0	Huntington.....	0	2,765	5,245	0
Sumter.....	11,000	600	11,600	4	Martinsburg.....	0	2,500	4,100	0
Virginia:					Morgantown.....	0	550	4,889	0
Alexandria.....	21,400	9,385	37,275	6	Parkersburg.....	0	800	4,785	0
Charlottesville.....	30,000	2,432	33,182	6	Wheeling.....	0	75,050	77,044	0
					Total.....	928,010	882,242	2,894,545	286

South Central States

Alabama:					Oklahoma:				
Bessemer.....	0	0	\$1,145	0	Ada.....	0	0	0	0
Birmingham.....	\$10,800	\$3,830	39,143	6	Ardmore.....	0	\$450	\$450	0
Decatur.....	0	0	0	0	Bartlesville.....	\$2,000	125	12,425	1
Dothan.....	0	0	1,300	0	Chickasha.....	1,170	175	1,345	2
Fairfield.....	0	0	632	0	Enid.....	7,000	800	11,225	1
Gadsden.....	1,680	0	2,269	2	Oklahoma City.....	18,000	56,510	99,130	5
Huntsville.....	0	0	1,345	0	Ponca City ¹	0	1,100	1,200	0
Mobile.....	5,450	0	32,268	5	Sapulpa.....	0	0	0	0
Montgomery.....	11,000	12,800	39,079	4	Seminole.....	0	0	0	0
Selma.....	0	650	4,396	0	Shawnee.....	0	2,070	3,880	0
Tuscaloosa.....	0	6,390	6,390	0	Tulsa.....	15,000	32,315	59,100	1
Arkansas:					Tennessee:				
Blytheville.....	3,500	0	4,000	3	Chattanooga.....	0	12,416	31,267	0
El Dorado.....	15,000	0	15,250	2	Jackson.....	0	0	1,500	0
Fort Smith.....	4,475	12,089	23,052	2	Johnson City.....	0	0	0	0
Hot Springs.....	0	0	500	0	Kingsport.....	0	0	0	0
Little Rock.....	0	7,755	20,337	0	Knoxville.....	8,040	7,491	50,937	5
Texarkana.....	1,400	2,400	7,900	4	Memphis.....	22,230	52,000	113,620	8
Kentucky:					Nashville.....	18,725	41,823	90,857	12
Ashland.....	0	3,000	3,500	0	Texas:				
Fort Thomas.....	0	500	500	0	Abilene.....	7,500	750	8,585	1
Frankfort.....	1,500	0	1,875	1	Amarillo.....	0	15,800	22,714	0
Henderson.....	0	0	0	0	Austin.....	64,922	19,166	171,970	27
Lexington.....	0	415	24,200	0	Beaumont.....	1,500	1,221	10,738	1
Louisville.....	51,850	238,700	345,725	9	Big Spring.....	1,000	0	1,187	1
Middlesboro.....	0	0	0	0	Brownwood.....	0	0	0	0
Owensboro.....	7,100	0	8,220	5	Corsicana.....	0	0	1,465	0
Paducah.....	4,950	0	4,950	3	Dallas.....	57,050	14,686	175,754	35
Louisiana:					Del Rio.....	0	500	1,870	0
Alexandria.....	2,350	20,400	42,305	3	Denison.....	0	2,750	5,140	0
Lafayette.....	5,542	80	5,622	3	El Paso.....	5,000	1,528	20,960	2
Monroe.....	0	1,650	4,250	0	Fort Worth.....	42,700	21,766	104,436	15
New Orleans.....	22,925	114,678	195,904	8	Galveston.....	10,975	1,320	27,434	9
Shreveport.....	2,950	6,779	97,018	3	Houston.....	153,830	58,945	227,815	63
Mississippi:					Lubbock.....	1,000	3,950	11,487	2
Biloxi.....	0	0	0	0	Pampa.....	0	0	150	0
Clarksdale.....	3,500	0	3,755	2	San Angelo.....	8,350	100	9,225	2
Columbus.....	0	0	0	0	San Antonio.....	52,275	54,737	127,880	25
Greenwood.....	0	0	0	0	Sweetwater.....	0	0	80	0
Gulfport.....	0	625	1,688	0	Temple.....	2,100	0	2,350	2
Hattiesburg.....	7,500	0	8,300	5	Tyler.....	25,275	2,175	34,587	13
Jackson.....	5,280	0	24,777	6	Waco.....	16,725	3,600	24,392	7
Laurel.....	800	2,600	3,400	1	Wichita Falls.....	13,000	3,050	21,553	2
Meridian.....	6,150	0	9,710	4	Total.....	732,369	847,560	2,474,595	325
Vicksburg.....	1,300	0	2,382	2					

¹ Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1933—Continued

Mountain and Pacific States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Arizona:					Colorado:				
Phoenix.....	\$7,500	\$9,000	\$18,780	1	Boulder.....	\$1,000	0	\$4,435	1
Tucson.....	4,300	1,760	28,097	7	Colorado Springs.....	4,500	\$1,130	13,800	2
California:					Denver.....	90,350	20,675	184,855	20
Alameda.....	15,600	8,335	33,567	4	Fort Collins.....	0	50	3,190	0
Anaheim.....	0	3,000	5,567	0	Greeley.....	0	110	135	0
Bakersfield.....	2,165	4,025	10,598	1	Pueblo.....	670	575	5,120	1
Berkeley.....	59,883	16,654	111,343	13	Idaho:				
Beverly Hills.....	90,550	9,850	153,030	18	Boise.....	4,450	1,525	19,780	4
Burbank.....	12,480	5,110	20,840	4	Pocatello.....	3,000	425	3,905	2
Burlingame.....	5,000	0	8,975	1	Montana:				
Eureka.....	0	150	6,850	0	Billings.....	5,200	810	9,560	4
Fresno.....	24,950	285	49,005	7	Great Falls.....	10,350	2,370	33,420	4
Gardena.....	0	335	1,095	0	Helena.....	16,050	445	18,215	10
Glendale.....	88,400	8,375	102,225	19	Missoula.....	12,000	6,600	22,275	2
Huntington Park.....	11,945	18,317	40,176	11	Nevada:				
Inglewood.....	7,900	3,000	17,558	2	Reno.....	2,500	3,300	11,875	2
Long Beach.....	51,800	102,520	569,190	19	New Mexico:				
Los Angeles.....	872,075	252,617	1,564,166	228	Albuquerque.....	9,800	920	86,545	4
Modesto.....	0	600	3,901	0	Oregon:				
Monrovia.....	2,200	3,355	8,890	2	Astoria.....	800	118,720	122,467	1
Oakland.....	87,682	68,344	211,519	24	Eugene.....	2,800	855	27,376	2
Ontario.....	0	2,720	10,920	0	Klamath Falls.....	0	605	3,485	0
Palo Alto.....	49,500	1,650	56,900	7	Medford.....	0	295	2,335	0
Pasadena.....	63,940	15,479	131,539	13	Portland.....	46,800	116,055	259,130	13
Pomona.....	19,000	2,450	25,994	4	Salem.....	8,635	4,712	29,412	4
Riverside.....	9,850	2,605	23,229	4	Utah:				
Sacramento.....	19,950	13,850	100,546	5	Ogden.....	1,000	1,000	11,614	1
Salinas.....	9,044	2,200	14,500	3	Provo.....	1,800	200	5,200	1
San Bernardino.....	500	1,795	15,476	1	Salt Lake City.....	13,500	95,930	152,270	3
San Diego.....	102,026	89,635	229,962	26	Washington:				
San Francisco.....	269,809	126,836	521,702	75	Aberdeen.....	3,950	30	5,999	2
San Jose.....	27,970	16,865	66,023	7	Bellingham.....	2,300	6,000	28,733	4
San Leandro.....	12,487	100	13,707	3	Bremerton.....	7,000	750	25,650	3
San Mateo.....	14,879	5,840	25,474	4	Hoquiam.....	0	2,655	3,020	0
Santa Ana.....	11,000	0	20,948	3	Longview.....	0	430	1,287	0
Santa Barbara.....	11,100	25,075	45,590	2	Olympia.....	0	8,250	9,915	0
Santa Cruz.....	10,015	5,030	18,280	5	Seattle.....	119,600	155,810	336,020	26
Santa Monica.....	16,650	1,695	27,255	7	Spokane.....	24,960	4,638	53,028	10
Santa Rosa.....	4,500	1,411	23,116	2	Tacoma.....	6,300	2,775	22,575	4
South Gate.....	7,250	675	13,625	3	Walla Walla.....	0	0	1,595	0
South Pasadena.....	12,000	0	17,415	4	Wenatchee.....	0	6,525	11,125	0
Stockton.....	0	8,272	20,970	0	Yakima.....	0	1,360	7,220	0
Vallejo.....	6,450	680	11,080	3	Wyoming:				
Whittier.....	0	0	2,400	0	Cheyenne.....	0	557	3,867	0
					Total.....	2,421,665	1,407,582	5,945,456	672

Hawaii

City	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Honolulu.....	\$96,932	\$14,868	\$190,318	78

Building-Erection Costs in Detroit

ANNUALLY since 1915 the Detroit Real Estate Board has prepared a table of unit costs employing the cubical content of the buildings as a basis for the determination of costs. The figures, revised to January 1, 1933, are presented in part in the following table. Data for the years not shown in this table were published in the Monthly Labor Review for April 1931 (pp. 174-176).

The report points out that in the preparation of the figures the following rules for the measurement of the cubical volume of a building were followed:

From the outside of the walls and from the basement floor to the mean point of a pitched roof or to the highest point of a flat roof. The volume shall include all dormers, enclosed porches, penthouses, and other enclosed portions of a building, but shall exclude open porches.

In the case of buildings without basements, the measurements shall be taken from the ground line, and in the case of large buildings having deep foundations, the height shall be measured from a point below the basement floor by an amount equal to one fifth of the depth of the foundation.

In the case of open-shelter sheds and other open sheds, the volume shall be determined by measuring from the projection of the edge of the roof and from the ground line to the mean height of the roof.

The cost figures presented are presumed to represent the minimum cost at which a fairly good building of economic design, may be constructed under most favorable circumstances, within the Detroit district. The costs contain architects' fees and contractors' profits and include all general items of construction and equipment including plumbing and heating systems, elevators, etc. The schedule does not include costs of special equipment such as incinerators, refrigeration, compressed air piping, etc., and does not include the cost of financing.

ESTIMATED COST PER CUBIC FOOT OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN DETROIT, MICH.

Classification of buildings	August 1915	August 1920	February 1925	January 1929	January 1930	January 1931	January 1932	January 1933
Factories and warehouses:	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Fireproof (under 300,000 cubic feet).....	14	31½	23	22	22	16½	15	14
Fireproof (over 300,000 cubic feet).....	12½	29	22	21	21	16	14½	12½
Mill construction.....	10	22½	16	15¼	15½	11½	11	10
Ordinary.....	9	21	14½	14	13½	10	9½	8½
Frame.....	7½	17	11	10	10	7½	7	7
Stores:								
Fireproof.....	23	52	40	38	38½	30	29½	26
Ordinary.....	16½	37½	26½	25½	25	20	19	16½
Flats (above ordinary).....	22	48½	29	27½	27	22	21	18½
Ordinary without basements.....			19	17½	17	14¼	14	12
Churches and theaters:								
Fireproof.....	18	40½	36	34¼	35	27	26	22½
Ordinary.....	15½	35	27½	26½	26	20½	19½	18½
Office buildings:								
Fireproof.....	30½	68½	52	49¼	50	39	37½	32½
Ordinary.....	22	48½	33½	32	32	25	24	21½
Hotels:								
Fireproof.....	33½	75½	57	55½	56	42¼	42	37½
Ordinary.....	29½	66½	34	31¼	31	25½	24	21½
Schools: Fireproof.....	22	48½	43½	40	40	32	30	27
Hospitals: Fireproof.....	32	72	43½	45	45	32	32	27¼
All steel buildings:								
Under 20,000 cubic feet.....	12	25	14	13	13	11	11	10
20,000 to 100,000 cubic feet.....	8	18	12	10½	10½	10	10	9
Over 100,000 cubic feet.....	6½	14	10	9	9	7	7	6½
Apartments:								
Fireproof.....	35	78	52½	50	50	39	37½	34
Protected.....	29½	66½	46	44¼	45	34½	34	30
Brick (ordinary).....	28	63	32	29½	29	24	23	22
Brick (veneer).....	24	54	30	28	28	22½	22	21
Residences:								
Brick.....	30½	68½	46	44	44½	34½	33½	25½
Brick (veneer and stucco).....	24	54	32½	30¼	30½	24	23	22½
Frame.....	21½	48½	26½	24	24	20	19	19
Frame (not over 25,000 cubic feet).....				20	20	15	15	14
Cinder concrete block.....			39	36¼	37	29	28	22½
Garages:								
Gas and service stations.....								21½
Fireproof.....		30	23	22¼	23	17	17	15½
Mill construction.....		20	15	14	13½	11	11	10
Ordinary.....		17	13½	13	13	10	10	9
Frame.....		14	10	9	9	8	7	6½

The table shows that for several types of building the cost in January 1933 was as low or lower than for any time since the compilation of this information, and in all cases was lower during January 1933 than for any previous period shown, except August 1915. In other words, the unit cost per cubic foot for all types of buildings was lower in January 1933 than for any time since August 1920. In general, August 1920 showed the highest cost per cubic foot for building erection in the city of Detroit. There were declining prices for all types of buildings between August 1920 and April 1922; prices rose from April 1922 to January 1924, but have been falling ever since, with the low period, as above stated, January of this year.

No data are available as to any change in price since January 1933.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation

AN ACT known as the "Home Owners' Loan Act" was signed by the President on June 13, 1933.¹

Under a previous act the Home Loan Bank System was set up which established a reserve system for building and loan associations. Under it a home owner wanting a loan to pay off a debt on his house could obtain one from a building and loan association provided the debt did not exceed 40 percent of the value of the property. These two restrictions—on the source of the loan and the amount of the debt—seriously restricted the benefits of the act to the individual owner. It was to meet the need of the home owners not eligible to assistance under the Home Loan Act that the act of 1933 was passed.

The procedure under the Home Owners' Loan Act is described as follows by the chairman of the corporation administering the act:

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board was to organize the corporation known as Home Owners' Loan Corporation and set up convenient agencies over the United States to which the distressed class should go to secure the aid desired. Under that, as stated above, the board set up the organization in every State, and is now ready to grant and already is granting loans. It has \$200,000,000 cash subscribed by the Government, and \$2,000,000,000 in bonds of the corporation, bearing 4 percent interest, payable semiannually, and the interest is guaranteed by the Government for 18 years. The distressed home owner applies to one of the agencies established in his State, proves that he is about to be sold out, and that his property is not worth over \$20,000, and that it is worth 25 percent more than the debt on it. The agent asks if the man holding the mortgage will take our corporation bonds for it. The mortgagee agrees to do so. The property is appraised and the value is there. The title is searched and found correct. Then, say the mortgage is \$4,000, the corporation goes with the owner and delivers \$4,000 of bonds to the holder of the mortgage and he assigns his mortgage to the corporation. Then the corporation uses cash to pay taxes and assessments due on the home and when all is cleared up they add the expense and taxes paid out to the debt and take a new mortgage divided up into payments running 15 years, and at 5 percent interest, so that the home owner is put in a position where, by paying a small payment each month he will have his home clear at the end of 15 years. One thing I want to emphasize is that you pay nothing unless you get the loan. No appraiser's fee is allowed to be collected, no attorney's fee for that matter, until the loan is made. The board has definitely decided that no fees shall be collected unless the loan is made and then the appraiser's fee and attorney's fee, and recording fees are to be collected, but are paid by the corporation and added to the mortgage. No outside agency or attorney is allowed to charge the borrower any fee for procuring any loan.

¹ A summary of the provisions of the act was given in the July 1933 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 92).

Good Housing Versus Food

AT A meeting of the British Royal Society of Medicine, held on February 24, 1933, Dr. G. C. M. McGonigle, medical officer of health for Stockton-on-Tees, presented a paper dealing with some results of transferring a slum population to modern dwellings in a healthful area, which is summarized in the *Lancet* (London) for March 4.

Stockton-on-Tees, Dr. McGonigle explained, had at the 1931 census a population of 67,722. Its chief industries, shipbuilding and engineering, were hard hit by the depression, and unemployment has been severe. There were three main types of dwelling houses in the town—modern, semidetached council houses; small, inconvenient “middle-aged” houses crowded together in long streets; and old, insanitary dwellings, the third type mostly near the river but also found in groups throughout the town. Since the war the town council has vigorously pressed a housing policy which includes the demolition of slums, the building of new houses, and the maintenance of the middle-aged houses in good condition. In the fall of 1927 a slum area known as Housewife Lane was evacuated, and 152 families living there were moved to an improved area, the Mount Pleasant estate.

A similar area known as the Riverside area remained in status quo ante and provided a control; its population of 1,298 consisted of 289 families. The Housewife Lane area consisted of old houses, either small, containing one or two rooms, or large, sublet in numerous tenements. One-room tenements were occupied by 83 families and the sanitary conditions and structure were bad. The Mount Pleasant estate seemed to offer everything that modern sanitary science could demand.

Nevertheless, the removal to the new quarters was followed by a rise in the death rate. The mean crude death rates per 1,000 population of certain areas for the periods 1923–27 and 1928–32, including the Housewife Lane area in the earlier and the Mount Pleasant estate in the later period, were as follows:

MEAN CRUDE DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AREAS FOR PERIODS 1923–27 AND 1928–32

Area	1923–27	1928–32
England and Wales.....	12. 15	12. 20
Riverside area.....	22. 16	20. 45
Housewife Lane area.....	18. 75	-----
Mount Pleasant estate.....	-----	26. 71

The Mount Pleasant figures for 1928–32 refer, it must be remembered, to the group of people whose death rate for the preceding period is shown by the figures for the Housewife Lane area.

Thus there was an increase of 8.47 per 1,000 deaths for the people who had been housed on an excellent modern estate and a decrease of 2.9 per 1,000 for those who had remained in the old slum conditions. These were the crude figures, but when they had been standardized in the light of the 1931 census, the difference was even greater. The mean standardized death rate for the Mount Pleasant estate was 33.55 per 1,000, an increase of 46 percent over the mean standardized rate for the same individuals in the previous quinquennium, whereas the Riverside people and the population of Durham County showed a decrease in the second 5-year period. The standardized figure for the Riverside area was 22.78 for 1928–32 and 26.10 for 1923–27.

The medical officer dealt at some length with the various causes of death in the new area and concluded that the increased rate could not be ascribed to such environmental factors as housing, drainage, overcrowding, or insanitary conditions. There was one striking difference, however, in living conditions between the two areas—in the Mount Pleasant estate, rents were higher, and consequently there was less money to spend for food.

The transfer to Mount Pleasant had increased the rent paid by the inhabitants from 9s. to 13s. 4d. per week, but as two families were in some cases sharing a house the mean rent per family per week was now 8s. 10d. In Riverside area the figure was 4s. 10½d. As a result of unemployment the weekly income was strictly limited. * * * It was found that the unemployed on Mount Pleasant could only spend 36.7 percent of their income on food, a total of 2s. 10½d. per "man" per week. The food purchased had been analyzed and compared with a standard diet. In no case did the first-class protein attain the quantity required by the normal diet. The least deficiency (20 percent) was among the employed families in the Riverside area, and the greatest deficiency (about 50 percent) among the unemployed on Mount Pleasant. The figures for total protein corresponded. * * * Calculations suggested that it was not possible to purchase normal quantities of foodstuffs for less than 4s. 6d. per "man" per week.

In summing up, the speaker stated that his comparative study of the two areas had shown no adverse influence which might be operative upon the Mount Pleasant estate other than the variations in the composition of their diets. "Whether these differences were responsible for the higher death rate upon this estate might be a matter for conjecture. His investigations had failed to detect any other probable cause."

Speaking before the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis on July 13, Dr. McGonigle gave the facts as to the increase in the death rate following upon the removal to the Mount Pleasant estate and spoke more emphatically as to the cause.

It has been shown almost beyond any shadow of doubt * * * that this increased death rate is definitely correlated with a diminished expenditure on food consequent on the increase in rents—about 4s. 6d. per week—payable by the families moved from the Housewife Lane area to Mount Pleasant without any accompanying increase in the family income. * * *

It must be obvious to every thinking person that if good environmental conditions are obtained only at the expense of a reduction of food-purchasing power far below the safety line, such advantages as accrue from good housing will be more than outweighed by nutritional depreciation and, as a consequence, cannot but have an adverse effect upon tuberculosis.

Public Provision of Houses for Unemployed Workers in Germany¹

THE German Government has recently appropriated 50,000,000 marks (\$11,900,000)² for the construction of at least 20,000 additional unemployed workmen's homes in suburbs, thus increasing the total amount made available for this purpose to date to 173,000,000 marks (\$41,174,000).

The idea of constructing unemployed workers' homes was first put into practice in the fall of 1931, with an initial appropriation of 48,000,000 marks (\$11,424,000). This original sum was added to on several occasions, the latest appropriation being the fourth.

¹ Report of Sydney B. Redecker, United States consul at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, Aug. 5, 1933.

² Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark at par=23.8 cents.

The scheme has been found to be practical from the point of view of providing unemployed workers with constructive work during their otherwise idle time and in providing them with their own homes when the construction work is completed. Under the plan, areas of land in the suburbs of cities are set aside for the construction of settlements of workers' homes, each of the 1-family type and provided with a plot of land for truck-gardening purposes with the view of growing vegetables for the family table. The buildings are all of uniform plan and very simple and, in fact, rather primitive in construction, lacking most modern improvements. The prospective unemployed owners themselves perform the work of construction, under the direction of skilled foremen, and when construction is completed each one is awarded one of the structures as his home. Distribution is made by the drawing of lots.

During the course of construction, the unemployed worker receives his usual relief payment, which constitutes his wages, and this payment is continued after his occupancy of the house, with suitable deductions equivalent to the amount of rent. The houses are limited, as to cost, to 2,500 marks (\$595), which is to be repaid over a long period by the tenant. Ownership is acquired upon completion of payment.

The new appropriation of 50,000,000 marks is intended to provide for the construction of at least 20,000 more homes, bringing the total constructed since 1931 through governmental grants in the manner indicated, up to around 66,000.

New Housing Legislation in England

A NEW housing act, which does not apply to Scotland or to Northern Ireland, passed Parliament and received the royal assent on May 18, 1933. It is in two parts, the first cutting off the subsidies hitherto given to housing projects under the acts of 1923 and 1924, and the second providing special assistance for building societies. Its terms are summarized in the Ministry of Labor Gazette for June 1933 (p. 203).

The first part revokes the power of the Minister of Health to grant subsidies, under the terms of the two housing acts mentioned, toward expenses incurred in providing or promoting the provision of any house, unless proposals for it had been submitted to him before December 7, 1932. This is modified by the provision that if the Minister is satisfied that such proposals had been prepared and were substantially ready to be presented to him before December 7, he might treat them as if they had been actually submitted before that date.

The second part, which contains more detail, is thus summarized:

By virtue of paragraph (b) of section 92 of the Housing Act, 1925, local authorities and county councils have power, subject to conditions approved by the Minister, to undertake to guarantee the repayment to societies incorporated under the Building Societies Acts, 1874 to 1894, or the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 1913, of advances and interest thereon made by such societies to their members for the purpose of enabling them to build houses or to acquire houses to be, or in the course of being, built.

Hitherto such guaranties have involved no exchequer liability; but section 2 of the new act enables the Minister to undertake to reimburse, out of moneys provided by Parliament, not more than one half of any loss sustained by a local authority or county council in carrying out proposals submitted to and approved by him for guaranteeing, under section 92 (1) (b) of the act of 1925, the repayment to such a society of advances made by the society to any of its members for the purpose of enabling them to build or acquire houses intended to be let to persons of the working classes; provided that the Minister is satisfied—

(i) That the guaranty extends only to the principal of and interest on the amount by which the sum to be advanced by the society exceeds the sum which would normally be advanced by them without any such guaranty; and

(ii) That the liability of the local authority or county council under the guaranty cannot be greater than two thirds of that principal and interest.

The act further provides that any such proposals made to the Minister shall (a) include particulars as to the number, type, and size of the houses in question and (b) make provision for securing that such houses will not exceed the rate of 12 to the acre, and that each of them will be provided with a fixed bath; except insofar as the Minister may in any particular case dispense with either or both of these requirements.

Change in English Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions

A NEW act relating to rent and mortgage interest restrictions became law in Great Britain in July 1933. Up to the time of its enactment dwelling houses built, or converted into dwellings, before April 3, 1919, were subject to control as to rent and interest on mortgages, except that, under an act of 1923, they passed out of control if they became vacant. Under the new act, controlled dwellings, assessed for purposes of local taxation at not less than £20 (\$97.33)¹ in Greater London, £13 (\$63.26) elsewhere in England and Wales, and £26 5s. (\$127.75) in Scotland, must remain under control in spite of a vacancy or a change in tenancy, although those which have already been decontrolled remain so. Dwellings assessed at more than the figures given above but not exceeding £45 (\$218.99) in Greater London and Scotland, and £35 (\$170.33) elsewhere are decontrolled on becoming vacant, and in the case of values beyond these, are decontrolled upon September 29, 1933 (Nov. 28 in Scotland), irrespective of vacancy, subject to notice being given. In the August 1933 issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette are summarized some of the important provisions of the new act.

If the landlord of a dwelling house with ratable value not exceeding the limits stated above, which was let as a separate dwelling at the passing of this act, wishes to claim that the dwelling has become decontrolled under the act of 1923 he must not later than October 18, 1933, apply to the local authority for its registration; otherwise the house will be deemed to be controlled. The local authority must keep a register of applications for registration, which must be open to public inspection. The fact that such a house appears on the register will not be evidence that it is decontrolled; but the fact that such a house is not on the register will show that it is controlled, unless it was not let at the date of the passing of the act.

The permitted increases in controlled rents in respect of structural alterations and improvements are, conditionally, extended to cover improvements in fixtures and fittings. * * *

¹ Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par=\$4.8665.

The act also introduces a number of modifications of the restrictions on the landlord's right to possession and makes various other alterations in the law. It empowers local authorities to publish information on the rent restrictions acts (though not to offer advice on legal questions between individual landlords and tenants), and to furnish particulars as to the availability, extent, and character of alternative accommodation. It also empowers local authorities to prosecute offenses under the acts.

The acts are to continue in effect until June 24, 1938 (May 28 in Scotland) and no longer.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Glass Industry, 1932

LATE in 1932 the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a study of wages and hours of labor of wage earners in the glass industry in the United States, covering four distinct departments of the industry—pressed and blown ware (not including plants, the principal product of which was tubing), bottles and food containers, plate glass, and window glass. A summary of the results of the study is here presented, by principal occupations (table 1) and by States (table 2), for each department of the industry and for all departments combined. A more detailed report will be published later as a bulletin of the Bureau.

The data were taken by agents of the Bureau directly from the pay rolls of 120 representative plants in 10 States, covering a representative pay-roll period in 1932 for 26,971 wage earners. Of these workers, 49 percent were employed in the pressed and blown ware department, 32 percent in the bottles and food-containers department, 11 percent in the plate-glass department, and 8 percent in the window-glass department.

The tables show the average full-time and actual hours and earnings in one week, average earnings per hour, and the percent of full time worked in 1 week in each department, for each of the principal occupations and also for a group of "other employees", in occupations too few in number to be tabulated separately.

The 26,971 wage earners covered in the four departments of the industry, as shown at the end of table 1, worked an average of 4.9 days in 1 week. In computing this average, each day or part of a day on which any wage earner performed any work during the week was counted as a day. The full-time hours per week of all employees averaged 50.2, but they actually worked only 37.4 hours in the week or 74.5 percent of full time. Actual earnings averaged 45.4 cents per hour and \$17.01 for the week; for a full-time week of 50.2 hours the earnings would have averaged \$22.79, or \$5.78 more than was actually earned in the week.

The 13,236 wage earners of the 60 plants making pressed and blown ware worked an average of 4.6 days in 1 week. Their full-time hours per week averaged 49.4, but they actually worked only 35.6 hours in 1 week, or 72.1 percent of full time, and earned an average of 44.3 cents per hour and \$15.80 in the week covered. Their earnings for a full-time week would have averaged \$21.88, or \$6.08 more than was actually earned.

The 8,689 wage earners of the 44 plants making bottles and food containers worked an average of 5.4 days in 1 week. Their full-time hours per week averaged 50.6 and they actually worked 40.5 hours in

1 week, or 80 percent of full time, earning an average of 44 cents per hour and \$17.83 during the week. Full-time earnings would have averaged \$22.26 for the week, or \$4.43 more than was actually earned.

The 2,997 wage earners of the 6 plate-glass factories worked an average of 4.6 days in 1 week. Their full-time hours per week averaged 51.1, but they actually worked only 32.4 hours during the week studied, or 63.4 percent of full time; their earnings during this period averaged 48.2 cents per hour and \$15.61 for the week. For a full-time week their earnings would have averaged \$24.63, or \$9.02 more than they actually earned.

The 2,049 wage earners of the 10 window-glass plants worked an average of 5.5 days in 1 week. Their full-time hours per week averaged 52.5. They actually worked an average of 43.2 hours in 1 week, or 82.3 percent of full time, during which they earned an average of 54 cents per hour and \$23.35 for the week. At full time their earnings would have averaged \$28.35, or \$5 more than was actually earned by them in the week covered by the study.

In the pressed and blown ware department the average earnings per hour of males ranged, by occupation, from 30 cents for carriers-in to \$1.16 for blockers, while those of females ranged from 20.1 cents for washers to 33.3 cents for cutters (decorating). In the department manufacturing bottles and food containers the average hourly earnings of males ranged from 32.9 cents for hand truckers to 69.1 cents for bench mold finishers, while those of females ranged from 21.5 cents for hand mold cleaners and polishers to 28.5 cents for inspectors. In the plate-glass department the average hourly earnings of males ranged from 32.8 cents for trimmers to 58.9 cents for teemers, and those of females ranged from 24.4 cents for washers, working by hand, to 27.8 cents for finish cutters. In the window-glass department the average earnings per hour of males ranged from 25.7 cents for labelers to 96.8 cents for finish cutters; no females were employed in this department.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY, 1932, BY KIND OF GLASS MANUFACTURED, AND BY OCCUPATION AND SEX OF WORKERS

Kind of glass manufactured, and occupation and sex of workers	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Percent of full time			
<i>Pressed and blown ware</i>									
Mold makers, male	44	189	5.4	49.0	45.2	92.2	\$0.731	\$35.82	\$33.03
Mold makers' helpers, male	17	35	5.3	50.1	42.6	85.0	.402	20.14	17.09
Mold finishers, bench, male	27	98	5.5	48.3	44.6	92.3	.743	35.89	33.12
Mold cleaners and polishers:									
Hand, male	37	105	5.4	51.5	48.1	93.4	.395	20.34	18.99
Hand, female	15	72	5.5	50.4	44.7	88.7	.212	10.68	9.48
Mold polishers, machine, male	18	68	5.7	50.7	48.2	95.1	.424	21.50	20.41
Gas makers, male	19	68	6.3	59.4	54.8	92.3	.437	25.96	23.96
Batch mixers, male	51	125	5.7	53.4	48.1	90.1	.439	23.44	21.12
Tank tenders, male	53	194	6.3	62.2	57.9	93.1	.449	27.93	26.03
Tank tenders' helpers, male	22	91	5.5	56.8	48.6	85.6	.397	22.55	19.31
Gatherers, male	57	1,046	4.0	46.3	28.0	60.5	.719	33.29	20.13
Bit gatherers, male	12	158	4.4	47.4	31.8	67.1	.349	16.54	11.09
Pressers, hand, male	40	341	4.1	46.5	30.2	64.9	.916	42.59	27.66
Pressers, automatic, male	10	104	5.3	51.9	45.1	86.9	.538	27.92	24.24

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

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TABLE 1.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY, 1932, BY KIND OF GLASS MANUFACTURED, AND BY OCCUPATION AND SEX OF WORKERS—Continued

Kind of glass manufactured, and occupation and sex of workers	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Percent of full time			
Pressed and blown ware—Continued									
Pressers, semiautomatic, male	6	44	4.8	49.8	36.0	72.3	\$0.958	\$47.71	\$34.51
Ball boys	10	69	4.0	46.4	25.6	55.2	.369	17.12	9.46
Blockers, male	14	87	3.5	45.4	21.2	46.7	1.160	52.66	24.55
Blowers:									
Hand, male	49	549	4.1	45.8	28.4	62.0	.896	41.04	25.49
Machine, male	7	112	4.9	54.2	39.7	73.2	.685	37.13	27.19
Mold boys	31	140	4.0	46.4	27.5	59.3	.338	15.68	9.28
Take-out boys	38	561	4.1	48.4	30.6	63.2	.372	18.00	11.38
Warming-in boys	35	614	3.7	47.2	26.7	56.6	.331	15.62	8.84
Finishers, male	35	314	4.3	46.5	31.0	66.7	.592	27.53	18.35
Foot casters and finishers, male	13	176	4.0	46.6	29.6	63.5	.854	39.80	25.25
Breakers-off, male	28	304	3.8	47.2	26.5	56.1	.311	14.68	8.24
Carrers-in, male	52	1,431	3.7	48.0	26.2	54.6	.300	14.40	7.86
Leer tenders, male	42	118	5.0	50.5	43.5	86.1	.389	19.64	16.89
Leer takers-off:									
Male	21	160	4.3	52.1	36.3	69.7	.338	17.61	12.24
Female	11	38	5.2	48.0	41.6	86.7	.233	11.18	9.69
Carton assemblers:									
Male	5	27	5.1	51.9	41.0	79.0	.363	18.84	14.87
Female	6	28	5.0	50.5	37.3	73.9	.317	16.01	11.85
Selectors:									
Male	22	204	4.8	50.5	38.3	75.8	.412	20.81	15.78
Female	52	1,011	5.0	49.3	39.2	79.5	.247	12.18	9.68
Inspectors:									
Male	8	19	5.3	55.6	47.0	84.5	.440	24.46	20.69
Female	3	15	4.7	52.3	40.5	77.4	.259	13.55	10.47
Crackers-off:									
Male	13	116	4.6	53.9	35.5	65.9	.458	24.69	16.28
Female	27	131	4.6	50.1	34.2	68.3	.249	12.47	8.51
Grinders:									
Male	32	253	5.1	50.1	38.9	77.6	.440	22.04	17.14
Female	25	149	4.9	49.6	38.2	77.0	.263	13.04	10.06
Washers:									
Male	6	15	4.5	48.1	33.7	70.1	.348	16.74	11.72
Female	25	215	4.8	49.5	38.9	78.6	.201	9.95	7.80
Glazers:									
Male	18	55	4.4	50.5	35.0	69.3	.365	18.43	12.77
Female	8	38	3.7	49.6	31.5	63.5	.220	10.91	6.91
Glazers' helpers:									
Male	5	32	4.8	53.1	34.6	65.2	.302	16.04	10.47
Female	8	20	5.5	48.2	41.5	86.1	.211	10.17	8.74
Polishers:									
Male	17	71	4.5	48.8	35.1	71.9	.493	24.06	17.32
Female	3	7	4.1	46.3	33.4	72.1	.205	9.49	6.86
Printers:									
Male	14	26	4.2	50.4	35.3	70.0	.424	21.37	14.97
Female	3	9	3.6	49.8	29.1	58.4	.237	11.80	6.90
Ware decorators:									
Transferrers, female	17	148	4.2	50.1	34.3	68.5	.221	11.07	7.59
Hand brush, male	17	73	4.8	52.1	40.7	78.1	.449	23.39	18.25
Hand brush, female	26	191	5.2	50.7	42.8	84.4	.293	14.86	12.52
Decorating leer tenders, male	19	43	4.9	55.0	44.5	80.9	.425	23.38	18.91
Cutters (decorating):									
Male	21	96	4.5	49.4	37.8	76.5	.619	30.58	23.43
Female	3	65	4.3	53.1	35.7	67.2	.333	17.68	11.99
Packers and shippers:									
Male	49	384	5.4	51.9	41.5	80.0	.426	22.11	17.64
Female	20	185	4.9	49.8	38.8	77.9	.263	13.10	10.20
Machinists, male	25	143	5.7	51.9	48.9	94.2	.675	35.03	32.99
Machinists' helpers, male	13	49	5.9	51.9	53.7	103.5	.455	23.61	24.43
Truckers:									
Hand, male	27	213	5.2	52.0	41.7	80.2	.374	19.45	15.59
Electric, male	3	30	5.1	52.1	41.0	78.7	.415	21.62	17.01
Laborers, male	46	613	4.9	52.2	40.1	76.8	.354	18.48	14.22
Other employees:									
Male	52	885	5.4	51.1	45.3	88.6	.496	25.35	22.46
Female	37	266	4.8	49.0	40.0	81.6	.234	11.47	9.37
Total, males	60	10,648	4.5	49.3	34.8	70.6	.497	24.50	17.30
Total, females	55	2,588	4.9	49.7	38.8	78.1	.247	12.28	9.60
Total, males and females	60	13,236	4.6	49.4	35.6	72.1	.443	21.88	15.80

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY, 1932.
BY KIND OF GLASS MANUFACTURED, AND BY OCCUPATION AND SEX OF
WORKERS—Continued

Kind of glass manufactured, and occupation and sex of workers	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Percent of full time			
Bottles and food containers									
Mold makers, male	42	358	5.5	47.1	42.5	90.2	\$0.684	\$32.22	\$29.08
Mold makers' helpers, male	17	53	5.5	48.3	42.8	88.6	.412	19.90	17.63
Mold finishers, bench, male	39	237	5.4	47.1	41.2	87.5	.691	32.55	28.45
Mold cleaners and polishers, hand:									
Male	34	114	5.6	48.5	43.2	89.1	.357	17.31	15.44
Female	4	12	5.1	50.3	37.1	73.8	.215	10.81	7.98
Mold polishers, machine, male	21	66	5.7	48.2	43.9	91.1	.416	20.05	18.27
Gas makers, male	18	82	6.1	56.2	45.6	81.1	.442	24.84	20.16
Batch mixers, male	42	119	6.1	54.1	50.5	93.3	.441	23.86	22.24
Tank tenders, male	43	168	6.2	56.1	48.7	86.8	.461	25.86	22.45
Tank tenders' helpers, male	9	46	5.3	54.8	39.0	71.2	.363	19.89	14.16
Blowing-machine tenders, automatic, male	42	811	5.5	51.2	40.2	78.5	.620	31.74	24.92
Carriers-in:									
Male	34	704	4.8	51.3	34.8	67.8	.352	18.06	12.24
Female	6	70	5.3	51.0	37.0	72.5	.250	12.75	9.26
Leer tenders, male	29	86	6.3	54.1	51.4	95.0	.445	24.07	22.90
Carton assemblers:									
Male	13	104	4.5	50.0	34.5	69.0	.342	17.10	11.81
Female	20	219	5.5	48.5	38.1	78.6	.265	12.85	10.11
Selectors:									
Male	38	746	5.2	50.3	39.1	77.7	.418	21.03	16.34
Female	20	778	5.5	51.3	36.2	70.6	.256	13.13	9.28
Inspectors:									
Male	20	83	6.0	51.4	47.0	91.4	.459	23.59	21.57
Female	8	22	6.0	48.9	43.4	88.8	.285	13.94	12.36
Packers and shippers:									
Male	40	575	5.2	50.5	41.1	81.4	.386	19.49	15.87
Female	5	72	4.6	49.9	36.8	73.7	.256	12.77	9.42
Machinists, male	39	255	5.9	48.2	45.4	94.2	.647	31.19	29.38
Machinists' helpers, male	15	42	5.6	48.6	43.7	89.9	.462	22.45	20.20
Truckers:									
Hand, male	26	228	5.2	53.1	40.0	75.3	.329	17.47	13.15
Electric, male	18	74	5.0	51.0	38.4	75.7	.374	19.07	14.39
Laborers, male	44	1,070	5.2	51.0	40.7	79.8	.352	17.95	14.34
Other employees:									
Male	43	1,344	5.6	50.2	43.5	86.7	.514	25.89	22.36
Female	15	151	4.5	48.6	33.2	68.3	.221	10.74	7.33
Total, males	44	7,365	5.4	50.6	41.3	81.6	.469	23.73	19.38
Total, females	26	1,324	5.4	50.4	36.4	72.2	.254	12.80	9.24
Total, males and females	44	8,689	5.4	50.6	40.5	80.0	.440	22.26	17.83
Plate glass									
Batch mixers, male	5	23	4.8	51.5	30.0	58.3	.478	24.62	14.31
Mud-up men	4	11	4.4	50.7	26.0	51.3	.442	22.41	11.47
Furnace or tank tenders, male	5	33	5.7	56.0	48.3	86.3	.558	31.25	26.99
Furnace or tank tenders' helpers, male	4	62	4.4	54.8	25.4	46.4	.455	24.93	11.54
Skimmers, male	3	7	6.9	54.9	49.7	90.5	.433	23.77	21.55
Pot-wagon men	3	8	4.6	51.0	23.3	45.7	.506	25.81	11.81
Teemers, male	3	12	5.8	54.0	21.5	39.8	.589	31.81	12.69
Casters, male	3	20	5.0	52.8	19.9	37.7	.487	25.71	9.68
Roll tenders, male	5	21	4.7	53.3	31.3	58.7	.510	27.18	15.97
Leer tenders, male	5	23	5.0	54.3	36.6	67.4	.518	28.13	18.97
Examiners, rough plate, male	5	41	3.6	52.5	25.0	47.6	.518	27.20	12.96
Cutters, rough, male	5	28	3.7	52.3	24.4	46.7	.559	29.24	13.66
Trimmers, male	2	6	6.5	52.0	46.3	89.0	.328	17.06	15.18
Rough-plate carriers, male	5	96	4.5	52.5	28.0	53.3	.455	23.89	12.76
Crane operators, male	5	134	4.7	50.3	35.0	69.6	.495	24.90	17.30
Plaster mixers, male	5	50	4.4	53.4	30.5	57.1	.466	24.88	14.20
Layer men	5	113	5.0	52.5	37.0	70.5	.521	27.35	19.27
Stop drivers, male	3	21	4.4	53.0	34.4	64.9	.465	24.65	15.98
Sand graders, male	4	27	4.8	52.7	38.0	72.1	.584	30.78	22.22
Controller operators, male	2	10	4.5	52.0	35.6	68.5	.480	24.96	17.10
Grinder operators, male	5	61	4.9	52.4	38.1	72.7	.486	25.47	18.50
Jointers, male	5	67	5.0	52.2	37.6	72.0	.536	27.98	20.14
Polisher operators, male	5	81	4.0	54.0	30.5	56.5	.491	26.51	14.96
Transfer-car operators, male	5	34	4.7	53.2	36.6	68.8	.491	26.12	17.95
Strippers, male	4	78	5.0	54.4	33.4	61.4	.502	27.31	16.76

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY, 1932, BY KIND OF GLASS MANUFACTURED, AND BY OCCUPATION AND SEX OF WORKERS—Continued

Kind of glass manufactured, and occupation and sex of workers	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Percent of full time			
Plate glass—Continued									
Runner repairmen.....	2	9	3.2	51.6	22.6	43.8	\$0.537	\$27.71	\$12.14
Block felters, male.....	4	14	5.7	54.6	39.6	72.5	.442	24.13	17.51
Block scrapers, male.....	1	15	2.5	56.0	20.5	36.6	.451	25.26	9.26
Washers, hand:									
Male.....	5	63	4.4	54.3	27.3	50.3	.419	22.75	11.43
Female.....	1	24	2.9	48.0	17.9	37.3	.244	11.71	4.37
Washer operators, male.....	3	13	6.0	52.2	52.1	99.8	.435	22.71	22.66
Examiners, finish (inspectors), male.....	4	52	5.1	48.0	35.0	72.9	.532	25.54	18.61
Cutters, finish:									
Male.....	5	148	3.8	48.0	25.2	52.5	.530	25.44	13.35
Female.....	2	12	5.7	48.0	39.2	81.7	.278	13.34	10.90
Cutters', finish, helpers, male.....	5	149	4.0	48.0	22.7	47.3	.413	19.82	9.36
Examiners, final (stock), male.....	4	112	3.6	48.0	24.8	51.7	.563	27.02	13.99
Repolishers:									
Hand, male.....	4	30	3.5	48.0	27.8	57.9	.498	23.90	13.86
Machine, male.....	3	16	3.7	48.0	29.3	61.0	.436	20.93	12.77
Packers and shippers, male.....	5	59	3.5	48.0	24.0	50.0	.444	21.31	10.66
Car loaders, male.....	4	21	4.3	51.8	33.8	65.3	.410	21.24	13.84
Machinists, male.....	5	72	5.1	48.1	41.4	86.1	.558	26.84	23.10
Machinists' helpers, male.....	2	20	6.0	48.0	45.6	95.0	.448	21.50	20.42
Truckers:									
Hand, male.....	2	14	4.9	48.0	23.2	48.3	.385	18.48	8.94
Electric, male.....	4	31	4.8	49.5	31.7	64.0	.436	21.58	13.85
Laborers, male.....	6	308	4.5	49.9	32.0	64.1	.364	18.16	11.62
Other employees, male.....	6	758	4.9	51.7	36.5	70.6	.506	26.16	18.49
Total, males.....	6	2,961	4.6	51.1	32.5	63.6	.485	24.78	15.72
Total, females.....	2	36	3.8	48.0	25.0	52.1	.262	12.58	6.54
Total, males and females.....	6	2,997	4.6	51.1	32.4	63.4	.482	24.63	15.61
Window glass									
Batch mixers, male.....	10	27	6.5	58.6	52.7	89.9	.358	20.98	18.88
Teasers or tank tenders, male.....	10	31	6.9	62.3	60.5	97.1	.517	32.21	31.32
Teasers or tank tenders' helpers, male.....	9	40	5.9	56.0	47.6	85.0	.353	19.77	16.78
Skimmers, male.....	5	19	6.9	63.4	60.1	94.8	.280	17.75	16.85
Machine operators, male.....	9	99	6.1	56.0	45.5	81.3	.475	26.60	21.60
Machine operators' helpers, male.....	5	22	5.6	56.0	42.5	75.9	.397	22.23	16.89
Peepers or watchers, male.....	4	33	5.9	56.0	47.8	85.4	.355	19.88	16.96
Platform men.....	8	54	5.9	55.1	44.6	80.9	.410	22.59	18.30
Cutters:									
Finish, male.....	10	605	5.1	45.9	36.2	78.9	.968	44.43	35.07
Rough, male.....	10	116	5.9	56.0	43.4	77.5	.429	24.02	18.60
Breakers, male.....	6	86	5.5	56.0	44.6	79.6	.383	21.45	17.09
Labelers, male.....	4	74	4.7	51.4	38.7	75.3	.257	13.21	9.95
Inspectors, male.....	10	47	5.6	51.5	45.1	87.6	.732	37.70	33.05
Packers, male.....	10	54	5.1	51.9	44.1	85.0	.454	23.56	20.02
Snappers, male.....	9	42	5.1	52.1	42.5	81.6	.362	18.86	15.41
Stackers, male.....	9	42	6.1	54.1	51.0	94.3	.387	20.94	19.74
Loaders, male.....	9	29	5.7	53.2	49.3	92.7	.356	18.94	17.55
Machinists, male.....	10	22	6.3	61.6	61.9	100.5	.509	31.35	31.47
Truckers:									
Hand, male.....	8	66	5.7	50.8	46.2	90.9	.363	18.44	16.78
Electric, male.....	3	27	6.0	56.3	41.2	73.2	.404	22.75	16.63
Laborers, male.....	10	214	5.0	55.3	41.0	74.1	.291	16.09	11.92
Other employees, male.....	10	290	6.0	56.1	50.2	89.5	.423	23.73	21.20
Total, males.....	10	2,049	5.5	52.5	43.2	82.3	.540	28.35	23.35
All employees, all departments:									
Total, males.....	120	23,023	4.9	50.3	37.3	74.2	.490	24.65	18.30
Total, females.....	83	3,948	5.0	49.9	37.9	76.0	.249	12.43	9.45
Total males and females.....	120	26,971	4.9	50.2	37.4	74.5	.454	22.79	17.01

Average Days, Hours, and Earnings, 1932, by Sex and State

TABLE 2 shows average days, hours, and earnings, and the percent of full time worked in 1 week, by sex and State, for the wage earners covered in each department of the industry in 1932 and for all departments combined.

In the 60 plants making pressed and blown ware the 10,648 male wage earners actually worked an average of 34.8 hours in 1 week, or 70.6 percent of full time, and earned an average of 49.7 cents per hour and \$17.30 during the week. Females were employed in only 55 of the 60 plants making pressed and blown ware; the 2,588 females in these 55 plants actually worked an average of 38.8 hours in 1 week, or 78.1 percent of full time, and earned an average of 24.7 cents per hour and \$9.60 in 1 week. The average hourly earnings of males ranged, by States, from 43.6 to 61.4 cents, while those of females ranged from 19.4 to 32 cents. Average actual earnings in 1 week of males ranged, by States, from \$15.04 to \$20.55 and those of females from \$7.19 to \$11.79 per week.

In the 44 plants manufacturing bottles and food containers the 7,365 males employed worked an average of 41.3 hours in 1 week, or 81.6 percent of full time, and earned an average of 46.9 cents per hour and \$19.38 in 1 week. Females were employed in only 26 of the 44 plants; the 1,324 females in these plants worked an average of 36.4 hours in 1 week, or 72.2 percent of full time, and earned an average of 25.4 cents per hour and \$9.24 during the week.

The 2,961 males employed in the 6 plate-glass plants worked an average of 32.5 hours in 1 week, or 63.6 percent of full time, and earned an average of 48.5 cents per hour and \$15.72 in 1 week. Females were employed in only 2 of the 6 plants; in these 2 plants the 36 females employed worked an average of 25 hours in 1 week, or 52.1 percent of full time, and earned an average of 26.2 cents per hour and \$6.54 during the week. In order to avoid showing figures for one plant alone, the averages shown for the plate-glass department are a combination of the data for the plants covered in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

The 2,049 males of the 10 window-glass plants worked an average of 43.2 hours in 1 week, or 82.3 percent of full time, and earned an average of 54 cents per hour and \$23.35 in 1 week. No females were employed in any of these 10 plants.

The 23,023 males of the 120 plants covered in all departments of the industry worked an average of 37.3 hours in 1 week, or 74.2 percent of full time, and earned an average of 49 cents per hour and \$18.30 in 1 week, while the 3,948 females worked an average of 37.9 hours, or 76 percent of full time, and earned an average of 24.9 cents per hour and \$9.45 in 1 week.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY, 1932, BY KIND OF GLASS MANUFACTURED, BY SEX OF WORKERS, AND BY STATE

Kind of glass manufactured, sex of workers, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Per cent of full time			
<i>Pressed and blown ware</i>									
Males:									
California.....	4	103	3.9	45.3	27.3	60.3	\$0.614	\$27.81	\$16.75
Indiana.....	5	823	4.6	49.9	35.4	70.9	.466	23.25	16.50
New Jersey.....	2	367	4.4	47.2	32.1	68.0	.498	23.51	16.01
New York.....	4	1,035	5.0	48.2	37.5	77.8	.549	26.46	20.55
Ohio.....	8	2,715	4.9	51.6	39.0	75.6	.471	24.30	18.33
Oklahoma.....	3	248	4.8	46.3	34.5	74.5	.436	20.19	15.04
Pennsylvania.....	10	2,363	4.2	49.5	33.4	67.5	.512	25.34	17.13
West Virginia.....	24	2,994	4.2	48.1	31.8	66.1	.503	24.19	15.98
Total, males.....	60	10,648	4.5	49.3	34.8	70.6	.497	24.50	17.30
Females:									
California.....	1	8	5.0	44.0	36.9	83.9	.320	14.08	11.79
Indiana.....	4	159	5.5	53.0	46.1	87.0	.194	10.28	8.93
New Jersey.....	2	109	5.2	47.3	41.9	88.6	.255	12.06	10.68
New York.....	4	218	5.3	48.0	41.0	85.4	.265	12.72	10.86
Ohio.....	8	872	4.9	49.5	38.8	78.4	.285	14.11	11.06
Oklahoma.....	2	43	4.3	51.7	35.5	68.7	.202	10.44	7.19
Pennsylvania.....	10	606	4.9	49.6	39.8	80.2	.210	10.42	8.35
West Virginia.....	24	573	4.3	50.0	34.7	69.4	.240	12.00	8.33
Total, females.....	55	2,588	4.9	49.7	38.8	78.1	.247	12.28	9.60
Males and females:									
California.....	4	111	4.0	45.2	28.0	61.9	.586	26.49	16.39
Indiana.....	5	982	4.7	50.4	37.1	73.6	.411	20.71	15.28
New Jersey.....	2	476	4.6	47.2	34.4	72.9	.430	20.30	14.79
New York.....	4	1,253	5.0	48.2	38.1	79.0	.495	23.86	18.86
Ohio.....	8	3,587	4.9	51.1	38.9	76.1	.426	21.77	16.56
Oklahoma.....	3	291	4.7	47.1	34.6	73.5	.401	18.89	13.88
Pennsylvania.....	10	2,969	4.4	49.5	34.7	70.1	.441	21.83	15.33
West Virginia.....	24	3,567	4.2	48.4	32.3	66.7	.457	22.12	14.75
Total, males and females.....	60	13,236	4.6	49.4	35.6	72.1	.443	21.88	15.80
<i>Bottles and food containers</i>									
Males:									
California.....	5	517	5.7	47.8	45.8	95.8	.561	26.82	25.69
Illinois.....	5	1,475	5.7	50.8	41.1	80.9	.463	23.52	19.05
Indiana.....	5	1,066	5.0	52.8	38.6	73.1	.413	21.81	15.97
Maryland.....	3	368	5.4	48.9	41.8	85.5	.483	23.62	20.20
New Jersey.....	3	812	5.1	47.9	37.2	77.7	.438	20.98	16.30
New York.....	4	533	5.1	48.9	40.5	82.8	.533	26.06	21.59
Ohio.....	2	213	6.0	54.4	48.0	88.2	.477	25.95	22.89
Oklahoma.....	2	148	5.4	50.9	46.4	91.2	.426	21.68	19.76
Pennsylvania.....	9	1,239	5.5	51.0	44.4	87.1	.483	24.63	21.45
West Virginia.....	6	994	5.3	51.9	39.4	75.9	.453	23.51	17.86
Total, males.....	44	7,365	5.4	50.6	41.3	81.6	.469	23.73	19.38
Females:									
California.....	4	30	5.5	48.0	42.5	88.5	.371	17.81	15.74
Illinois.....	2	287	5.9	54.4	36.9	67.8	.257	13.98	9.50
Indiana.....	4	179	5.0	49.1	34.0	69.2	.230	11.29	7.83
Maryland.....	2	56	4.6	48.1	34.0	70.7	.202	9.72	6.87
New Jersey.....	3	155	5.0	47.5	31.4	66.1	.261	12.40	8.19
New York.....	1	34	5.7	48.0	44.9	93.5	.212	10.18	9.53
Oklahoma.....	1	22	4.2	48.0	31.7	66.0	.312	14.98	9.88
Pennsylvania.....	5	249	5.6	46.0	42.2	91.7	.271	12.47	11.46
West Virginia.....	4	312	5.2	53.3	34.4	64.5	.241	12.85	8.28
Total, females.....	26	1,324	5.4	50.4	36.4	72.2	.254	12.80	9.24
Males and females:									
California.....	5	547	5.7	47.8	45.6	95.4	.551	26.34	25.14
Illinois.....	5	1,762	5.7	51.4	40.5	78.8	.432	22.20	17.49
Indiana.....	5	1,245	5.0	52.3	38.0	72.7	.390	20.40	14.80
Maryland.....	3	424	5.3	48.8	40.8	83.6	.452	22.06	18.44
New Jersey.....	3	967	5.1	47.9	36.3	75.8	.413	19.78	15.00
New York.....	4	567	5.1	48.9	40.7	83.2	.512	25.04	20.87

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY, 1932, BY KIND OF GLASS MANUFACTURED, BY SEX OF WORKERS, AND BY STATE—Con.

Kind of glass manufactured, sex of workers, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Per cent of full time			
Bottles and food containers—Contd.									
Males and females—Continued.									
Ohio.....	2	213	6.0	54.4	48.0	88.2	\$0.477	\$25.95	\$22.89
Oklahoma.....	2	170	5.3	50.5	44.5	88.1	.415	20.96	18.48
Pennsylvania.....	9	1,488	5.5	50.2	44.1	87.8	.449	22.54	19.78
West Virginia.....	6	1,306	5.3	52.3	38.2	73.0	.408	21.34	15.57
Total, males and females.....	44	8,689	5.4	50.6	40.5	80.0	.440	22.26	17.83
Plate glass									
Males: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.....	6	2,961	4.6	51.1	32.5	63.6	.485	24.78	15.72
Females: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.....	2	36	3.8	48.0	25.0	52.1	.262	12.58	6.54
Total, males and females.....	6	2,997	4.6	51.1	32.4	63.4	.482	24.63	15.61
Window glass									
Males:									
Oklahoma.....	2	350	6.0	53.3	43.3	81.2	.541	28.84	23.41
Pennsylvania.....	3	496	5.7	55.8	50.0	89.6	.469	26.17	23.47
West Virginia.....	5	1,203	5.3	50.9	40.4	79.4	.576	29.32	23.28
Total, males.....	10	2,049	5.5	52.5	43.2	82.3	.540	28.35	23.35
All departments									
Males:									
California.....	9	620	5.4	47.4	42.7	90.1	.567	26.88	24.20
Illinois.....	5	1,475	5.7	50.8	41.1	80.9	.463	23.52	19.05
Indiana.....	10	1,889	4.8	51.5	37.2	72.2	.435	22.40	16.20
Maryland.....	3	368	5.4	48.9	41.8	85.5	.483	23.62	20.20
New Jersey.....	5	1,179	4.9	47.7	35.6	74.6	.455	21.70	16.21
New York.....	8	1,568	5.0	48.4	38.5	79.5	.543	26.28	20.90
Ohio.....	12	3,886	5.1	51.5	38.3	74.4	.469	24.15	17.99
Oklahoma.....	7	746	5.5	50.5	41.0	81.2	.486	24.54	19.90
Pennsylvania.....	25	6,031	4.6	50.9	36.3	71.3	.496	25.25	18.02
West Virginia.....	36	5,261	4.7	49.6	35.3	71.2	.511	25.35	18.04
Total, males.....	120	23,023	4.9	50.3	37.3	74.2	.490	24.65	18.30
Females:									
California.....	5	38	5.4	47.2	41.3	87.5	.361	17.04	14.91
Illinois.....	2	287	5.9	54.4	36.9	67.8	.257	13.98	9.50
Indiana.....	8	338	5.2	50.9	39.7	78.0	.210	10.69	8.35
Maryland.....	2	56	4.6	48.1	34.0	70.7	.202	9.72	6.87
New Jersey.....	5	264	5.1	47.4	35.7	75.3	.258	12.23	9.22
New York.....	5	252	5.3	48.0	41.5	86.5	.257	12.34	10.68
Ohio.....	8	872	4.9	49.5	38.8	78.4	.285	14.11	11.06
Oklahoma.....	3	65	4.3	50.4	34.2	67.9	.237	11.94	8.10
Pennsylvania.....	17	891	5.1	48.5	39.9	82.3	.229	11.11	9.15
West Virginia.....	28	885	4.7	51.2	34.6	67.6	.240	12.29	8.31
Total, females.....	83	3,948	5.0	49.9	37.9	76.0	.249	12.43	9.45
Males and females:									
California.....	9	658	5.4	47.4	42.6	89.9	.555	26.31	23.67
Illinois.....	5	1,762	5.7	51.4	40.5	78.8	.432	22.20	17.49
Indiana.....	10	2,227	4.9	51.4	37.6	73.2	.399	20.51	15.01
Maryland.....	3	424	5.3	48.8	40.8	83.6	.452	22.06	18.44
New Jersey.....	5	1,443	4.9	47.7	35.7	74.8	.419	19.99	14.93
New York.....	8	1,820	5.1	48.4	38.9	80.4	.501	24.25	19.49
Ohio.....	12	4,758	5.1	51.2	38.4	75.0	.435	22.27	16.72
Oklahoma.....	7	811	5.4	50.5	40.4	80.0	.469	23.68	18.96
Pennsylvania.....	25	6,922	4.6	50.6	36.8	72.7	.459	23.23	16.87
West Virginia.....	36	6,146	4.7	49.8	35.2	70.7	.472	23.51	16.64
Total, males and females.....	120	26,971	4.9	50.2	37.4	74.5	.454	22.79	17.01

Average Days, Hours, and Earnings, 1932, in Representative Occupations

TABLE 3 shows average days, hours, and earnings, and the percent of full time worked in 1 week in 1932 for each sex in 10 representative occupations in each State studied. The figures for these occupations illustrate fairly those for all occupations in the industry.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN 10 PRINCIPAL SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY, 1932, BY KIND OF GLASS MANUFACTURED, BY SEX OF WORKER, AND BY STATE

Kind of glass manufactured, occupation and sex of worker, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Percent of full time			
Pressed and blown ware									
Gatherers, male:									
California.....	4	11	3.0	45.8	16.9	36.9	\$0.932	\$42.69	\$15.77
Indiana.....	5	105	4.0	45.5	23.7	52.1	.808	36.76	19.13
New Jersey.....	2	39	3.5	46.5	23.2	49.9	.713	33.15	16.51
New York.....	4	88	4.3	47.2	26.4	55.9	.775	36.58	20.48
Ohio.....	5	104	4.1	46.2	28.3	61.3	.808	37.33	22.90
Oklahoma.....	3	37	5.3	37.1	31.7	85.4	.638	23.67	20.19
Pennsylvania.....	10	216	3.7	46.5	27.8	60.0	.807	37.53	22.44
West Virginia.....	24	446	4.0	47.0	29.7	63.2	.638	29.99	18.95
Total.....	57	1,046	4.0	46.3	28.0	60.5	.719	33.29	20.13
Blowers, hand, male:									
California.....	3	5	3.0	46.4	17.2	37.1	1.330	61.71	22.82
Indiana.....	3	17	4.5	44.4	24.2	54.5	.874	38.81	21.20
New Jersey.....	2	30	3.6	46.3	23.2	50.1	.958	44.36	22.25
New York.....	4	57	3.7	46.9	21.2	45.2	1.024	48.03	21.71
Ohio.....	5	48	4.5	47.7	26.7	56.0	.997	47.56	26.65
Oklahoma.....	3	34	5.4	36.5	32.2	88.2	.770	28.11	24.76
Pennsylvania.....	7	86	3.7	47.1	28.0	59.4	1.122	52.85	31.44
West Virginia.....	22	272	4.2	45.9	31.0	67.5	.806	37.00	24.96
Total.....	49	549	4.1	45.8	28.4	62.0	.896	41.04	25.49
Laborers, male:									
Indiana.....	5	60	5.2	55.9	44.6	79.8	.301	16.83	13.44
New Jersey.....	2	29	5.0	47.3	37.5	79.3	.341	16.13	12.80
New York.....	4	71	5.1	48.6	40.9	84.2	.377	18.32	15.44
Ohio.....	8	198	5.3	53.6	43.4	81.0	.354	18.97	15.36
Oklahoma.....	2	16	5.2	58.4	47.1	80.7	.251	14.66	11.85
Pennsylvania.....	10	149	4.3	51.5	36.4	70.7	.394	20.29	14.37
West Virginia.....	15	90	4.4	51.5	35.0	68.0	.340	17.51	11.89
Total.....	46	613	4.9	52.2	40.1	76.8	.354	18.48	14.22
Bottles and food containers									
Blowing-machine tenders, automatic, male:									
California.....	5	45	5.4	48.0	43.9	91.5	.653	31.34	28.70
Illinois.....	5	159	6.3	55.1	41.6	75.5	.588	32.40	24.43
Indiana.....	5	117	5.3	49.8	38.4	77.1	.550	27.39	21.10
Maryland.....	3	34	5.6	48.0	45.5	94.8	.598	28.70	27.18
New Jersey.....	2	66	5.7	48.0	35.7	74.4	.582	27.04	20.77
New York.....	4	54	5.5	48.0	44.2	92.1	.729	34.99	32.23
Ohio.....	2	22	6.5	56.0	52.9	94.5	.661	37.02	34.96
Oklahoma.....	2	23	5.5	48.0	42.9	89.4	.484	23.23	20.76
Pennsylvania.....	9	175	5.1	49.2	38.7	78.7	.703	34.59	27.21
West Virginia.....	5	116	5.1	55.3	37.2	67.3	.585	32.35	21.74
Total.....	42	811	5.5	51.2	40.2	78.5	.620	31.74	24.92
Selectors, male:									
California.....	5	80	6.1	48.0	50.7	105.6	.490	23.52	24.83
Illinois.....	3	77	4.6	52.6	31.4	59.7	.383	20.15	12.02
Indiana.....	4	84	4.6	48.0	33.4	69.6	.406	19.49	13.56
Maryland.....	3	44	5.1	48.0	34.9	72.7	.432	20.74	15.10

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN 10 PRINCIPAL SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN THE GLASS INDUSTRY, 1932, BY KIND OF GLASS MANUFACTURED, BY SEX OF WORKER, AND BY STATE—Continued

Kind of glass manufactured, occupation and sex of worker, and State	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners	Average days on which wage earners worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Percent of full time			
Bottles and food containers—Contd.									
Selectors, male—Continued									
New Jersey.....	3	96	5.3	47.9	36.0	75.2	\$0.406	\$19.45	\$14.61
New York.....	4	83	4.6	48.0	35.8	74.6	.521	25.01	18.66
Ohio.....	2	42	6.4	56.0	50.4	90.0	.415	23.24	20.92
Oklahoma.....	2	26	4.9	48.0	42.0	87.5	.335	16.08	14.06
Pennsylvania.....	8	159	5.8	51.8	46.0	88.8	.381	19.74	17.55
West Virginia.....	4	55	3.8	56.0	25.7	45.9	.348	19.49	8.95
Total.....	38	746	5.2	50.3	39.1	77.7	.418	21.03	16.34
Selectors, female:									
California.....	1	8	6.1	48.0	47.1	98.1	.325	15.60	15.28
Illinois.....	2	178	6.3	56.0	37.2	66.4	.265	14.84	9.84
Indiana.....	3	97	5.0	48.0	32.7	68.1	.241	11.57	7.87
Maryland.....	2	18	4.9	48.0	33.2	69.2	.232	11.14	7.70
New Jersey.....	3	132	5.0	47.8	30.1	63.0	.267	12.76	8.03
New York.....	1	24	5.8	48.0	45.7	95.2	.193	9.26	8.82
Pennsylvania.....	5	134	5.7	45.4	44.0	96.9	.276	12.53	12.15
West Virginia.....	3	187	5.4	56.0	34.5	61.6	.239	13.38	8.25
Total.....	20	778	5.5	51.3	36.2	70.6	.256	13.13	9.28
Laborers, male:									
California.....	5	75	5.6	48.0	44.5	92.7	.424	20.35	18.84
Illinois.....	5	214	5.3	50.3	39.1	77.7	.346	17.40	13.54
Indiana.....	5	125	4.7	56.0	37.1	66.3	.318	17.81	11.79
Maryland.....	3	47	5.7	49.8	45.0	90.4	.328	16.33	14.75
New Jersey.....	3	75	5.4	47.1	42.0	89.2	.314	14.79	13.19
New York.....	4	109	4.9	49.2	39.0	79.3	.412	20.27	16.06
Ohio.....	2	35	5.4	50.5	44.8	88.7	.358	18.08	16.04
Oklahoma.....	2	23	5.0	56.3	45.7	81.2	.278	15.65	12.68
Pennsylvania.....	9	224	5.0	52.1	40.8	78.3	.370	19.28	15.06
West Virginia.....	6	143	5.5	50.4	41.9	83.1	.317	15.98	13.28
Total.....	44	1,070	5.2	51.0	40.7	79.8	.352	17.95	14.34
Plate glass									
Polisher operators, male: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.....									
	5	81	4.0	54.0	30.5	56.5	.491	26.51	14.96
Cutters, finish, male: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.....									
	5	148	3.8	48.0	25.2	52.5	.530	25.44	13.35
Cutters, finish, female: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.....									
	2	12	5.7	48.0	39.2	81.7	.278	13.34	10.90
Window glass									
Machine operators, male:									
Oklahoma.....	1	15	6.7	56.0	43.2	77.1	.510	28.56	22.03
Pennsylvania.....	3	13	6.2	56.0	51.7	92.3	.450	25.20	23.26
West Virginia.....	5	71	5.9	56.0	44.9	80.2	.473	26.49	21.21
Total.....	9	99	6.1	56.0	45.5	81.3	.475	26.60	21.60
Cutters, finish, male:									
Oklahoma.....	2	90	5.0	46.2	29.1	63.0	1.171	54.10	34.10
Pennsylvania.....	3	132	5.5	51.3	47.6	92.8	.850	43.61	40.44
West Virginia.....	5	383	5.0	44.0	34.0	77.3	.984	43.30	33.44
Total.....	10	605	5.1	45.9	36.2	78.9	.968	44.43	35.07

Earnings and Hours of Labor in Principal Occupations in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1931 and 1933

Part 1. Blast Furnaces, Steel Works, and Puddling, Blooming, and Plate Mills

THE hours worked and the earnings of employees in the principal occupations in six departments of the iron and steel industry are shown in this article.¹ The data were collected early in 1933, the plants included being in most instances those covered in a similar study in 1931. The pay-roll period selected in both years was the last half of March, except in a few cases in which it was necessary to select a different period.

In the iron and steel industry many employees may work at operations other than their regular occupations during a given pay period. For example, a keeper may also have worked part time as a keeper's first helper and also as a cinderman. In order to meet this condition, data for the various occupations were tabulated so as to show the average hours and earnings (1) in the primary occupation only and (2) in all the jobs at which the employee worked during the pay period studied.

Blast furnaces.—In 1933 the average full-time hours per week of employees in the various occupations in the blast-furnace department ranged from 53 for blowing engineers' assistants to 59.1 for iron handlers and loaders. In 1933, the employees in all occupations except larrymen's helpers had a shorter normal working week than in 1931.

Average hours worked per week in the primary occupation ranged from 18.5 for larrymen's helpers (33 percent of normal full time) to 42.3 for blowers (77 percent of full time). In 1933 there were only 6 occupations in which the employees worked more than 50 percent of their normal full-time weekly hours, whereas in 1931 all the occupations provided employment for more than 50 percent of the normal working time.

Comparison of the average hourly earnings in the primary occupations in 1933, with those in 1931, shows a marked decrease in all cases. These decreases averaged approximately 25 percent, and ranged in amount from 28.9 cents for laborers and iron handlers and loaders to 72.7 cents for blowers.

Average full-time weekly earnings in 1933 ranged from \$16.53 for laborers to \$39.84 for blowers, while average actual earnings per week in the primary occupations only ranged from \$5.86 for laborers to \$30.73 for blowers.

Considering hours and earnings in all jobs worked at during the period, the range was from 20.4 for stockers and larrymen's helpers to 44.3 hours for blowers, while earnings per week ranged from \$6.33 for laborers to \$31.81 for blowers.

Steel-works division (Bessemer converters and open-hearth furnaces).—In the steel-works division the average full-time hours per week ranged from 49.1 hours for blowers in the Bessemer converters to 58.1 for laborers in the same department. In 10 of the 32 principal occupations shown, the average full-time hours per week were greater in 1933 than in 1931, while in the remaining 22 occupations the hours were less.

¹ A previous article (in the September issue of the Monthly Labor Review, p. 651) gave averages for all employees in all occupations by department and district, as well as for the industry as a whole.

Average hours worked per week at the primary occupations only ranged from 15.7 for open-hearth laborers to 28 for stopper makers in the Bessemer department. There were only 3 occupations in this division in which the employees worked more than 50 percent of their normal weekly hours, whereas in 1931 all of the occupations furnished more than 50 percent of full-time employment.

Average earnings per hour in the primary occupations only, in 1933, show considerable decreases in all cases as compared with 1931. The lowest hourly earnings in 1933 were those of open-hearth laborers (33 cents) and the highest were those of Bessemer blowers (98.6 cents). Melters' first helpers in the open-hearth department earned an average of 86.7 cents per hour.

Average full-time weekly earnings ranged from \$18.12 for open-hearth laborers to \$48.41 for Bessemer blowers. These same occupations also had the lowest and highest actual earnings per week, the former averaging \$5.19 and the latter \$24.12.

Hours worked in primary and secondary occupations combined ranged from 16.3 for door operators and laborers in the open-hearth department to 33.4 for first regulators in the Bessemer department. Average weekly earnings (in all jobs worked at) ranged from \$5.43 for laborers in the open-hearth department to \$25.25 for Bessemer blowers. In 9 of the 34 principal occupations shown, the average weekly earnings in 1933 were less than \$10 and in only 6 occupations were they over \$15.

Rolling-mills division (puddling mills, blooming mills and plate mills).—While 7 departments of this division were covered in the Bureau's survey, the present article covers only puddling, blooming, and plate mills. Data for the 4 remaining departments will appear in a later issue.

In 1933 the average full-time hours per week in the primary occupations ranged from 48.7 for roughers in puddling mills to 64.9 for side-roll screwmen on universal plate mills. In all but 8 occupations the average full-time hours have decreased since 1931. Roughers in puddling mills were the only employees whose normal working week was less than 50 hours.

Average hours worked per week in the primary occupations only ranged from 12 for laborers in plate mills to 40 for roll engineers in puddling mills. Employees in puddling mills worked the greatest and plate-mill employees the least percentage of full time. In the plate-mill department only 2 occupations actually worked as much as 50 percent of the hours worked in 1931.

Average hourly earnings for work in the primary occupations only show large decreases in all occupations from 1931 to 1933. The highest hourly earnings were those of rollers in blooming mills (99.3 cents), while the lowest were those of laborers in puddling mills (28.6 cents). Laborers in blooming mills earned 34.3 cents per hour and those in plate mills 31.2 cents.

Average full-time earnings per week ranged from \$15.30 for puddling-mill laborers to \$52.42 for sheared-plate mill rollers. Average actual earnings per week at the principal occupation only ranged from \$3.74 for plate-mill laborers to \$25.12 for puddling-mill rollers. Level-handed puddlers and hotbed men in the puddling mills were the only ones whose average weekly earnings were greater in 1933 than in 1931.

Average hours worked per week in primary and other occupations combined ranged from 12.5 for laborers in plate mills to 40 for roll engineers in puddling mills. Average actual earnings per week ranged from \$3.98 for laborers in plate mills to \$25.90 for rollers in blooming mills. In 15 occupations the earnings averaged less than \$10 per week, and in 7 of these averaged less than \$7 per week. Only 266 employees averaged more than \$20 per week while 1,406 earned an average of less than \$7 per week.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN 6 DEPARTMENTS OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, 1931 AND 1933

Blast furnaces

Primary occupation	Year	Number of plants	Number of wage earners	Primary occupation only					All occupations (including primary)		
				Average hours per week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week	Average hours worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
				Full time	Actually worked						
Ore bridge operators.....	1933	22	85	54.9	25.4	\$0.539	\$29.59	\$13.67	25.9	\$0.538	\$13.93
Stockers.....	1931	34	475	57.2	37.8	.485	27.74	18.34	39.7	.483	19.20
	1933	25	290	55.4	19.6	.374	20.72	7.34	20.4	.373	7.63
Larrymen.....	1931	33	326	55.3	36.5	.563	31.13	20.56	38.3	.560	21.43
	1933	29	222	54.5	22.9	.430	23.44	9.84	24.5	.425	10.42
Larrymen's helpers.....	1931	25	212	54.9	35.5	.482	26.46	17.12	39.1	.485	18.99
	1933	12	92	55.3	18.5	.355	19.63	6.57	20.4	.357	7.29
Skip operators.....	1931	25	157	56.2	41.7	.532	29.90	22.18	43.0	.532	22.88
	1933	21	113	55.6	29.4	.417	23.19	12.26	31.5	.413	13.00
Blowers.....	1931	33	180	55.8	48.4	.929	51.84	44.93	50.6	.922	46.66
	1933	33	123	54.8	42.3	.727	39.84	30.73	44.3	.719	31.81
Stove tenders.....	1931	31	235	55.0	40.2	.560	30.80	22.52	42.7	.558	23.86
	1933	28	148	54.4	28.7	.441	23.99	12.63	30.8	.438	13.51
Blowing engineers.....	1931	34	164	55.7	45.4	.706	39.32	32.08	47.3	.704	33.31
	1933	33	173	54.2	32.9	.563	30.51	18.50	34.2	.560	19.16
Blowing engineers' assistants.....	1931	20	140	54.2	35.5	.626	33.93	22.21	38.3	.623	23.84
	1933	16	101	53.0	26.6	.482	25.55	12.82	27.4	.482	13.22
Keepers.....	1931	34	274	55.2	39.3	.573	31.63	22.50	40.2	.572	23.00
	1933	33	217	54.2	24.0	.439	23.79	10.52	26.0	.433	11.26
Keepers' helpers.....	1931	34	812	56.2	36.7	.492	27.65	18.05	38.7	.492	19.06
	1933	33	527	53.9	21.2	.382	20.59	8.09	22.7	.382	8.66
Iron handlers and loaders.....	1931	5	46	59.5	33.9	.360	21.42	12.18	37.6	.363	13.64
	1933	4	46	59.1	22.7	.289	17.08	6.56	22.7	.289	6.56
Pig-machine men.....	1931	29	387	57.1	40.6	.486	27.75	19.73	42.4	.487	20.64
	1933	28	283	54.5	29.9	.384	20.93	11.49	31.6	.386	12.17
Cindermen (at dump).....	1931	18	95	57.6	44.6	.483	27.82	21.51	46.4	.484	22.44
	1933	10	60	55.7	24.9	.359	20.00	8.97	25.2	.359	9.06
Laborers.....	1931	34	992	59.5	33.6	.384	22.85	12.87	35.7	.388	13.84
	1933	31	706	57.2	20.3	.289	16.53	5.86	21.5	.294	6.33

Bessemer converters

Stockers.....	1931	10	117	50.5	26.7	\$0.622	\$31.41	\$16.61	29.9	\$0.612	\$18.30
	1933	6	73	49.5	17.6	.436	21.58	7.70	18.8	.438	8.22
Iron pourers (troughmen).....	1933	7	16	49.7	20.1	.501	24.90	10.09	22.3	.490	10.94
Blowers.....	1931	11	26	50.5	40.4	1.291	65.20	59.90	46.7	1.289	60.23
	1933	7	11	49.1	24.5	.986	48.41	24.12	27.2	.930	25.25
Regulators, first.....	1931	10	23	51.5	34.4	.966	49.75	33.18	38.7	.948	36.65
	1933	8	11	50.3	27.6	.639	32.14	17.60	33.4	.628	21.01
Regulators, second.....	1931	7	19	49.3	33.1	.902	44.47	29.87	36.9	.869	32.02
	1933	7	16	51.1	16.5	.683	34.90	11.31	19.8	.656	12.97
Blowing engineers.....	1933	6	17	49.3	27.6	.547	26.97	15.11	28.8	.543	15.67
Vessel men.....	1931	10	30	51.1	33.5	1.126	57.54	37.72	35.2	1.101	38.74
	1933	8	21	50.7	18.1	.822	41.68	14.89	21.0	.775	16.28
Vessel men's helpers.....	1931	11	49	51.0	36.0	.857	43.71	30.86	37.9	.844	31.99
	1933	8	29	51.2	17.8	.631	32.31	11.22	20.6	.620	12.79
Cinder pitmen.....	1931	11	97	51.5	30.3	.566	29.15	17.15	33.3	.563	18.76
	1933	7	72	51.2	16.3	.434	22.22	7.08	18.5	.430	7.95

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN 6 DEPARTMENTS OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, 1931 AND 1933—Continued

Bessemer converters—Continued

Primary occupation	Year	Number of plants	Number of wage earners	Primary occupation only					All occupations (including primary)		
				Average hours per week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week	Average hours worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
				Full time	Actually worked						
Bottom makers.....	1931	11	21	52.8	31.4	\$0.825	\$43.56	\$25.88	34.5	\$0.805	\$27.74
	1933	8	14	53.3	19.6	.579	30.86	11.36	21.1	.562	11.86
Bottom makers' helpers.....	1931	11	31	54.5	32.6	.636	34.66	20.72	35.5	.623	22.15
	1933	8	18	54.6	22.4	.443	24.19	9.93	24.0	.438	10.54
Ladle liners.....	1931	10	23	51.5	36.5	.901	46.40	32.87	37.3	.891	33.29
	1933	7	17	51.7	18.1	.618	31.95	11.16	21.2	.593	12.55
Ladle liners' helpers.....	1931	10	31	50.7	32.8	.664	33.66	21.77	36.3	.651	23.67
	1933	7	20	51.2	16.5	.452	23.14	7.49	20.4	.461	9.39
Stopper makers.....	1931	11	14	56.4	35.0	.569	32.09	19.91	36.4	.565	20.53
	1933	8	9	55.2	28.0	.400	22.08	11.23	31.8	.404	11.86
Stopper setters.....	1931	11	31	50.5	28.3	.998	50.40	28.23	31.0	.967	29.97
	1933	8	21	50.8	16.3	.709	36.02	11.55	19.9	.643	12.78
Steel pourers.....	1931	10	27	50.1	27.9	1.135	56.86	31.65	29.9	1.099	32.81
	1933	8	19	50.7	17.5	.785	39.80	13.76	20.2	.728	14.71
Mold cappers.....	1931	7	23	49.8	31.6	.752	37.45	23.80	35.3	.747	26.38
	1933	5	16	49.2	17.9	.532	26.17	9.51	20.8	.507	10.55
Ingot strippers.....	1931	8	26	50.6	33.8	.809	40.94	27.33	35.8	.796	28.49
	1933	8	26	49.9	24.5	.538	26.85	13.20	25.3	.536	13.55
Laborers.....	1931	10	211	57.9	30.2	.452	26.17	13.66	34.5	.464	16.01
	1933	8	100	58.1	19.1	.335	19.46	6.40	22.2	.350	7.78

Open-hearth furnaces

Stockers.....	1931	34	544	54.5	39.1	\$0.527	\$28.72	\$20.60	39.8	\$0.526	\$20.95
	1933	29	537	54.3	22.3	.376	20.42	8.37	22.9	.409	8.65
Stock cranimen.....	1931	33	225	54.2	38.2	.663	35.93	25.36	39.6	.660	26.18
	1933	32	251	53.1	21.6	.467	24.80	10.10	22.3	.466	10.38
Charging-machine operators.....	1931	35	262	53.2	37.6	.879	46.76	33.04	38.3	.877	33.60
	1933	53	299	52.4	22.9	.629	32.06	14.44	23.8	.624	14.86
Door operators.....	1931	14	213	53.3	35.1	.436	23.24	15.30	37.1	.442	16.38
	1933	8	126	51.6	15.9	.356	18.37	5.67	16.3	.357	5.83
Charging-floor crane-men.....	1931	22	138	53.0	34.7	.760	40.28	26.33	37.1	.758	28.14
	1933	17	139	53.2	19.6	.537	28.57	10.52	21.3	.538	11.44
Melters' helpers, first.....	1931	35	1,004	53.1	35.5	1.239	65.79	43.97	36.4	1.233	44.84
	1933	31	892	52.4	19.7	.867	45.43	17.04	20.6	.854	17.56
Melters' helpers, second.....	1931	35	1,006	53.1	34.6	.877	46.57	30.30	35.9	.875	31.39
	1933	33	978	52.2	18.8	.624	32.57	11.72	19.5	.619	12.07
Melters' helpers, third.....	1931	33	955	52.9	34.1	.668	35.34	22.81	36.3	.666	24.20
	1933	28	896	52.1	16.9	.462	24.07	7.82	17.6	.464	8.14
Stopper setters.....	1931	29	158	53.0	33.5	.798	42.29	26.70	38.7	.786	30.41
	1933	25	173	52.3	22.8	.560	29.29	12.76	24.9	.553	13.80
Steel pourers.....	1931	35	177	53.5	38.1	.851	45.53	32.39	40.9	.843	34.44
	1933	31	192	53.1	24.6	.575	30.53	14.13	26.1	.576	15.03
Ladle cranimen.....	1931	33	290	53.2	37.7	.846	45.01	31.92	39.0	.842	32.88
	1933	32	291	52.4	20.5	.566	29.66	11.62	21.3	.563	11.97
Ingot strippers.....	1931	26	118	54.5	37.5	.747	40.71	28.02	39.3	.741	29.14
	1933	26	144	52.6	24.5	.507	26.67	12.43	25.0	.508	12.69
Engineers, locomotive.....	1931	31	372	53.3	30.9	.843	44.93	26.04	31.5	.839	26.45
	1933	31	411	52.5	20.5	.502	26.36	10.27	20.9	.500	10.45
Switchmen.....	1931	30	388	53.4	37.1	.606	32.36	22.50	38.1	.607	23.12
	1933	29	391	52.4	21.6	.426	22.32	9.22	22.2	.426	9.46
Laborers.....	1931	33	1,540	57.5	31.7	.436	25.07	13.80	33.5	.441	14.78
	1933	33	1,595	54.9	15.7	.330	18.12	5.19	16.3	.334	5.43

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN 6 DEPARTMENTS OF THE
IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, 1931 AND 1933—Continued*Puddling mills*

Primary occupation	Year	Number of plants	Number of wage earners	Primary occupation only					All occupations (including primary)		
				Average hours per week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week	Average hours worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
				Full time	Actually worked						
Stockers.....	1931	8	47	51.4	26.4	\$0.547	\$28.12	\$14.47	27.0	\$0.544	\$14.68
	1933	8	44	55.9	29.2	.403	22.53	11.75	29.9	.401	12.01
Puddlers.....	1931	6	124	54.3	37.5	.793	43.06	29.72	38.4	.790	30.35
	1933	6	111	52.6	30.4	.634	33.35	19.30	31.7	.629	19.94
Puddlers, level-handed.....	1931	7	218	49.2	23.4	.691	34.00	16.16	24.7	.692	17.06
	1933	8	243	52.4	33.7	.543	28.45	18.30	34.9	.542	18.91
Puddlers' helpers.....	1931	6	137	54.3	35.4	.540	29.32	19.11	36.2	.542	19.62
	1933	6	120	52.7	29.1	.423	22.29	12.31	29.6	.424	12.54
Bloom boys.....	1931	6	10	50.7	23.9	.439	22.26	10.50	24.9	.475	11.82
	1933	5	8	53.7	17.6	.336	18.04	5.91	17.9	.345	6.17
Roll engineers.....	1931	8	11	65.6	51.6	.469	30.77	24.22	51.6	.469	24.22
	1933	8	11	60.1	40.0	.399	23.98	15.98	40.0	.399	15.98
Rollers.....	1931	7	11	50.5	33.6	.956	48.28	32.16	33.6	.956	32.16
	1933	5	9	50.2	30.1	.836	41.97	25.12	30.1	.836	25.12
Roughers.....	1931	6	16	51.1	33.7	.615	31.43	20.71	33.7	.615	20.71
	1933	3	7	48.7	25.8	.451	21.96	11.66	25.8	.451	11.66
Catchers.....	1931	7	14	51.4	33.5	.604	31.05	20.21	33.5	.604	20.21
	1933	6	18	52.1	30.7	.550	28.66	16.90	33.7	.532	17.91
Hook-ups.....	1931	8	19	51.0	34.6	.484	24.68	16.74	35.0	.496	17.38
	1933	8	18	52.9	29.8	.388	20.53	11.56	31.2	.396	12.35
Hotbed men.....	1931	6	27	50.9	29.5	.459	23.36	13.52	29.5	.459	13.52
	1933	7	28	50.3	34.1	.400	20.12	13.64	34.4	.399	13.73
Shearmen.....	1931	8	12	52.9	35.9	.603	31.90	21.64	36.7	.597	21.92
	1933	7	11	53.5	28.9	.391	20.92	11.31	28.9	.391	11.31
Shearmen's helpers.....	1931	8	19	51.0	27.5	.511	26.06	14.04	27.5	.511	14.05
	1933	6	21	53.2	28.0	.332	17.66	9.30	30.1	.327	9.85
Laborers.....	1931	8	36	54.3	26.2	.386	20.96	10.12	26.8	.389	10.44
	1933	6	28	53.5	27.1	.286	15.30	7.74	28.1	.289	8.13

Blooming mills

Pit cranemen.....	1931	32	211	52.2	35.1	\$0.845	\$44.11	\$29.64	35.6	\$0.840	\$29.94
	1933	32	186	52.1	26.2	.576	30.01	15.12	26.8	.571	15.32
Heaters.....	1931	33	165	52.5	39.1	1.234	64.79	48.28	39.8	1.228	48.84
	1933	32	155	52.2	28.9	.802	41.86	23.21	29.3	.800	23.42
Heaters' helpers.....	1931	19	61	54.7	36.6	.783	42.83	28.61	39.8	.780	31.09
	1933	13	32	51.4	29.8	.628	32.28	18.73	31.9	.631	20.13
Bottommakers.....	1931	31	131	51.3	32.8	.855	43.86	28.05	35.7	.843	30.07
	1933	29	119	51.0	22.0	.625	31.88	13.73	23.1	.618	14.26
Bottommakers' helpers.....	1931	25	153	52.8	32.0	.625	33.00	20.02	35.0	.623	21.83
	1933	22	107	52.6	21.7	.454	23.88	9.87	23.1	.452	10.43
Roll engineers.....	1931	20	51	53.7	32.4	.952	51.12	30.80	33.6	.954	32.07
	1933	20	45	52.8	24.2	.702	37.07	16.98	25.0	.697	17.40
Rollers.....	1931	33	86	52.4	35.0	1.438	75.35	50.29	35.8	1.421	50.92
	1933	32	70	52.3	25.2	.993	51.93	24.96	26.9	.962	25.90
Manipulators.....	1931	32	84	52.5	29.9	1.028	53.97	30.72	31.9	1.019	32.52
	1933	30	70	52.4	22.1	.673	35.27	14.87	23.1	.681	15.76
Table men.....	1931	12	33	51.4	27.7	.745	38.29	20.62	30.9	.746	23.07
	1933	8	21	50.4	24.5	.444	22.38	10.86	25.6	.438	11.24
Shearmen.....	1931	29	91	51.6	30.9	.820	42.31	25.34	32.5	.807	26.23
	1933	29	80	51.5	20.7	.532	27.40	11.00	21.6	.531	11.50
Shearmen's helpers.....	1931	24	103	52.1	28.9	.594	30.95	17.16	30.6	.590	18.09
	1933	21	72	51.7	19.5	.394	20.37	7.66	20.2	.396	7.98
Laborers.....	1931	30	340	55.6	31.6	.460	25.58	14.54	34.6	.467	16.14
	1933	30	374	53.8	16.4	.343	18.45	5.62	17.3	.344	5.95

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN 6 DEPARTMENTS OF THE
IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, 1931 AND 1933—Continued

Plate mills

Primary occupation	Year	Number of plants	Number of wage earners	Primary occupation only				All occupations (including primary)			
				Average hours per week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week	Average hours worked in 1 week	Average earnings per hour	Average actual earnings in 1 week
				Full time	Actually worked						
Charging-crane and charging-machine operators.....	1931	17	96	56.9	35.4	\$0.722	\$41.08	\$25.56	36.4	\$0.717	\$26.07
	1933	17	80	54.0	16.4	.509	27.49	8.34	17.0	.503	8.57
Heaters.....	1931	17	75	55.8	37.8	1.140	63.61	43.13	38.2	1.135	43.40
	1933	17	90	52.7	15.6	.751	39.58	11.74	15.9	.744	11.87
Heaters' helpers.....	1931	14	81	61.8	35.5	.629	38.87	22.32	36.4	.624	22.70
	1933	11	69	57.9	16.4	.406	23.51	6.65	16.8	.405	6.82
Roll engineers.....	1931	11	28	62.5	35.3	.664	41.50	23.45	38.1	.647	24.64
	1933	12	36	59.2	20.3	.465	27.53	9.44	20.3	.465	9.44
Rollers, sheared-plate mills.....	1931	13	34	57.4	41.6	1.554	89.20	64.71	41.9	1.548	64.91
	1933	14	35	54.6	16.7	.960	52.42	16.00	19.4	.890	17.29
Screw men, sheared-plate mills.....	1931	12	40	57.8	36.5	1.025	59.25	37.43	38.2	1.027	39.26
	1933	12	39	53.7	16.6	.633	33.99	10.53	17.2	.628	10.83
Table operators, sheared-plate mills.....	1931	13	48	57.4	34.4	.788	45.23	27.09	36.0	.790	28.40
	1933	11	34	55.3	12.6	.552	30.53	6.95	13.0	.556	7.21
Hook men, sheared-plate mills.....	1931	13	95	56.4	35.6	.755	42.58	26.83	37.0	.754	27.88
	1933	13	84	53.4	13.0	.478	25.53	6.23	13.4	.478	6.39
Roll hands, other, sheared-plate mills.....	1931	11	50	60.5	31.3	.737	44.59	23.05	34.0	.748	25.44
	1933	11	47	56.2	14.1	.424	23.83	5.98	15.6	.418	6.51
Rollers, universal mills.....	1931	5	12	58.8	41.3	1.174	69.03	48.46	41.3	1.174	48.46
	1933	4	13	55.0	19.6	.832	45.76	16.27	20.1	.816	16.41
Screw men, main rolls, universal mills.....	1931	5	14	58.8	39.9	.834	49.04	33.29	40.2	.836	33.60
	1933	4	15	55.8	17.1	.623	34.76	10.67	19.2	.594	11.38
Screw men, side rolls, universal mills.....	1931	4	14	63.2	28.5	.639	40.38	18.20	32.4	.647	20.94
	1933	2	4	64.9	24.1	.410	26.61	9.86	25.0	.410	10.27
Roll hands, other, universal mills.....	1931	4	8	60.2	36.9	.531	31.97	19.61	37.8	.534	20.19
	1933	4	13	55.0	18.0	.444	24.42	7.97	18.3	.442	8.08
Shearmen.....	1931	17	140	57.2	37.3	.822	47.02	30.64	37.9	.821	31.10
	1933	17	136	53.4	14.6	.533	28.46	7.77	15.2	.527	7.98
Shearmen's helpers.....	1931	17	624	58.3	33.1	.577	33.64	19.09	34.0	.575	19.54
	1933	17	487	55.0	13.7	.398	21.89	5.45	13.8	.398	5.51
Laborers.....	1931	16	357	55.5	25.3	.433	24.03	10.96	26.8	.438	11.73
	1933	16	337	54.8	12.0	.312	17.10	3.74	12.5	.318	3.98

Entrance Wage Rates of Common Labor, July 1, 1933

IN CONTINUATION of the previous periodic surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics concerning the entrance rates per hour paid to adult male common labor, data were requested in July 1933 from establishments in 13 important industries in which large numbers of common laborers are employed. Reports were secured covering 152,653 employees working at these entrance rates on July 1. The information has been compiled for each industry and geographic division and is presented herewith. Although similar data have been collected for these 13 industries since 1926, the surveys have been expanded from time to time to secure a more representative coverage of each industry, and the tabulations do not therefore cover identical establishments over the 8-year interval. With the

exception of the general contracting industry, the information concerning common labor entrance rates in the remaining 12 industries has been secured from establishments which also report to the Bureau regarding volume of employment.

The term "common labor" has many interpretations in various industries and even in different localities or plants in the same industry. Also, the rates of pay are increased by some employers after a stated length of service, or after a certain degree of fitness for the job has been developed. These factors make difficult the publication of strictly comparable data concerning common labor. Therefore, to present data which will reflect the changes in common labor wage rates from year to year, the Bureau has confined its surveys to the rates paid to adult male common labor when first hired and has construed the term "common labor" to mean workers having no specific productive jobs or occupations, who perform physical or manual labor of general character requiring little skill or training.

While in some cases two rates have been reported by an establishment—as, for example, one for the 10-hour day and another for the 8-hour day, or one for white laborers and one for colored or Mexican workers—these distinctions have not been maintained in the tabulations. It is apparent that the lowest rates are shown in those geographic divisions where there are large numbers of colored or Mexican workers, while the highest rates are reported in those localities where the 8-hour day is more or less prevalent.

The number of common laborers receiving the entrance rate on July 1, 1933, in the reporting establishments in the 13 industries surveyed was as follows:

	<i>Number of common laborers</i>
Automobiles.....	19, 039
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	4, 604
Cement.....	1, 102
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	2, 744
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	10, 270
Iron and steel.....	19, 499
Leather.....	3, 178
Lumber (sawmills).....	15, 514
Paper and pulp.....	14, 616
Petroleum refining.....	4, 846
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	10, 325
Public utilities.....	15, 857
General contracting.....	31, 059
Total.....	152, 653

The following tabulation shows the distribution of these laborers according to the geographic divisions in which the reporting plants or operations are located:

	<i>Number of common laborers</i>
New England.....	7, 494
Middle Atlantic.....	24, 004
East North Central.....	53, 894
West North Central.....	19, 068
South Atlantic.....	11, 538
East South Central.....	6, 404
West South Central.....	12, 061
Mountain.....	4, 095
Pacific.....	14, 095
Total.....	152, 653

The average entrance rate per hour on July 1, 1933, for all 13 industries combined was 35.1 cents. This average rate is computed by multiplying the common labor entrance rate per hour in each plant by the number of common laborers working at such rate, and dividing the aggregate for all plants by the total number of common laborers. The average entrance rate in July 1933 is 3 cents, or 7.9 percent, below the level of the average rate in July 1932, and 9.8 cents, or 21.8 percent, below the average of July 1928, in which year the highest average entrance rate was reported. The weighted average entrance rate for the 13 industries combined and for these industries omitting general contracting, for each of the years from 1926 to 1933, inclusive, is shown in table 1, which follows:

TABLE 1.—WEIGHTED AVERAGE ENTRANCE RATES PER HOUR FOR COMMON LABOR, JULY 1 OF EACH YEAR 1926 TO 1933

July 1—	Weighted average entrance rate	
	All industries combined	All industries except general contracting
	Cents	Cents
1926.....	42.8	40.9
1927.....	42.6	40.4
1928.....	44.9	44.1
1929.....	43.7	42.1
1930.....	43.1	41.6
1931.....	41.2	40.7
1932.....	38.1	37.6
1933.....	35.1	34.3

With the exception of two industries, iron and steel and electrical machinery, decreases in average rates per hour in July 1933, as compared with the preceding July, were reported in every instance. The increase in average rate over the year interval shown in the iron and steel industry is due to the improved operating condition in that industry since July 1932, which has occasioned the employment of an additional number of common laborers. While the minimum rate reported in this industry showed a slight decrease between July 1932 and July 1933, and the maximum rate remained unchanged, the additional laborers employed in the industry were engaged at a rate higher than the average rate reported in the industry last year, thereby accounting for an increase in the average rate in July 1933, with no perceptible change in the minimum or maximum rates. The increase in average rate per hour in the electrical machinery industry in July 1933, as compared with July 1932, is due to the additional number of common laborers reported in the East North Central geographic division, in which division the highest average wage rate in this industry was reported. The three remaining geographic divisions for which entrance wage rate data in this industry are available show decreases in average hourly rates in July 1933 as compared with July 1932.

The maximum entrance rate per hour, 95 cents, was reported in the general contracting industry in both the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States, while the minimum rate, 5 cents, was reported

in the South Atlantic States in both the sawmill and general contracting industries.

The automobile industry showed the highest average hourly entrance rate, 46.5 cents. Two other industries reported average entrance rates of over 40 cents per hour—electrical machinery with 41.2 cents and petroleum refining with 40.7 cents. The lowest average entrance rate per hour was in the sawmill industry, 20.8 cents.

The Mountain division reported the highest average entrance rate of the nine geographic divisions, 42.3 cents. The average hourly entrance rate in the East North Central geographic division, in which division over one third of the common laborers covered by this survey were employed, was 38.9 cents. The lowest average rate reported in the nine geographic divisions was shown in the West South Central division, 23.4 cents.

The maximum, minimum, and average common labor entrance rates per hour on July 1, 1933, for each of the 13 industries and for all industries combined, for each geographic division and for the United States as a whole, are shown in table 2:

TABLE 2.—HOURLY ENTRANCE WAGE RATES FOR COMMON LABOR, JULY 1, 1933

[The rates on which this table is based are entrance rates paid for adult male common labor]

Industry	United States	Geographic division ¹								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Automobiles:	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Low	29.2	30.0	30.0	29.2	35.0	-----	50.0	50.0	-----	45.0
High	53.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-----	50.0	50.0	-----	53.0
Average	46.5	33.8	47.2	46.3	38.7	-----	50.0	50.0	-----	50.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta:										
Low	5.5	20.0	18.0	15.0	20.0	5.5	7.0	10.0	23.5	25.0
High	50.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	40.0	45.0	30.0	20.0	40.5	42.5
Average	24.7	32.0	28.2	25.0	24.4	17.1	19.6	11.8	33.2	34.2
Cement:										
Low	20.0	-----	25.0	24.0	28.0	-----	20.0	24.0	-----	36.0
High	40.0	-----	33.0	33.5	35.0	-----	25.0	26.0	-----	40.0
Average	29.5	-----	29.1	29.5	31.8	-----	21.3	25.5	-----	38.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies:										
Low	26.0	27.0	32.0	27.5	26.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
High	52.5	38.0	45.0	52.5	28.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average	41.2	35.3	38.2	43.6	26.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foundry- and machine-shop products:										
Low	12.5	25.0	17.0	18.0	20.0	15.0	12.5	15.0	25.0	32.0
High	53.0	53.0	51.0	45.0	45.0	40.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	50.0
Average	31.8	35.3	33.8	31.1	34.4	22.2	19.0	24.2	36.2	41.5
Iron and steel:										
Low	15.0	20.0	17.0	25.0	30.0	15.0	15.5	-----	37.0	25.0
High	45.0	45.0	40.0	45.0	30.0	40.0	31.5	-----	37.0	35.0
Average	33.6	31.3	31.6	34.7	30.0	35.8	24.6	-----	37.0	30.1
Leather:										
Low	15.0	27.9	25.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	-----	-----	31.3
High	47.6	41.7	47.6	45.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	-----	-----	37.5
Average	31.6	39.5	38.0	28.2	20.0	27.2	18.3	-----	-----	32.7
Lumber (sawmills):										
Low	5.0	25.0	25.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	6.5	10.0	15.5	18.0
High	45.0	27.0	35.0	37.5	27.5	25.0	20.0	20.0	37.0	45.0
Average	20.8	26.1	27.0	24.8	24.2	13.3	11.7	13.7	32.5	28.7

¹ New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee. West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming. Pacific: California, Oregon, Washington.

TABLE 2.—HOURLY ENTRANCE WAGE RATES FOR COMMON LABOR, JULY 1, 1933—Con.

Industry	United States	Geographic division								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Paper and pulp:	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Low	12.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	14.3	12.5	18.0	-----	27.5
High	50.0	45.0	45.0	46.0	35.0	40.0	26.0	20.0	-----	50.0
Average	32.6	35.8	32.5	33.4	33.5	24.2	16.9	19.3	-----	35.2
Petroleum refining:										
Low	22.5	-----	36.0	30.0	32.5	29.0	30.0	22.5	40.0	46.9
High	62.0	-----	56.0	48.0	45.0	50.0	30.0	45.0	54.0	62.0
Average	40.7	-----	45.9	43.2	37.4	39.2	30.0	35.6	51.3	51.5
Slaughtering and meat packing:										
Low	22.5	34.0	25.0	22.5	25.0	30.0	-----	27.0	27.0	25.0
High	45.0	34.0	36.0	36.0	38.0	35.0	-----	30.0	45.0	38.0
Average	32.3	34.0	33.1	33.5	31.7	32.5	-----	27.7	30.0	33.1
Public utilities: ¹										
Low	10.0	20.0	24.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	22.5	22.0
High	75.0	58.0	61.3	75.0	50.0	45.0	40.0	47.0	59.4	54.5
Average	38.7	44.8	44.0	45.9	35.1	29.0	24.9	26.4	41.3	42.0
General contracting: ²										
Low	5.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	12.5	5.0	10.0	15.0	37.5	25.0
High	95.0	70.0	95.0	95.0	80.0	40.0	50.0	45.0	50.0	68.8
Average	38.3	39.8	42.0	42.8	36.7	21.9	21.1	27.3	49.2	49.0
Total:										
Low	5.0	20.0	17.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	6.5	10.0	15.5	18.0
High	95.0	70.0	95.0	95.0	80.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	59.4	68.8
Average	35.1	37.1	36.7	38.9	34.5	25.3	25.7	23.4	42.3	38.0

¹ Includes street railways, gas works, and electric power and light plants.² Includes building, highway, public works, and railroad construction.

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between July 15 and August 15, 1933, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau.

Increases in wage rates averaging 24.3 percent and affecting 1,145,576 employees were reported by 3,776 manufacturing establishments in August. These increases reflect the adoption of the various industry codes or the acceptance of the blanket code in certain industries, and, in other industries, represent a partial restoration of previous reductions in wage rates, due to the general business improvement.

Of the 18,008 manufacturing establishments included in the August survey, 14,230 establishments, or 79 percent of the total, reported no change in wage rates over the month interval. The 2,041,953 employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 64.1 percent of the total number of employees covered by the August trend of employment survey of manufacturing industries.

Only two manufacturing establishments reported wage-rate decreases.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING AUGUST 15, 1933

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases	No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases
All manufacturing industries.....	18,008	3,187,674	14,230	3,776	2	2,041,953	1,145,576	145
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	79.0	21.0	(1)	64.1	35.9	(1)
Food and kindred products:								
Baking.....	996	67,093	837	159	—	62,100	4,993	—
Beverages.....	380	22,537	356	24	—	21,456	1,081	—
Butter.....	308	5,989	294	14	—	5,617	372	—
Confectionery.....	307	38,393	257	50	—	32,693	5,700	—
Flour.....	418	15,789	377	41	—	14,052	1,737	—
Ice cream.....	342	12,319	260	82	—	11,557	762	—
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	244	101,707	175	69	—	76,956	24,751	—
Sugar, beet.....	57	6,946	56	1	—	5,793	1,153	—
Sugar refining, cane.....	12	8,085	12	—	—	8,085	—	—
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs.....	26	13,563	14	12	—	3,761	9,802	—
Cotton goods.....	678	318,253	250	428	—	75,779	242,474	—
Cotton small wares.....	110	12,036	66	43	1	6,282	5,689	65
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	149	40,538	54	95	—	3,669	36,869	—
Hats, fur-felt.....	34	6,558	27	7	—	5,688	870	—
Knit goods.....	448	112,372	241	207	—	55,395	56,977	—
Silk and rayon goods.....	235	56,007	158	77	—	35,038	20,969	—
Woolen and worsted goods.....	237	79,347	140	97	—	49,944	29,403	—
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's.....	400	70,861	286	114	—	50,554	20,307	—
Clothing, women's.....	500	26,801	434	66	—	20,959	5,842	—
Corsets and allied gar- ments.....	35	6,176	29	6	—	4,811	1,365	—
Men's furnishings.....	74	8,138	62	12	—	7,041	1,097	—
Millinery.....	135	10,606	112	23	—	8,855	1,751	—
Shirts and collars.....	114	17,142	91	23	—	13,367	3,775	—
Iron and steel and their prod- ucts, not including machin- ery:								
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	69	11,588	41	28	—	4,734	6,854	—
Cast-iron pipe.....	41	6,014	38	3	—	5,068	946	—
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	118	9,064	102	16	—	8,114	950	—
Forgings, iron and steel.....	57	5,506	46	11	—	3,331	2,175	—
Hardware.....	107	31,299	80	27	—	19,604	11,695	—
Iron and steel.....	206	254,534	96	110	—	117,988	136,546	—
Plumbers' supplies.....	67	8,823	49	18	—	4,489	4,334	—
Steam and hot-water heat- ing apparatus and steam fittings.....	100	17,726	73	27	—	11,261	6,465	—
Stoves.....	164	22,647	134	30	—	16,836	5,811	—
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	192	14,660	165	27	—	11,951	2,709	—
Tin cans and other tinware.....	60	10,475	51	9	—	7,793	2,682	—
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	120	7,851	97	23	—	6,040	1,811	—
Wirework.....	66	7,092	50	16	—	3,579	3,513	—
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements.....	76	7,646	64	12	—	6,069	1,577	—
Cash registers, adding ma- chines, and calculating machines.....	35	13,165	30	5	—	11,543	1,622	—
Electrical machinery, ap- paratus, and supplies.....	285	103,111	199	86	—	68,850	34,261	—
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	86	14,143	69	17	—	11,943	2,200	—
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1,046	122,791	833	213	—	88,800	33,991	—
Machine tools.....	145	13,251	102	43	—	9,189	4,062	—
Radio and phonographs.....	41	25,943	30	11	—	19,062	6,881	—
Textile machinery and parts.....	47	10,381	34	13	—	8,564	1,817	—
Typewriters and supplies.....	17	10,284	13	4	—	7,414	2,870	—

1 Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING AUGUST 15, 1933—Continued

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases	No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases
Nonferrous metals and their parts:								
Aluminum manufactures.....	26	6,321	20	6	—	4,782	1,539	—
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	210	38,293	160	50	—	26,738	11,555	—
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	25	8,319	22	3	—	5,946	2,373	—
Jewelry.....	136	8,106	130	6	—	7,896	210	—
Lighting equipment.....	49	3,146	42	7	—	2,018	1,128	—
Silverware and plated ware.....	41	5,156	32	9	—	2,458	2,698	—
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	30	10,923	21	9	—	8,166	2,757	—
Stamped and enameled ware.....	88	16,493	66	22	—	12,760	3,733	—
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft.....	27	7,797	26	1	—	7,682	115	—
Automobiles.....	237	230,541	164	73	—	102,208	128,333	—
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	39	6,124	36	3	—	6,041	83	—
Locomotives.....	11	2,210	8	3	—	1,258	952	—
Shipbuilding.....	95	26,821	80	15	—	23,811	3,010	—
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad.....	391	19,477	388	3	—	19,221	256	—
Steam railroad.....	531	75,566	531	—	—	75,566	—	—
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture.....	451	50,799	336	115	—	33,175	17,624	—
Lumber:								
Millwork.....	472	21,381	392	80	—	16,881	4,500	—
Sawmills.....	632	76,989	515	117	—	56,127	20,862	—
Turpentine and rosin.....	25	1,520	23	2	—	1,491	29	—
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	645	23,557	533	112	—	18,272	5,285	—
Cement.....	111	15,787	60	51	—	5,081	10,706	—
Glass.....	187	45,712	155	32	—	28,177	17,535	—
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	221	5,540	209	12	—	4,465	1,075	—
Pottery.....	115	16,784	89	26	—	14,362	2,422	—
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes.....	334	122,921	269	65	—	88,218	34,703	—
Leather.....	154	31,977	113	41	—	21,345	10,632	—
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper.....	312	24,653	212	100	—	15,739	8,914	—
Paper and pulp.....	400	91,433	313	87	—	64,910	26,523	—
Printing:								
Book and job.....	770	45,148	695	75	—	41,113	4,035	—
Newspapers and periodicals.....	437	61,407	421	16	—	60,767	640	—
Chemicals and allied products:								
Chemicals.....	108	25,817	91	17	—	20,720	5,097	—
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	107	3,881	81	26	—	2,160	1,721	—
Druggists' preparations.....	44	7,694	41	3	—	6,727	967	—
Explosives.....	27	2,475	11	16	—	477	1,998	—
Fertilizers.....	177	6,352	160	17	—	5,724	628	—
Paints and varnishes.....	351	16,764	288	63	—	12,298	4,466	—
Petroleum refining.....	123	47,712	121	2	—	47,391	321	—
Rayon and allied products.....	22	32,183	11	11	—	13,763	18,420	—
Soap.....	88	12,871	81	7	—	11,543	1,328	—
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	12,130	6	3	—	10,114	2,016	—
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	99	25,767	84	15	—	22,107	3,660	—
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	36	60,389	23	13	—	48,655	11,734	—
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	32	9,397	19	13	—	6,162	3,235	—
Cigars and cigarettes.....	199	38,001	168	30	1	25,764	12,247	80

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between July 15 and August 15, 1933, in 15 groups of nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table.

No changes in wage rates were reported in the anthracite-mining industry. Increases were reported in each of the remaining 14 industries and decreases were reported in 4 industries over the month interval. The average percents of increase reported were as follows: Canning and preserving, 25.7 percent; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 23.5 percent; dyeing and cleaning, 23.1 percent; laundries, 20.7 percent; bituminous-coal mining, 19.9 percent; retail trade, 17 percent; crude-petroleum producing, 16.1 percent; wholesale trade, 14.5 percent; hotels, 12.9 percent; metalliferous mining, 12.1 percent; power and light, 12 percent; banks, brokerage, insurance, real estate, 11.3 percent; telephone and telegraph, 10.6 percent; and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, 7.6 percent. The average percents of decrease reported were as follows: Power and light, 24 percent; banks, brokerage, insurance, real estate, 12.6 percent; electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, 12.3 percent; and hotels, 12.1 percent.

TABLE 2.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING AUG. 15, 1933

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Anthracite mining.....	158	65,204	158	—	—	65,204	—	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1,503	209,730	1,096	407	—	132,999	76,731	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	72.9	27.1	—	63.4	36.6	—
Metalliferous mining.....	281	24,735	243	38	—	19,978	4,757	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	86.5	13.5	—	80.8	19.2	—
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	1,142	34,553	1,033	109	—	29,638	4,915	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	90.5	9.5	—	85.8	14.2	—
Crude-petroleum producing.....	245	23,097	242	3	—	22,601	496	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.8	1.2	—	97.9	2.1	—
Telephone and telegraph.....	8,128	243,500	8,126	2	—	241,924	1,576	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(¹)	—	99.4	.6	—
Power and light.....	3,105	177,733	3,089	13	3	177,010	319	404
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.5	.4	.1	99.6	.2	.2
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	545	123,916	539	4	2	121,034	2,669	213
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.9	.7	.4	97.7	2.2	.2
Wholesale trade.....	2,963	80,385	2,852	111	—	78,568	1,817	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	96.3	3.7	—	97.7	2.3	—
Retail trade.....	17,391	359,503	16,575	716	—	345,209	14,294	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	95.9	4.1	—	98.0	4.0	—
Hotels.....	2,558	131,650	2,538	16	4	131,152	464	34
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.2	.6	.2	99.6	.4	(¹)
Canning and preserving.....	920	95,471	847	73	—	81,729	13,742	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	92.1	7.9	—	85.6	14.4	—
Laundries.....	919	54,320	856	63	—	50,213	4,107	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	93.1	6.9	—	92.4	7.6	—
Dyeing and cleaning.....	337	11,048	303	34	—	10,032	1,016	—
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	89.9	10.1	—	90.8	9.2	—
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	4,508	168,943	4,344	156	8	166,175	2,688	80
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	96.4	3.6	.2	98.4	1.6	(¹)

¹ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

Wage Changes Reported by Trade Unions and Municipalities Since June 1933

RECENT wage changes reported to the Bureau since June 1933 and affecting 11,828 municipal workers and trade unionists are shown in the table following:

WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, JUNE TO
SEPTEMBER 1933

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Building trades:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Plasterers, Washington, D.C.-----	Sept. 8	\$1.75	\$1.50	40	40
Plumbers and steamfitters:					
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and vicinity-----	July —	1.25	1.00	40	40
Westchester County, N.Y.-----	July 22	1.40	1.25	40	40
Sheet-metal workers, Westchester County, N.Y.-----	do-----	1.40	1.25	40	40
Chauffeurs and teamsters:					
Brewery-wagon drivers:		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Los Angeles, Calif.-----	June 19	{36.00}	41.00	44-48	44-48
San Francisco, Calif.-----	do-----	{37.00}	41.00	44-48	44-48
do-----		39.00			
Clothing trades:					
Men's clothing workers, Boston, Mass.-----	July 31	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	44
All United Garment Workers, United States-----	July 17	(¹)	(²)	40	40
Glass-bottle blowers, United States: Automatic-machine operators	Sept. 1	<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Longshoremen, Buffalo, N.Y.: Package-freight handlers-----	June 20	.50	.60	48-56	36-40
		.49	.50	70	70
Miners, coal, Wyoming	Aug. 4	<i>Per day</i>	<i>Per day</i>		
Printing and publishing trades:		6.72	5.42	48	48
Compositors and machine operators:					
Duluth, Minn.:		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Newspaper, day-----	June 1	44.00	42.24	44	44
Newspaper, night-----	do-----	47.00	45.10	44	44
Lorain, Ohio:					
Newspaper, day-----	June 5	48.00	31.25	48	37½
Newspaper, night-----	do-----	51.00	33.20	48	37½
Savannah, Ga.:					
Job work-----	June 1	40.00	35.20	44	44
Stereotypers, Los Angeles, Calif.:		<i>Per day</i>	<i>Per day</i>		
Day work-----	Aug. 1	7.44	7.20	45	45
Night work-----	do-----	7.61	7.37	45	45
Web pressmen:					
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Foremen-----	July 1	7.90	7.65	45	45
Journeymen-----	do-----	7.44	7.20	45	45
Louisville, Ky.:					
Foremen-----	June 20	7.25	6.52	48	48
Journeymen-----	do-----	6.75	6.07	48	48
Street-railway workers, Gary, Ind.: Operators	Aug. 1	<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
		{.61}	.66	46-49	46-49
		{.63}			
Municipal employees:					
Allegheny County, Md., teachers-----	do-----	(¹)	(⁴)	(¹)	(¹)
Alton, Ill., teachers, janitors, clerks-----	Sept. 1	(¹)	(⁴)	40	40
Buffalo, N.Y.:			<i>Per year</i>		
Supervisors and directors-----	July 1	(¹)	3,500-5,000	(¹)	(¹)
High school teachers-----	do-----	(¹)	1,600-4,900	(¹)	(¹)
Elementary schools:					
Principals-----	do-----	(¹)	2,200-3,800	(¹)	(¹)
Teachers-----	do-----	(¹)	1,200-2,600	(¹)	(¹)
Central continuation school-----	do-----	(¹)	1,250-4,000	(¹)	(¹)
Forest Grove, Oreg., teachers	Sept. 1	<i>Per month</i>	<i>Per month</i>		
Gloucester, N.J., teachers and other school employees-----	Sept. —	110-166	110-150	(¹)	(¹)
Jamestown, N.Y., teachers, principals, and supervisors-----	Sept. —	(¹)	(⁶)	27½	27½

¹ Not reported.

² 10 to 40 percent increase.

³ 20 percent increase.

⁴ 10 percent reduction.

⁵ Average.

⁶ 15 percent reduction.

WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, JUNE TO
SEPTEMBER 1933—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Jefferson, Oreg.: Teachers.....	Sept. —	<i>Per year</i> \$900-1,700	<i>Per year</i> \$675-1,250	(1)	(1)
Rye, N.Y.:					
Teachers and administrative staff.....	Sept. 1	(1)	(4)	(1)	(1)
Janitors and school carpenters.....	do.	(1)	(7)	(1)	(1)
Seaside, Oreg., teachers.....	Sept. —	<i>Per month</i> 125	<i>Per month</i> 105	(1)	(1)
Waukegan, Ill., teachers.....	Sept. —	(1)	(4)	(1)	(1)

¹ Not reported.⁴ 10 percent reduction.⁷ 8½ percent reduction.

Wages and Hours of Union Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers

THE data in the following table, showing the wages and hours established by agreement between the paper manufacturers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, were obtained from the secretaries of the local unions. The table covers 3,518 union workers. It will be noted that most of the agreements took effect in the year 1932, although a few were effective from earlier dates.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR OF PULP, SULPHITE, AND PAPER MILL WORKERS

Locality and occupation	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per hour		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Appleton, Wis.....	May 15, 1932	¹ \$0.365	¹ \$0.45	38-48	48
Augusta, Maine.....	May 26, 1932	1.32	1.52	40	48
Brooklyn, N.Y.....	(2)	.80 - .84	.94-1.04	50	50
Corinth, N.Y.....	(2)	.55 - .71	.63- .86	48-50	48
Deeriet, N.Y.....	May 1, 1932	.40 -1.20	.47-1.50	24-40	48
East Millinocket, Maine.....	May 7, 1932	1.38	.41	48	56
Felt Mills, N.Y.....	May 1, 1930	.36	.44	16	48
Fitzdale, Vt.....	May 15, 1932	.30 - .96	.40-1.12	48	48
Gilman, Vt.:					
Bag handlers.....	Nov. 1, 1932	.30 - .31	(2)	(2)	(2)
Paper handlers and truckers.....	do.	.30 - .31	(2)	(2)	(2)
Elevator men and package truckers.....	do.	.30	(2)	(2)	(2)
Paste men.....	do.	.30	(2)	(2)	(2)
Machine tenders, experienced.....	do.	3.40	(2)	(2)	(2)
Machine tenders, sacks.....	do.	3.44	(2)	(2)	(2)
Relief girls.....	do.	3.30	(2)	(2)	(2)
Inspectresses.....	do.	3.33	(2)	(2)	(2)
Machine girls, experienced.....	do.	3.27	(2)	(2)	(2)
Machine girls, sacks.....	do.	3.27	(2)	(2)	(2)
Machine girls, printing.....	do.	3.27	(2)	(2)	(2)
Adjusters.....	do.	3.70	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ Minimum.² Not reported.

³ Since May 22, 1932, this rate plus a bonus has been subject to a cut of 14.5 percent in cases in which earnings amounted to less than 50 cents per hour, and to one of 19 percent in cases in which earnings amounted to 50 cents per hour or more; since Nov. 1, 1932, an additional cut of 20 percent of the total of May 22, 1932, has been effective.

UNION SCALES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR OF PULP, SULPHITE, AND PAPER MILL WORKERS—Continued

Locality and occupation	Date of present agreement	Wage rate per hour		Hours per week	
		At present	Under preceding agreement	At present	Under preceding agreement
Gilman, Vt.—Continued.					
Finishing department:					
Balers, day	Nov. 1, 1932	\$0.30	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pressmen, day	do.	.30	(²)	(²)	(²)
Label boys	do.	.215	(²)	(²)	(²)
Common laborers	do.	.30	(²)	(²)	(²)
Shipping loaders	do.	.30 - .31	(²)	(²)	(²)
Machinists	do.	.49	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bag pressmen	do.	.149 - .382	(²)	(²)	(²)
Head finishers	do.	.39	(²)	(²)	(²)
Head truckers	do.	.34	(²)	(²)	(²)
Watchmen	do.	2.88	(²)	(²)	(²)
Great Bend, N. Y.:					
Machine tenders	June 1, 1932	.71	\$0.785	24-32	48
Back tenders	do.	.55	.61	24-32	48
Third hands	do.	.485	.54	24-32	48
Beater engineers	do.	.52	.575	24-32	48
Firemen	do.	.51	.56	24-32	48
Finisher	do.	.52	.575	24-32	48
Millwrights	do.	.525	.585	24-32	48
Swipers and oilers	do.	.38	.42	24-32	48
Boss, ground wood	do.	.535	.595	24-32	48
Grindermen	do.	.39	.43	24-32	48
Sawyers	do.	.36	.40	24-32	48
Chauffeurs	do.	.495	.55	24-32	48
Yard bosses	do.	.45	.50	24-32	48
Glen Falls, N. Y.	May 11, 1932	(¹)	(²)	35	48
Holyoke, Mass.	(²)	.31 - .69	.35 - .80	24	48
International Falls, Minn.:					
Wood-room workers	June 1, 1932	.38 - .635	.38 - .70	(⁶)	(⁶)
Ground-wood workers	do.	.38 - .565	.38 - .615	(⁶)	(⁶)
Laboratory workers	do.	.38 - .39	.38 - .425	(⁶)	(⁶)
Sulphite workers	do.	.38 - .675	.38 - .745	(⁶)	(⁶)
Yard workers	do.	.38 - .405	.38 - .445	(⁶)	(⁶)
Pipe fitters	do.	.50 - .61	.55 - .67	(⁶)	(⁶)
Mechanics	do.	.38 - .63	.38 - .885	(⁶)	(⁶)
Swipers	do.	.38	.41	(⁶)	(⁶)
Beaters and mixers	do.	.38	.38 - .41	(⁶)	(⁶)
Finishers and loaders	do.	.285 - .51	.285 - .56	(⁶)	(⁶)
Core department employees	do.	.38 - .48	.38 - .53	(⁶)	(⁶)
Storehouse workers	do.	.38 - .52	.38 - .57	(⁶)	(⁶)
Kraft mill workers	do.	.38 - .555	.38 - .605	(⁶)	(⁶)
Board mill loaders	do.	.38	.40	(⁶)	(⁶)
Board mill truckers	do.	.39	.425	(⁶)	(⁶)
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.	Aug. 1, 1932	.84	1.04	50	50
Madison, Maine	1932	1.38	1.41	48	48
Manistique, Mich.: Back tenders	1920	.88	1.03	24	48
Mechanic Falls, Maine	1932	4.5.62	4.6.25	48	49
Millinocket, Maine:					
First union	May 1, 1932	.38	.41	36	48
Second union:					
#6 machines:					
Machine tenders	May 15, 1932	.91	1.09	40	48
Back tenders	do.	.75	.91	40	48
Third hands	do.	.64	.75	40	48
#7, 8, 9, and 10 machines:					
Machine tenders	do.	1.12	1.27 - 1.33	40-48	48
Back tenders	do.	.97	1.09 - 1.15	40-48	48
Third hands	do.	.75	.84 - .88	40-48	48
Millwood, Wash.	(¹)	.432 - .80	.48 - 1.00	24	48-56
Norfolk, N. Y.:					
First machines:					
Machine tenders	May 1, 1931	.764	.955	24-40	48
Back tenders	do.	.62	.775	24-40	48
Third hands	do.	.544	.68	24-40	48
Second machine:					
Machine tenders	do.	.896	1.12	24-40	48
Back tenders	do.	.752	.94	24-40	48
Third hands	do.	.608	.76	24-40	48
Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 8, 1932	.74 - .88	.94 - 1.04	45	50
St. Regis, N. Y.	May 1, 1932	.375 - .67	.43 - .83	32-48	48
Stevens Point, Wis.:					
First union	May 15, 1932	.365	.45	40	48
Second union	Nov. 1, 1932	.38 - .75	.47 - .86	48	48
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	May 1, 1932	1.365	1.45	36-40	48

¹ Minimum.² Not reported.⁴ Per day.⁵ 15 percent cut.⁶ Various.

Comparative Wages in Chain and Independent Stores, 1929 and 1931

IN JULY 1933 the Federal Trade Commission sent to the Senate the eighteenth of its reports on the chain-store investigation which it is conducting, and accompanied it with a letter of submittal in which some of the data concerning wages are summarized. The report has not yet been published, but the letter of submittal has been made public, and from it the following data are taken. The chain store companies, it is explained, were first asked to report the method of compensation, the number and the average weekly compensation of (a) store employees, (b) store managers, and (c) supervisors, as of the date nearest March 30, 1929, for which the information was available. In a supplementary schedule similar data were requested as of the date nearest January 10, 1931, for which information was available. Reports known to include part-time employees in either period were not used by the Commission, but the data covering all other employees, both selling and nonselling, were included for both periods.

Total Employees and Wages Reported

FIFTEEN hundred and sixty-two chains operating 63,657 stores and doing a business of about \$4,600,000,000 for 1928 reported \$20.60 as the average weekly wage of 292,172 store employees for the week ending March 30, 1929. As of the week ending January 10, 1931, the average weekly wage of 279,746 store people employed by 1,219 chains with 1930 sales of about \$5,250,000,000 was \$20.48. The aggregate average weekly wage for both 1929 and 1931 is influenced greatly by dollar-limit variety chains, grocery and meat chains, and chains of department stores, which collectively employ well over 50 percent of the total store employees reported and pay over 50 percent of the total wages for the 26 kinds of chains.

The average weekly wages reported for store managers as of the weeks ending March 30, 1929, and January 10, 1931, were \$46.91 and \$44.57, respectively. Three kinds of chains, grocery, grocery and meat, and dollar-limit variety, account for about 75 percent of the managers and 75 percent of the total annual compensation in both years.

Only 455 and 269 chains reported the average weekly wages of supervisors in 1929 and 1931, respectively. These chains, however, operated 56,222 stores on March 30, 1929, and 56,091 stores on December 31, 1930. A total of 4,735 supervisors for the week ending March 30, 1929, received an average weekly salary of \$76.75, while, for the week ending January 10, 1931, a total of 4,372 supervisors averaged \$78.41. Grocery and meat chains account for nearly two thirds the number of supervisors and more than one half of their total estimated annual compensation for both periods.

Average Weekly Wages, by Kind of Chain

FOR 1929 only 8 of the 26 kinds of chains reported average wages for store employees below the general average of \$20.60, among them being the grocery chains with an average wage of \$19.73, grocery and meat chains \$19.28, and dollar-limit variety chains \$16.13. Seven kinds, including meat, men's ready-to-wear, women's shoes, and furniture reported average weekly wages per store employee of \$30 or more in 1929. It is noticeable that the chains paying the higher wages employ a relatively small proportion of the total chain-store employees.

Although the weighted average weekly wages for the 26 kinds of chains are approximately the same for the 2 years (\$20.60 and \$20.48), individual groups reveal wide variations during the same period. The department-store group is the only line of business to show an increase of over \$2 in the average weekly wage paid store employees on January 10, 1931, as compared with March 30, 1929. During the same period the average weekly wages for tobacco, men's ready-to-wear, men's shoes, women's shoes, dry goods and apparel, furniture, and musical instruments declined more than \$2 per store employee.

Wages in Chain and Independent Stores

COMPARABLE data on chain store and "independent" dealer wages for full-time store selling employees are available for the following 8 kinds of business: Grocery, grocery and meat, drug, tobacco, ready-to-wear, shoes, hardware, and combined dry goods, dry goods and apparel, and general merchandise. The weighted average weekly wage of 3,933 independent-store selling employees in these 8 kinds of business for the week ending January 10, 1931, was \$28.48, as compared with \$21.61 for 107,035 chain-store selling employees. A simple average of the 8 lines of business shows a narrower spread between the two figures (\$28.10 for independents and \$23.82 for chains respectively) but leaves the same distinct conclusion, namely, that, for the period studied, the independents paid their store employees more than did the chains.

In addition, 15 independent department stores reporting accounted for 4,688 store selling employees, or over 750 more independent-store selling employees than did all the other 1,549 independent stores combined. Because of the heavy weighting, the chain and independent department store figures have not been included in the foregoing comparison.

When department-store selling employees are included, the weighted average wages of all independent-store employees are reduced from \$28.48 to \$23.45 while the figure for chains falls from \$21.61 to \$21.22. The simple averages, however, which of course, do not give weight to the large number of independent department-store employees, are \$27.12 for independents and \$23.37 for chains. Even including department-store employees, the average wages of independents were higher than those of chains.

Independent-store wages in each of the 8 kinds of business furnishing comparable data were higher than those reported for chains—the difference varying from \$6.92 for grocery and meat to only 65 cents for hardware. The employees of department-store chains averaged 56 cents per week higher than did those of independent department stores, both, however, being considerably below the averages of most of the other 8 kinds of business.

The indicated tendency for independents to pay higher wages than chains is substantiated by information obtained in the study of the general social effect of chain stores in 30 selected smaller towns and cities with populations ranging from 1,737 to 5,106. Comparable data are available for the following 10 lines of business: Grocery, grocery and meat, drug, variety, shoe, furniture, hardware, ready-to-wear, dry goods and apparel, and department store. No data were reported for chain general-merchandise stores. With the exception of the furniture group, independent wages were higher than those reported for chains. The number of selling employees in independent variety and chain drug stores, however, is very small, as is also the number for both independent and chain shoe, ready-to-wear, department, furniture, and hardware stores.

The full-time selling employees of both grocery and grocery and meat independents averaged higher weekly wages by slightly over \$3 than did those of the chains. The combined ready-to-wear, dry goods and apparel, department store and general merchandise group shows the independents paying their store employees \$1.70 more per week, on the average, than did the chains.

Other Factors Affecting Chain-Store Average Wages

THE sex of employees seems to have a bearing upon the wage level in chain stores. The data for the week ending January 10, 1931, which covered 146,123 store people, were given by sex, and it was found that of the total men formed 44 and women 56 percent. The

chains which reported relatively low weekly wages reported also a larger proportion of women among their employees than was the case with those reporting relatively high wages.

The 4 classes of chains reporting the lowest store employee average wages in 1931 (confectionery and the 3 types of variety chains), all report that more than 75 percent of their store employees are women. At the other extreme, women comprise less than 25 percent of the employees in 8 of the 10 kinds of chains reporting the highest average weekly wages.

The class of goods handled also seems to affect the wage level, the stores which handle "convenience" goods (merchandise which usually is available at convenient locations) paying on the whole lower wages than those which deal in shopping merchandise (goods which generally are available only in stores in shopping centers). The average sales per store employee have a certain relation to wages paid, but so many other factors are concerned that this relation is somewhat obscure. Geographic location, and the size of the chain concerned, also have a bearing upon the matter, but in the latter case the correspondence is not invariable.

Salaries of Social Workers in Chicago Family Welfare and Relief Agencies

A STUDY covering the education, training, experience, and salaries of 1,120 social workers in Chicago on October 1, 1932, was made by the School of Social Service Administration of that city. The results are reported by Helen R. Jeter in the June 1933 issue of the Social Service Review (Chicago) from which the following data are taken.

Among the 1,120 persons included in the investigation were 523 case-work aides, 502 case workers, 50 assistant district supervisors or superintendents, and 45 district supervisors and case-work supervisors.

On October 1, 1932, the salaries of the 523 case-work aides ranged from \$75 to \$100 per month. Fifty percent of those employed in the unemployment relief service were receiving \$85, and 50 percent of those employed in the field service division of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare were receiving \$90 or less.¹

¹ In November 1932 the salaries of 200 case-work aides in the unemployment relief service were reduced to \$90. The salary is now either \$85 or \$90 depending upon efficiency and length of experience.

The monthly salaries of various other social workers included in the study are given below:

MONTHLY SALARIES OF WORKERS, IN SPECIFIED FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF AGENCIES IN CHICAGO, OCT. 1, 1932

Monthly salary	Jewish Social Service Bureau	United Charities	Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare		Total
			Unemployment relief service	Field service division	
Case workers:					
Full time—					
\$100-\$104.....		14	19	4	37
\$105-\$109.....		1	2	2	5
\$110-\$114.....	2	36	49	14	101
\$115-\$119.....		12	23	15	50
\$120-\$124.....	8	20	21	7	56
\$125-\$129.....		25	24	38	87
\$130-\$134.....	10	10	10	2	32
\$135-\$139.....	1	4	3	1	9
\$140-\$144.....	1	6	10	5	22
\$145-\$149.....	9		4	10	23
\$150-\$154.....	1	5	13	4	23
\$155-\$159.....		2	2		4
\$160-\$164.....		4	4	1	9
\$165-\$169.....	7	9	4		20
\$170-\$174.....			4		4
Not reported.....		1		5	6
Part time.....	3	1	10		14
Total.....	42	150	202	108	502
Assistant district supervisors:					
\$125-\$129.....				1	1
\$130-\$134.....				1	1
\$140-\$144.....				1	1
\$145-\$149.....				1	1
\$165-\$169.....		11			11
\$170-\$174.....				9	9
\$175-\$179.....		4	17	1	22
\$180-\$184.....	1	3			4
Total.....	1	18	17	14	50
District supervisors and case-work supervisors:					
\$175-\$179.....	1			1	2
\$180-\$184.....	1	2			3
\$185-\$189.....			4	9	13
\$190-\$194.....	2	1			3
\$195-\$199.....		2			2
\$200-\$204.....	1		1	1	3
\$205-\$209.....		1			1
\$210-\$214.....	1		1		2
\$215-\$219.....	1	1			2
\$225-\$229.....	1	7	2		10
\$235-\$239.....			1		1
Not reported.....			1		1
Part-time salary.....	1				1
Total.....	9	14	10	11	44

¹ Case-work supervisor who also acts as assistant to the assistant director.

² One "acting district supervisor" whose salary \$148.76 is omitted.

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Sugar Industry in Puerto Rico, 1932

THE figures given below are from a report of the Department of Labor of Puerto Rico on "Wages and working hours in sugar mills, sugar-cane cultivation, and the needle-work industry ¹ in the island of Puerto Rico during the year 1932-33."

¹ Data on the needle-work industry in 1932-33, from advance pages of this report, were given in the June 1933 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 1390).

Table 1 shows the wages and hours of 11,325 employees in sugar-cane cultivation in 1932:

TABLE 1.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SUGAR-CANE CULTIVATION IN PUERTO RICO, 1932

Occupation	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
			Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
						Full time	Actual
Cane cutters.....	62	4,190	52.1	33.1	\$0.108	\$5.63	\$3.58
Cane dumpers.....	14	169	49.0	34.0	.086	4.19	2.91
Cane weighers.....	21	27	49.4	51.4	.178	8.77	9.12
Cart loaders.....	12	615	55.2	27.9	.095	5.24	2.66
Cartmen.....	52	836	54.9	40.1	.120	6.58	4.80
Cattlemen.....	46	282	56.1	43.4	.073	4.10	3.18
Common laborers.....	17	358	57.9	29.0	.078	4.50	2.26
Cross plowers.....	1	4	48.0	18.0	.188	9.00	3.38
Cultivators.....	3	8	48.5	37.7	.095	4.60	3.58
Ditch diggers.....	23	280	47.4	32.3	.126	5.97	4.07
Embankment raisers.....	6	50	49.7	25.1	.101	5.01	2.53
Fertilizer spreaders.....	27	373	50.2	27.1	.163	8.17	4.41
Foremen.....	37	156	54.4	46.3	.143	7.78	6.62
Furrow makers.....	2	2	48.0	42.0	.141	6.76	5.92
Lime sprayers.....	1	8	60.0	51.2	.075	4.50	3.85
Mowers.....	5	23	51.2	26.4	.120	6.13	3.16
Overseers.....	39	61	52.8	53.3	.397	20.96	21.15
Planters.....	17	230	51.8	31.2	.109	5.65	3.40
Plowers.....	22	125	50.4	34.3	.127	6.40	4.36
Rakers.....	1	1	48.0	8.0	.188	9.00	1.50
Replanters.....	34	466	50.2	37.1	.091	4.55	3.37
Sprinklers.....	20	612	53.5	38.5	.092	4.91	3.54
Stablemen.....	34	62	53.6	55.4	.101	5.40	5.58
Straw heapers.....	32	197	50.2	31.2	.104	5.18	3.23
Timekeepers.....	38	45	52.1	53.0	.233	12.27	12.35
Wagon loaders.....	45	873	52.3	38.7	.143	7.47	5.51
Water carriers.....	25	61	52.0	41.4	.086	4.46	3.56
Weeders.....	35	967	52.1	27.6	.092	4.77	2.53
Yoke drivers.....	36	244	55.9	38.5	.056	3.12	2.15
Total.....	65	11,325	52.6	34.3	.111	5.84	3.80

Of the 11,325 employees reported on in the above table, approximately 92 percent were being paid less than 14 cents per hour and about 63 percent under 11 cents per hour.

The wages and hours of 9,628 employees in Puerto Rican sugar mills in 1932 are presented in table 2.

TABLE 2.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SUGAR MILLS IN PUERTO RICO, 1932

Occupation	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
			Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
						Full time	Actual
Apprentice mechanics.....	7	31	65.9	55.5	\$0.065	\$4.30	\$3.62
Ashmen.....	13	47	82.5	44.0	.106	8.76	4.67
Assistant mechanics.....	10	54	74.4	59.9	.131	9.78	7.87
Assistant smelters.....	1	5	70.0	62.0	.155	10.85	9.65
Assistant sugar chemists.....	3	24	78.5	56.6	.139	10.91	7.89
Bag fillers.....	18	115	82.3	66.1	.110	9.02	7.24
Bag loaders.....	13	36	78.8	58.5	.082	6.46	4.80
Bag sewers.....	16	60	83.5	67.4	.104	8.66	6.99
Bag stampers.....	29	54	78.9	73.7	.122	9.62	8.79
Bagasse men.....	32	263	82.7	63.5	.077	6.36	4.88
Bakers.....	1	2	84.0	84.0	.102	8.62	8.62

TABLE 2.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN SUGAR MILL IN PUERTO RICO, 1932—
Continued

Occupation	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments report- ing	Num- ber of em- ploy- ees	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
			Full time	Actu- ally worked	Per hour	Per week	
						Full time	Actual
Blacksmiths.....	29	67	72.5	65.3	\$0.176	\$12.77	\$11.55
Boiler feeders.....	30	143	83.3	73.7	.112	9.23	8.22
Brakemen.....	15	41	81.4	75.8	.095	7.74	7.21
Bricklayers.....	12	15	78.1	71.7	.233	18.21	16.73
Cane-receiving clerks.....	2	46	69.4	44.9	.089	6.15	3.98
Carpenters.....	35	134	73.4	59.0	.202	14.84	11.95
Carpenters' assistants.....	19	86	79.3	54.3	.094	7.44	5.10
Carters.....	17	116	82.1	53.5	.100	8.20	5.35
Cattlemen.....	15	46	82.6	75.7	.084	6.97	6.39
Centrifugalers.....	36	513	83.0	69.9	.135	11.19	9.43
Chauffeurs.....	21	89	80.3	73.6	.169	13.55	12.42
Common laborers.....	41	2,899	79.5	54.6	.084	6.68	4.60
Crane-chain attendants.....	12	142	75.7	64.1	.078	5.88	4.99
Crane operators.....	29	180	83.1	69.6	.127	10.55	8.85
Crystalizers.....	29	84	82.3	79.2	.111	9.14	8.81
Defecating-pan operators.....	40	138	83.1	69.4	.103	8.53	7.13
Ditch diggers.....	6	12	68.8	12.8	.127	8.72	1.62
Electricians.....	20	63	81.7	75.2	.180	14.67	13.50
Electricians' assistants.....	7	15	82.4	83.6	.113	9.30	9.44
Engine drivers.....	11	41	84.0	75.6	.118	9.91	8.92
Engine stokers.....	19	146	82.9	69.0	.123	10.21	8.50
Engineers.....	23	164	82.3	77.8	.167	13.85	13.00
Filter operators.....	30	265	83.6	67.7	.096	8.01	6.49
Foremen.....	32	269	79.9	70.4	.141	11.30	9.95
Frothers-pan attendants.....	25	101	83.3	69.4	.096	7.99	6.65
Gatekeepers.....	12	43	78.3	69.5	.066	5.13	4.55
Granulator operators.....	1	2	84.0	42.0	.087	7.31	3.67
Heater operators.....	19	63	83.6	75.5	.105	8.81	7.96
Ice-plant attendants.....	4	5	79.2	81.2	.132	10.45	10.72
Janitors.....	1	5	84.0	81.6	.063	5.29	5.14
Laboratory attendants.....	28	163	82.9	74.0	.114	9.45	8.44
Lathe operators.....	18	33	79.8	76.7	.196	15.60	15.00
Laundrymen.....	18	31	80.1	64.9	.067	5.36	4.41
Lime appliers.....	33	86	82.9	66.8	.084	6.95	5.60
Lime makers.....	3	34	84.0	42.4	.076	6.35	3.20
Lime mixers.....	10	17	82.6	60.9	.078	6.46	4.76
Lubricators.....	32	154	77.6	60.9	.091	7.06	5.55
Machine operators.....	29	212	74.3	65.0	.127	9.41	8.25
Master bakers.....	1	1	84.0	84.0	.116	9.80	9.80
Mechanics.....	34	298	78.9	69.1	.214	16.86	14.76
Messengers.....	20	30	75.7	74.4	.077	5.81	5.72
Mill and press washers.....	6	17	83.2	77.2	.090	7.52	6.97
Mill operators.....	39	340	82.5	70.5	.111	9.17	7.84
Overseers.....	21	33	80.6	80.3	.223	17.97	17.90
Painters.....	2	6	84.0	29.0	.078	6.57	2.27
Pipe drillers.....	2	3	60.0	48.6	.104	6.24	5.08
Plumbers.....	8	11	73.6	61.1	.141	10.38	8.64
Power-plant operators.....	15	56	82.9	77.8	.125	10.40	9.76
Pump attendants.....	34	213	81.8	65.6	.099	8.14	6.53
Pump mechanics.....	4	8	79.0	69.6	.118	9.35	8.24
Sieve cleaners.....	6	12	83.0	48.4	.070	5.82	3.40
Smelters.....	4	5	68.8	67.4	.324	22.29	21.84
Smelters' apprentices.....	1	2	70.0	62.5	.071	4.97	4.41
Solderers.....	14	12	80.0	69.6	.198	15.86	13.80
Stablemen.....	11	13	75.4	75.6	.076	5.75	5.76
Stokers.....	28	153	81.6	63.6	.109	8.90	6.94
Store clerks.....	30	113	77.4	76.3	.120	9.26	9.12
Sugar chemists.....	11	23	83.5	82.6	.357	29.77	29.52
Sugar-conductor operators.....	3	6	84.0	69.1	.079	6.63	5.46
Sugar-evaporator operators.....	28	120	81.3	63.5	.109	8.82	6.91
Sugar mixers.....	8	19	83.4	60.5	.106	8.81	6.40
Sugar-sirup and can weighers.....	38	221	83.1	71.7	.126	10.47	9.04
Sulphuring-machine operators.....	1	3	84.0	28.0	.114	9.58	3.09
Switchmen.....	10	84	80.1	63.7	.094	7.55	6.01
Sirup-press operators.....	7	25	82.6	51.0	.085	7.05	4.36
Timekeepers.....	19	25	78.9	79.2	.185	14.61	14.67
Tinsmiths.....	6	5	76.4	66.8	.175	13.35	11.67
Track repairers.....	16	193	76.3	62.5	.084	6.43	5.27
Triplers.....	30	96	83.1	72.3	.149	12.53	10.77
Walters.....	6	10	71.9	72.3	.062	4.46	4.50
Watchmen.....	29	102	82.1	77.7	.091	7.48	7.08
Water-pump attendants.....	11	14	81.2	70.5	.088	7.13	6.19
Water-tank attendants.....	3	2	84.0	78.0	.111	9.28	8.63

Of the 9,628 employees in sugar mills in 1932, slightly over 81 per cent received under 14 cents per hour and approximately 67 percent under 11 cents per hour.

Wages and Working Hours in Texas, 1931-32

STATISTICS on wages and hours in Texas in 1931-32 in establishments employing 5 or more persons, taken from the twelfth biennial report of the bureau of labor statistics of that State, are given in the table following.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS IN TEXAS, 1931-32

Industry	Average weekly wages			Average hours worked per week		
	Men	Women	Boys	Men	Women	Boys
Automobile.....	\$21.30	\$15.25	-----	58	51	-----
Barber shops and beauty parlors.....	20.64	16.12	-----	63	54	-----
Hospitals.....	20.40	14.75	-----	60	54	-----
Hotels and cafes.....	12.88	8.50	-----	71	52	-----
Laundries.....	20.59	8.80	-----	56	52	-----
Manufacturing.....	22.72	13.77	\$3.00	57	51	40
Mercantile.....	22.25	15.11	6.25	60	53	48
Printing and publishing.....	35.00	20.80	6.00	48	48	36
Public utilities.....	27.50	19.50	7.00	56	51	48
Miscellaneous ¹	24.53	15.45	4.00	55	50	48

¹ Among the establishments under this heading are bakeries, creameries, packeries, theaters, cold-storage and canning plants.

Wages and Conditions in Burmese Factories in 1932

THE annual report for the year 1932 on the working of the Indian factories act in Burma, gives the number of factories at the end of the year as 1,073, of which 125 had not been in operation. Of the 948 which had worked at some period during the year, 676 were in seasonal and 272 in continuous industries, the latter group being known as perennial factories. The total number of employees was 90,578, which was almost the same as the number for the year before (90,593). The trade depression continued, and in most industries conditions were considered worse than in the preceding year.

The total number of woman employees was 10,251, of whom slightly over three fourths were in the seasonal factories, mainly in the cotton ginneries and rice mills.

In the former, a proportion of women are to be found operating the gins, the remainder being engaged in sorting the raw cotton in the godowns. In rice mills women are employed as paddy carriers or in spreading parboiled paddy to dry in the sun. Perennial factories employing women to any considerable extent are mainly to be found in and around Rangoon. Match factories employed 693 women during the year, and a number were engaged on sewing or light packing work in miscellaneous establishments, such as knitted hosiery or umbrella works.

Children are defined by the act as persons aged 12 and under 15 years, and these, provided they have a certificate of physical fitness, may be employed in factories for not more than 6 hours a day. A total of 462 children, 294 boys and 168 girls, were employed during

the year. Owing to the restrictions put on their work and the difficulty of fitting their hours into the regular factory day, the employment of children tends to be uneconomic, and Burma has as yet had no serious child-labor problem.

Reports were received from a few typical factories showing the range of monthly wages, and from these the following table has been compiled:

RANGE OF MONTHLY WAGES IN BURMESE FACTORIES IN 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of par value of rupee=36.5 cents; anna=2.28 cents]

Trade	Minimum wage		Maximum wage	
	Indian currency	United States currency	Indian currency	United States currency
Rice and saw mill:	<i>Rs. A.</i>		<i>Rs. A.</i>	
Engine drivers.....	24 0	\$8.76	58 8	\$21.35
Fire and oil men.....	18 0	6.57	28 0	10.22
Beltmen.....	19 0	6.94	36 0	13.14
Mill hands (semiskilled).....	15 0	5.48	103 8	37.78
Stone dressers.....	20 0	7.30	47 0	17.16
Sawyers and planers.....	18 0	6.57	45 0	16.43
Coolies.....	13 8	4.93	38 8	14.05
General engineering:				
Mechanics.....	30 0	10.95	85 0	31.03
Fitters and turners.....	25 0	9.13	135 0	49.28
Blacksmiths.....	37 8	13.69	150 0	54.75
Molders.....	20 0	7.30	100 0	36.50
Boiler platers.....	40 0	14.60	75 0	27.38
Electrical wiremen.....	30 0	10.95	105 0	38.33
Carpenters.....	45 0	16.43	120 0	43.80
Miscellaneous:				
Bookbinders.....	11 0	4.02	50 0	18.25
Pressmen.....	15 0	5.48	45 0	16.43
Compositors.....	18 0	6.57	60 0	21.90
Painters.....	30 0	10.95	75 0	27.38
Tinsmiths.....	45 0	16.43	90 0	32.85
Polishers.....	45 0	16.43	60 0	21.90
Masons.....	37 0	13.51	105 0	38.33

A comparison of these wages with those shown in similar reports for the preceding year indicates, it is stated, that wages have dropped, "and it seems probable that some of the higher-paid workmen have either been dismissed or been reduced to a lower grade."

Wages in Siam, 1930-31

THE following table showing the wages paid to certain classes of workers in Bangkok, Siam, in 1930-31 is from the Statistical Year Book of the Kingdom of Siam, 1930-31, published by the Ministry of Finance of that country, the data given having been furnished by the Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

The average number of working hours per week was reported as 50.

AVERAGE WAGES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN BANGKOK, SIAM, 1930-31

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of baht at par=44.2 cents; exchange rate substantially the same as par value]

Occupation	Average rate per day		Occupation	Average rate per month	
	Siam-ese cur-ency	United States cur-ency		Siam-ese cur-ency	United States cur-ency
	<i>Baht</i>			<i>Baht</i>	
Coolies.....	1.00	\$0.44	Head coolies.....	90.00	\$39.78
Sailmakers.....	1.25	.55	Steersmen.....	35.00	15.47
Carpenters.....	2.00	.88	Launch engineers.....	45.00	19.89
Calkers.....	2.00	.88	Indian watchmen.....	28.00	12.38
Boilermakers.....	2.35	1.04	Vanmen.....	40.00	17.68
Blacksmiths.....	3.00	1.33	Office clerks.....	95.00	41.90
Turners.....	3.00	1.33			
Fitters.....	2.90	1.28			

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Trend of Employment, August 1933

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents in the following tables, data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by cooperating establishments in 17 important industrial groups of the country and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Information for 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country is shown, following which are presented tabulations showing the changes in employment and pay rolls in the 16 nonmanufacturing industries included in the Bureau's monthly survey, together with information available concerning employment in the executive civil service and on class I railroads.

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in August 1933

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in August 1933 with July 1933 and August 1932

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries increased 6.4 per cent and pay rolls increased 11.6 per cent between July and August 1933, according to reports received from representative establishments in 89 important manufacturing industries of the country. A comparison of the index of employment in August 1933 with the employment index of August 1932 shows a gain of 27.9 percent over the year interval, while a similar comparison of pay-roll indexes indicates an increase of 43 percent.

The index of employment in August 1933 was 71.6 as compared with 67.3 in July 1933, 62.8 in June 1933, and 56.0 in August 1932; the pay-roll index in August 1933 was 51.9 as compared with 46.5 in July 1933, 43.1 in June 1933, and 36.3 in August 1932. The 12-month average for 1926 equals 100.

These changes in employment and pay rolls in August 1933 are based on reports supplied by 18,008 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 3,187,674 employees on their weekly pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest August 15 whose combined weekly earnings were \$60,351,490. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover approximately 50 percent of the total number of wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

August is the fifth consecutive month in which increases in factory employment and pay rolls have been reported. The increases in employment during the preceding 4 months were widespread. The

number of industries reporting increased employment in August exceeded that of previous months, 81 of the 89 industries surveyed showing increased employment over the month interval. Increased pay rolls in August, as compared with July, were shown in 83 of the 89 industries.

Employment and pay rolls ordinarily show but little change between July and August, the average percentage of increase in employment between July and August during the past 10 years having been 0.2 percent and in pay rolls 1.5 percent. These increases therefore of 6.4 percent in employment and 11.6 percent in pay rolls in August of the present year are of unusual proportion and are due largely to the adoption of the N.R.A. codes by numerous cooperating establishments.

The increase in employment in August combined with the increases reported from March to July represent a return to employment of nearly 1,500,000 factory workers over the 5-month interval. The increase in pay-roll totals in August combined with the estimated increase in weekly pay rolls between March and July represents an increase of more than \$40,000,000 disbursed in weekly pay envelopes of factory employees in August over the total weekly pay rolls disbursed in March. The August employment index stands at 29.9 percent above the level of March 1933. The August pay-roll index shows gain of 55.4 percent over the index of March.

Employment in August 1933 reached the highest point recorded in over 2 years, the August index being but slightly lower than the index recorded in July 1931. The continued increases in pay rolls during the last 5 months have pushed the August pay-roll index up to the highest point reached since December 1931.

Each of the 14 groups of manufacturing industries reported gains in employment and earnings over the month interval, the nonferrous metals group reporting the greatest increase, 12.4 percent, due to consistently large gains in number of workers in each of the 8 industries comprising this group. The increase of 11.2 percent in the rubber products group was due to pronounced gains in employment in the rubber boot and shoe and the rubber-goods industries, combined with a smaller percentage gain in the automobile-tire industry. The machinery group reported a gain of 10.6 percent in employment over the month interval, the foundry and machine shop, machine tool, radio, textile machinery, and typewriter industries reporting the most pronounced gains in this group. The iron and steel group reported a gain of 10.5 percent in employment in August, as compared with July, and an increase of 20.9 percent in pay rolls, which was the most pronounced gain in pay rolls shown in any of the 14 groups of manufacturing industries. Each of the 13 separate industries comprising this group reported gains in employment with the exception of the plumbers' supplies industry in which a decline of 1 percent was reported. The most pronounced gains in the separate industries in this group were in the iron and steel forgings, iron and steel industry, stoves, cutlery, and tool industries. The lumber group reported a gain of 8.2 percent in employment, furniture and sawmills reporting the most pronounced gains. The chemical group reported an increase of 7.7 percent, the cottonseed oil-cake-meal industry in this group reporting an increase of 19.1 percent, and the rayon and chemicals industries also reporting gains of over 10 percent in employment. The stone-clay-glass group reported an increase of 7.3 percent in

employment, each of the 5 industries in this group reporting substantial gains. Employment in the food group increased 6.7 percent between July and August, the beet-sugar industry reporting the largest percentage gains shown in any of the 89 industries surveyed, a seasonal increase of 55.2 percent. The confectionery industry reported an increase of 20.9 percent in number of employees coupled with an increase of 33.1 percent in pay rolls. Two industries in the food group reported decreased employment, namely beverages and flour. In the beverage industry, the decrease was due partly to a seasonal decline in soft-drink-manufacturing establishments and partly to decreases in employment reported in a number of breweries which stated a more regular production schedule had been established. The paper and printing group reported a gain of 5.3 percent in employment and the transportation group reported a gain of 5.2 percent, the automobile industry in the last-named group reporting an increase of 4.3 percent in employment with much larger gains being shown in the shipbuilding, electric- and steam-car building, and locomotive industries. The railroad repair shop group reported a gain of 4.8 percent, steam railroad repair shops reporting a substantial increase and electric railroad repair shops reporting a slight decline in employment between July and August. The leather group reported a gain of 3.9 percent, the tobacco group reported an increase of 3.1 percent, and the textile group reported a gain of 2.8 percent in employment over the month interval. This gain in employment in the textile group was coupled with an increase of 15.1 percent in pay rolls, the adoption of the various industry codes prescribing a minimum wage accounting largely for this more pronounced gain in pay-roll totals than in employment.

Only 8 industries failed to show improved employment conditions over the year interval. The most pronounced gains in employment between August 1932 and August 1933 were reported in the beverage and rayon industries, in which increases of 117.9 and 102.9 percent, respectively, were shown. Other unusually large percentage gains in employment were reported in numerous industries, the more important of which were radios, 71.5 percent; cotton goods, 69.1 percent; woolen and worsted goods, 54.3 percent; iron and steel, 50.6 percent; glass, 46.7 percent; leather, 41.6 percent; steam fittings, 40.8 percent; chemicals, 39.7 percent; silk and rayon goods, 37.6 percent; machine tools, 36.7 percent; furniture, 34.6 percent; foundries, 31.8 percent; and sawmills, 31.6 percent. The automobile industry showed an increase of 19.8 percent in employment over the year interval coupled with a gain of 60.7 percent in pay-roll totals.

In table 1, which follows, are shown the number of identical establishments reporting in both July and August 1933 in the 89 manufacturing industries, together with the total number of employees on the pay rolls of these establishments during the pay period ending nearest August 15, the amount of their earnings for 1 week in August, the percents of change over the month and year intervals, and the indexes of employment and pay roll in August 1933.

The monthly percents of change for each of the 89 separate industries are computed by direct comparison of the total number of employees and of the amount of weekly pay roll reported in identical establishments for the 2 months considered. The percents of change over the month interval in the several groups and in the total of the

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST 1933 WITH JULY 1933 AND AUGUST 1932

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST 1933 WITH JULY 1933 AND AUGUST 1932

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both July and August 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals				Index num- bers August 1933 (average 1926=100)	
		Num- ber on pay roll August 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) August 1933	Percent of change		Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll totals	
			July to August 1933	Aug- ust 1932 to Aug- ust 1933		July to August 1933	Aug- ust 1932 to Aug- ust 1933			
Food and kindred prod- ucts	3,064	278,858	+6.7	+16.6	\$5,683,537	+4.0	+12.8	94.0	74.7	
Baking	996	67,093	+3.2	+2.7	1,443,612	+1.5	+1.6	82.9	66.5	
Beverages	380	22,537	-2.3	+117.9	633,639	-4.4	+133.4	163.0	148.9	
Butter	308	5,989	+2.9	+2.3	121,882	+4	-9.3	105.9	77.6	
Confectionery	307	38,393	+20.9	+19.7	535,149	+33.1	+18.6	85.6	63.2	
Flour	418	15,789	-3.0	+3.4	301,882	-12.1	-8.5	85.3	62.1	
Ice cream	342	12,319	+3.1	+1.1	309,600	+2.7	-7.4	82.5	61.5	
Slaughtering and meat packing	244	101,707	+10.5	+20.7	2,012,024	+8.5	+19.0	102.6	80.7	
Sugar, beet	57	6,946	+55.2	+55.8	140,199	+47.5	+44.4	81.5	59.2	
Sugar refining, cane	12	8,085	+4.9	+10.3	185,550	-5.1	-1.5	84.3	67.9	
Textiles and their prod- ucts	3,175	778,398	+2.8	+42.5	11,603,551	+15.1	+65.3	88.8	66.3	
Fabrics	1,917	638,674	+2.7	+50.5	9,440,829	+14.3	+81.7	96.2	76.5	
Carpets and rugs	26	13,563	+6.3	+58.4	247,501	+13.1	+136.4	74.6	57.2	
Cotton goods	678	318,253	+2.1	+69.1	4,208,558	+19.1	+128.6	103.5	87.8	
Cotton small wares	110	12,036	+6.0	+53.9	189,906	+7.6	+85.6	105.4	82.2	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	149	40,538	+5.2	+36.7	730,365	+1.8	+39.1	93.1	65.8	
Hats, fur-felt	34	6,558	+17.2	+21.5	136,618	+24.4	+30.2	82.6	57.3	
Knit goods	448	112,372	-1.8	+22.4	1,682,739	+16.0	+48.5	89.0	68.6	
Silk and rayon goods	235	56,007	+8.5	+37.6	854,893	+24.8	+58.2	73.9	58.2	
Woolen and worsted goods	237	79,347	+3.0	+54.3	1,390,249	+5.3	+71.8	108.6	86.6	
Wearing apparel	1,258	139,724	+3.3	+21.7	2,162,722	+17.8	+27.2	71.3	46.3	
Clothing, men's	400	70,861	+2.1	+24.9	1,141,008	+14.4	+45.4	77.8	51.9	
Clothing, women's	500	26,801	+8	+12.0	420,162	+9.8	-2.3	59.8	34.1	
Corsets and allied gar- ments	35	6,176	+1.9	+9.4	95,465	+14.4	+36.2	101.3	83.9	
Men's furnishings	74	8,138	+2.4	+47.5	109,434	+28.0	+83.5	68.3	47.7	
Millinery	135	10,606	+23.7	+16.2	185,204	+47.6	+14.8	72.5	49.5	
Shirts and collars	114	17,142	-2.1	+36.7	211,449	+22.4	+70.8	69.3	54.3	
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	1,367	467,279	+10.5	+41.1	8,328,063	+20.9	+115.2	71.7	49.7	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	69	11,588	+7.6	+47.3	211,072	+8.2	+97.3	88.8	57.6	
Cast-iron pipe	41	6,014	+2.1	+6.5	83,395	+5.1	+20.3	32.7	19.0	
Cutlery (not including sil- ver and plated cutlery)	118	9,064	+11.7	+9.7	166,336	+5.5	+19.0	69.1	47.0	
Forgings, iron and steel	57	5,506	+13.5	+43.6	104,429	+20.1	+99.6	76.1	50.1	
Hardware	107	31,299	+7.1	+29.1	532,695	+4.2	+65.1	59.9	34.5	
Iron and steel	206	254,534	+12.2	+50.6	5,585,670	+28.2	+181.0	75.9	54.8	
Plumbers' supplies	67	8,823	-1.0	+37.1	146,793	+4	+41.6	80.9	48.7	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	100	17,726	+8.4	+40.8	335,172	+11.8	+62.8	46.6	30.3	
Stoves	164	22,647	+14.9	+58.1	417,980	+15.0	+84.5	69.1	43.9	
Structural and orna- mental metalwork	192	14,660	+8.3	+3.4	250,576	+23.9	+9.6	46.1	27.4	
Tin cans and other tin- ware	60	10,475	+9.8	+20.3	198,832	+4.1	+21.7	90.8	55.0	
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	120	7,851	+11.0	+42.5	141,241	+8.7	+88.0	77.5	50.0	
Wirework	66	7,092	+7.5	+35.3	153,812	+15.6	+88.6	122.0	112.2	

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST 1933 WITH JULY 1933 AND AUGUST 1932—Continued

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both July and Au- gust 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index num- bers August 1933 (average 1926=100)	
		Num- ber on pay roll August 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) August 1933	Percent of change		Em- ploy- ment	Pay- roll totals
			July to August 1933	August 1932 to August 1933		July to August 1933	August 1932 to August 1933		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1,778	320,715	+10.6	+27.2	\$6,283,297	+10.4	+49.0	57.5	38.3
Agricultural implements	76	7,646	+8.4	+44.2	127,972	+12.5	+56.8	31.3	24.3
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	35	13,165	+6.0	+37.8	329,299	+6.0	+46.1	85.6	65.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	285	103,111	+7.0	+6.7	2,143,962	+5.0	+26.9	57.1	42.4
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	86	14,143	— .5	+14.7	270,210	— 6.3	+19.9	45.2	27.7
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,046	122,791	+12.2	+31.8	2,300,969	+12.9	+58.9	56.4	34.8
Machine tools	145	13,251	+17.5	+36.7	263,341	+16.4	+51.5	39.1	25.6
Radios and phonographs	41	25,943	+15.0	+71.5	440,998	+32.5	+64.6	108.2	73.9
Textile machinery and parts	47	10,381	+20.5	+78.3	215,323	+11.5	+127.3	87.9	65.7
Typewriter and supplies	17	10,284	+20.6	+71.0	191,223	+36.3	+128.6	69.6	49.6
Nonferrous metals and their parts	605	96,757	+12.4	+33.3	1,764,418	+11.5	+49.0	66.9	45.6
Aluminum manufactures	26	6,321	+11.2	+33.9	110,169	+11.3	+76.2	62.0	41.4
Brass, bronze, and copper products	210	38,293	+10.3	+44.2	741,719	+8.4	+79.5	71.1	49.9
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	25	8,319	+13.2	+10.6	133,266	+18.5	+25.4	46.0	33.1
Jewelry	136	8,106	+17.1	+13.3	144,436	+18.4	+18.7	40.1	26.0
Lighting equipment	49	3,146	+10.5	+25.1	55,415	+7.4	+29.2	75.8	53.5
Silverware and plated ware	41	5,156	+12.7	— 1.0	94,929	+14.0	+5.3	56.9	35.8
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	30	10,923	+16.6	+38.0	210,997	+12.2	+54.7	74.4	51.2
Stamped and enameled ware	88	16,493	+11.6	+39.5	273,487	+15.4	+51.2	79.5	52.3
Transportation equipment	409	273,493	+5.2	+17.0	6,376,993	+13.9	+48.4	59.1	47.5
Aircraft	27	7,797	— 3.8	+41.7	214,825	+1.2	+23.4	241.8	226.0
Automobiles	237	230,541	+4.3	+19.8	5,467,647	+14.1	+60.7	62.3	51.1
Cars, electric and steam railroad	39	6,124	+19.1	+21.5	103,476	+33.8	+13.5	22.6	12.6
Locomotives	11	2,210	+32.9	— .0	38,034	+13.0	— 19.8	15.8	9.3
Shipbuilding	95	26,821	+10.1	— 3.5	552,011	+10.3	— 7.4	69.0	48.7
Railroad repair shops	922	95,043	+4.8	+12.3	2,331,555	+15.1	+27.3	50.3	42.0
Electric railroad	391	19,477	— .8	— 6.9	482,644	+ .8	— 10.1	62.1	49.1
Steam railroad	531	75,566	+5.3	+14.6	1,848,911	+16.4	+32.3	49.4	41.4
Lumber and allied products	1,580	150,689	+8.2	+30.8	2,149,409	+16.8	+47.7	47.6	28.5
Furniture	451	50,799	+9.9	+34.6	762,587	+21.8	+52.8	56.0	33.3
Lumber:									
Millwork	472	21,381	+2.5	+19.4	314,710	+4.8	+25.6	41.3	25.0
Sawmills	632	76,989	+9.0	+31.6	1,053,444	+18.6	+55.5	45.4	26.9
Turpentine and rosin	25	1,520	+7.0	+33.7	18,668	+6.3	+14.2	55.5	41.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,279	107,380	+7.3	+25.1	1,836,532	+13.0	+29.4	52.9	33.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	645	23,557	+7.0	+17.7	306,442	+12.1	+24.1	35.2	17.0
Cement	111	15,787	+5.8	+28.4	287,508	+15.0	+26.1	43.8	29.5
Glass	187	45,712	+8.0	+46.7	839,188	+10.9	+53.7	77.3	56.1
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	221	5,540	+3.1	— 10.5	108,850	+2.3	— 26.1	43.6	26.3
Pottery	115	16,784	+9.3	+34.4	294,544	+28.3	+71.2	69.9	45.7
Leather and its manufactures	488	154,898	+3.9	+16.8	2,772,379	+7.9	+34.5	87.8	67.0
Boots and shoes	334	122,921	+3.2	+11.7	2,141,567	+8.9	+29.2	87.0	65.0
Leather	154	31,977	+6.7	+41.6	630,812	+5.1	+53.3	91.2	73.9

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST 1933 WITH JULY 1933 AND AUGUST 1932—Continued

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both July and Au- gust 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index num- bers August 1933 (average 1926=100)	
		Num- ber on pay roll August 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) August 1933	Percent of change		Em- ploy- ment	Pay- roll totals
			July to Au- gust 1933	Au- gust 1932 to Au- gust 1933		July to Au- gust 1933	Au- gust 1932 to Au- gust 1933		
Paper and printing	1,919	222,641	+5.3	+9.7	45,230,453	+4.4	+4.9	84.8	65.8
Boxes, paper.....	312	24,653	+10.5	+29.3	432,885	+8.8	+35.4	86.1	71.5
Paper and pulp.....	400	91,433	+8.5	+23.0	1,787,425	+11.5	+39.4	88.8	65.1
Printing and publishing: Book and job.....	770	45,148	+4.9	-1.0	1,106,232	+1.8	-6.0	70.2	53.4
Newspapers and peri- odicals.....	437	61,407	+7	+1.5	1,903,911	+1.2	-7.0	96.5	77.2
Chemicals and allied prod- ucts	1,047	155,749	+7.7	+32.4	3,376,202	+5.7	+26.6	89.5	71.0
Chemicals.....	108	25,817	+10.3	+39.7	611,883	+8.9	+40.3	113.6	82.2
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	107	3,881	+19.1	+35.6	40,435	+16.6	+28.1	37.3	36.0
Druggists' preparations.....	44	7,694	+2.6	+5.1	156,186	+7.4	+8.8	71.7	71.5
Explosives.....	27	2,475	+9.7	+31.9	56,000	+15.9	+55.5	91.3	67.8
Fertilizers.....	177	6,352	+9.5	+48.8	79,921	+9.5	+29.4	50.9	32.6
Paints and varnishes.....	351	16,764	+1.6	+21.2	347,630	-2.1	+23.6	80.0	60.2
Petroleum refining.....	123	47,712	+2.0	+5.1	1,269,511	+1.0	-2.1	66.0	55.0
Rayon and allied prod- ucts.....	22	32,183	+12.3	+102.9	553,943	+11.6	+109.8	188.3	156.3
Soap.....	88	12,871	+9.3	+18.1	260,693	+1.3	+5.5	110.9	86.0
Rubber products	144	98,286	+11.2	+36.5	2,003,945	+1.5	+55.9	87.5	62.5
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	12,130	+16.8	+5.9	230,894	+19.2	+58.4	57.0	52.9
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	99	25,767	+18.7	+49.5	450,360	+9.8	+57.9	113.9	75.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	36	60,389	+6.5	+37.9	1,322,691	-4.7	+54.6	85.8	60.3
Tobacco manufactures	231	47,488	+3.1	-1.0	611,216	+2.0	-2.3	69.6	51.3
Chewing and smoking to- bacco and snuff.....	32	9,397	+5.3	-2	135,714	+11.6	+5.8	88.5	76.0
Cigars and cigarettes.....	199	38,091	+2.7	-1.0	475,502	+4	-3.8	67.2	48.3
Total, 89 industries	18,008	3,187,674	+6.4	+27.9	60,351,490	+11.6	+43.0	71.6	51.9

Per Capita Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

PER capita weekly earnings in August 1933 for each of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and for all industries combined, together with the percents of change in August 1933 as compared with July 1933 and August 1932, are shown in table 2.

These earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH JULY 1933 AND AUGUST 1932

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in August 1933	Percent of change compared with—	
		July 1933	August 1932
Food and kindred products:			
Baking.....	\$21.52	-1.6	-4.3
Beverages.....	28.12	-2.2	+7.1
Butter.....	20.35	-2.4	-11.4
Confectionery.....	13.94	+10.1	-1.1
Flour.....	19.12	-9.3	-11.4
Ice cream.....	25.13	-4	-8.1
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	19.78	-1.8	-1.5
Sugar, beet.....	20.18	-5.0	-7.3
Sugar refining, cane.....	22.95	-9.5	-10.4
Textiles and their products:			
Fabrics:			
Carpets and rugs.....	18.25	+6.4	+48.9
Cotton goods.....	13.22	+16.6	+34.8
Cotton small wares.....	15.78	+1.5	+20.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	18.02	-3.2	+1.8
Hats, fur-felt.....	20.83	+6.1	+7.3
Knit goods.....	14.97	+18.1	+21.6
Silk and rayon goods.....	15.26	+15.0	+15.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	17.52	+2.2	+11.1
Wearing apparel:			
Clothing, men's.....	16.10	+12.0	+15.8
Clothing, women's.....	15.68	+9.0	-12.7
Corsets and allied garments.....	15.46	+12.2	+24.7
Men's furnishings.....	13.45	+25.0	+24.5
Millinery.....	17.46	+19.3	-1.0
Shirts and collars.....	12.34	+25.0	+25.0
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:			
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	18.21	+5	+33.8
Cast-iron pipe.....	13.87	+2.9	+12.4
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	18.35	-5.6	+8.3
Forgings, iron and steel.....	18.97	+5.9	+39.0
Hardware.....	17.02	-2.7	+28.5
Iron and steel.....	21.94	+14.3	+87.0
Plumbers' supplies.....	16.64	+1.5	+3.4
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	18.91	+3.1	+16.1
Stoves.....	18.46	+2	+16.6
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	17.09	+14.4	+5.8
Tin cans and other tinware.....	18.98	-5.2	+1.3
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	17.99	-2.1	+31.8
Wirework.....	21.69	+7.5	+39.5
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:			
Agricultural implements.....	16.74	+3.8	+8.2
Cash registers, adding machines and calculating machines.....	25.01	-(¹)	+5.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	20.79	-1.8	+18.8
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	19.11	-5.8	+4.6
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	18.74	+6	+20.5
Machine tools.....	19.87	-9	+10.8
Radio and phonographs.....	17.00	+15.2	-3.9
Textile machinery and parts.....	20.74	-7.5	+27.4
Typewriters and supplies.....	18.59	+13.0	+34.1
Nonferrous metals and their parts:			
Aluminum manufactures.....	17.43	+1	+31.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	19.37	-1.7	+24.2
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	16.02	+4.6	+13.4
Jewelry.....	17.82	+1.1	+4.5
Lighting equipment.....	17.61	-2.9	+3.0
Silverware and plated ware.....	18.41	+1.2	+6.4
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	19.32	-3.7	+12.2
Stamped and enameled ware.....	16.58	+3.4	+8.3
Transportation equipment:			
Aircraft.....	27.55	+5.1	-12.9
Automobiles.....	23.72	+9.4	+34.0
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	16.90	+12.3	-6.8
Locomotives.....	17.21	-15.0	-19.4
Shipbuilding.....	20.62	+2	-4.1
Railroad repair shops:			
Electric railroad.....	24.78	+1.6	-3.6
Steam railroad.....	24.47	+10.6	+15.0
Lumber and allied products:			
Furniture.....	15.01	+10.8	+13.0
Lumber:			
Millwork.....	14.72	+2.2	+5.0
Sawmills.....	13.68	+8.7	+17.0
Turpentine and rosin.....	12.28	-6	-14.6

¹ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH JULY 1933 AND AUGUST 1932—Continued

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in August 1933	Percent of change compared with—	
		July 1933	August 1932
Stone, clay, and glass products:			
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	\$13.01	+4.8	+5.6
Cement.....	18.21	+8.7	-1.5
Glass.....	18.36	+2.6	+4.4
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	19.65	-.8	-11.5
Pottery.....	17.55	+17.5	+27.8
Leather and its manufactures:			
Boots and shoes.....	17.42	+5.5	+15.6
Leather.....	19.73	-1.5	+8.3
Paper and printing:			
Boxes, paper.....	17.56	-1.6	+4.6
Paper and pulp.....	19.55	+2.7	+12.9
Printing and publishing:			
Book and job.....	24.50	-3.0	-4.9
Newspapers and periodicals.....	31.00	+5	-8.6
Chemicals and allied products:			
Chemicals.....	23.70	-1.2	+3
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	10.42	-2.1	-5.9
Druggists' preparations.....	20.30	+4.7	+3.6
Explosives.....	22.63	+5.6	+17.7
Fertilizers.....	12.58	-.1	-12.6
Paints and varnishes.....	20.74	-3.6	+1.9
Petroleum refining.....	26.61	-.9	-6.7
Rayon and allied products.....	17.21	-.6	+3.1
Soap.....	20.25	-7.3	-11.1
Rubber products:			
Rubber boots and shoes.....	19.03	+2.0	+49.1
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes....	17.48	-7.5	+5.4
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	21.90	-10.5	+12.0
Tobacco manufactures:			
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	14.44	+5.9	+5.9
Cigars and cigarettes.....	12.48	-2.3	-2.7
Total, 89 industries.....	18.93	+4.9	+11.9

¹ Weighted.

General Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries by months, from January 1926 to August 1933, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1926 to 1932, and for the 8-month period, January to August 1933, inclusive, are shown in the following table. In computing these general indexes the index numbers of each of the separate industries are weighted according to their relative importance in the total. Following this table are two charts prepared from these general indexes showing the course of employment and pay rolls from January 1926 to August 1933, inclusive.

TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1926 TO AUGUST 1933

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	Employment								Pay rolls							
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	100.4	97.3	91.6	95.2	90.7	74.6	64.8	56.6	98.0	94.9	89.6	94.5	88.1	63.7	48.6	35.8
February.....	101.5	99.0	93.0	97.4	90.9	75.3	65.6	57.5	102.2	100.6	93.9	101.8	91.3	68.1	49.6	36.4
March.....	102.0	99.5	93.7	98.6	90.5	75.9	64.5	55.1	103.4	102.0	95.2	103.9	91.6	69.6	48.2	33.4
April.....	101.0	98.6	93.3	99.1	89.9	75.7	62.2	56.0	101.5	100.8	93.8	104.6	90.7	68.5	44.7	34.9
May.....	99.8	97.6	93.0	99.2	88.6	75.2	59.7	58.7	99.8	99.8	94.1	104.8	88.6	67.7	42.5	38.9
June.....	99.3	97.0	93.1	98.8	86.5	73.4	57.5	62.8	99.7	97.4	94.2	102.8	85.2	63.8	39.3	43.1
July.....	97.7	95.0	92.2	98.2	82.7	71.7	55.2	67.3	95.2	93.0	91.2	98.2	77.0	60.3	36.2	46.5
August.....	98.7	95.1	93.6	98.6	81.0	71.2	56.0	71.6	98.7	95.0	94.2	102.1	75.0	59.7	36.3	51.9
September.....	100.3	95.8	95.0	99.3	80.9	70.9	58.5	-----	99.3	94.1	95.4	102.6	75.4	56.7	38.1	-----
October.....	100.7	95.3	95.9	98.4	79.9	68.9	59.9	-----	102.9	95.2	99.0	102.4	74.0	55.3	39.9	-----
November.....	99.5	93.5	95.4	95.0	77.9	67.1	59.4	-----	99.6	91.6	96.1	95.4	69.6	52.5	38.6	-----
December.....	98.9	92.6	95.5	92.3	76.6	66.7	58.3	-----	99.8	93.2	97.7	92.4	68.8	52.2	37.7	-----
Average...	100.0	96.4	93.8	97.5	84.7	72.2	60.1	60.7	100.0	96.5	94.5	100.5	81.3	61.5	41.6	40.1

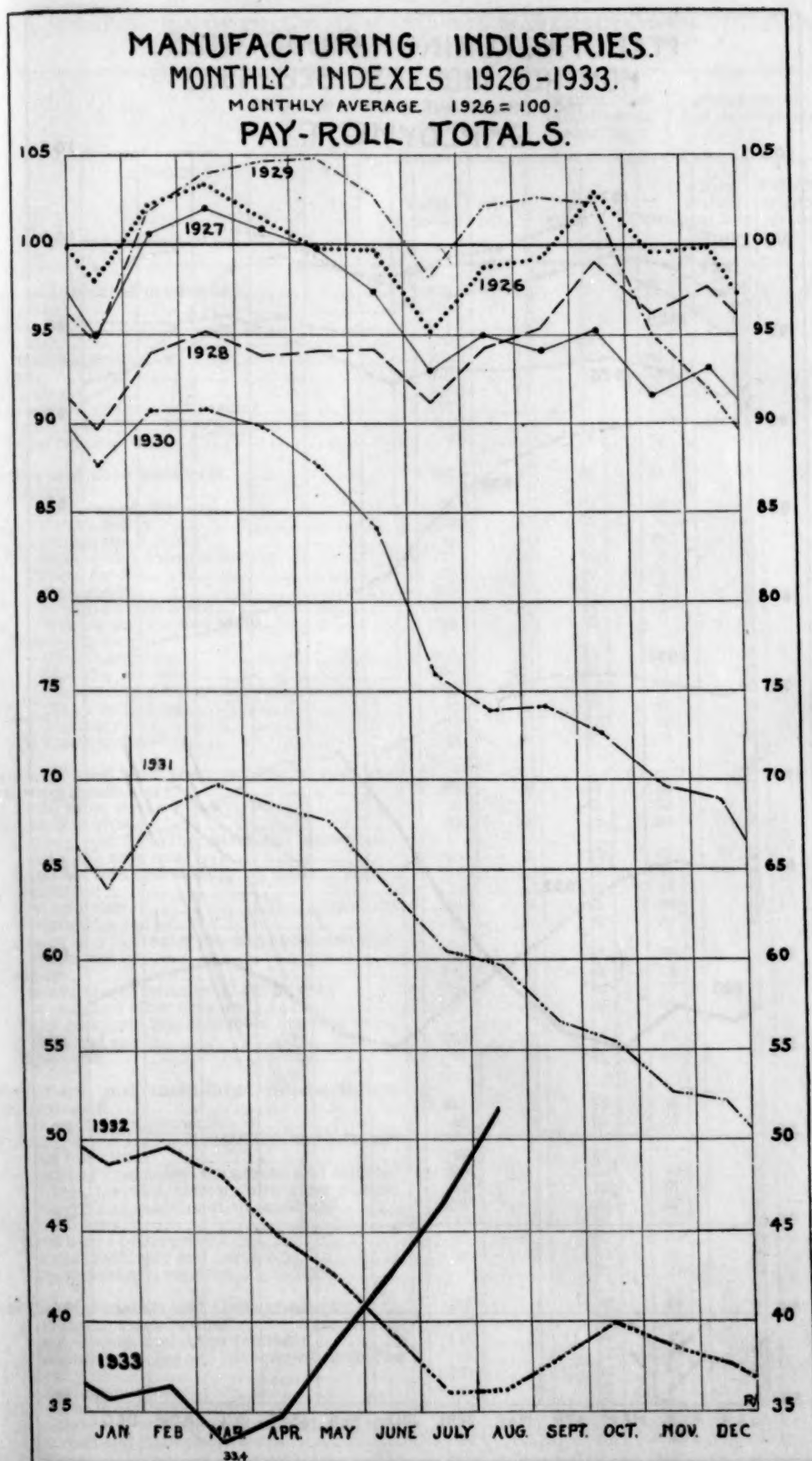
¹ Average for 8 months.

Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries in August 1933

REPORTS as to working time in August were received from 13,404 establishments in 39 manufacturing industries. Three percent of these establishments were idle, 64 percent operated on a full-time basis, and 33 percent worked on a part-time schedule.

An average of 92 per cent of full-time operation in August was shown by reports received from all the operating establishments included in table 4. The establishments working part time in August averaged 76 percent of full-time operation.

A number of establishments supplying data concerning plant-operating time have reported full-time operations but have qualified the hours reported with the statement that, while the plant was operating full time, the work in the establishment was being shared and the employees were not working the full-time hours operated by the plant.



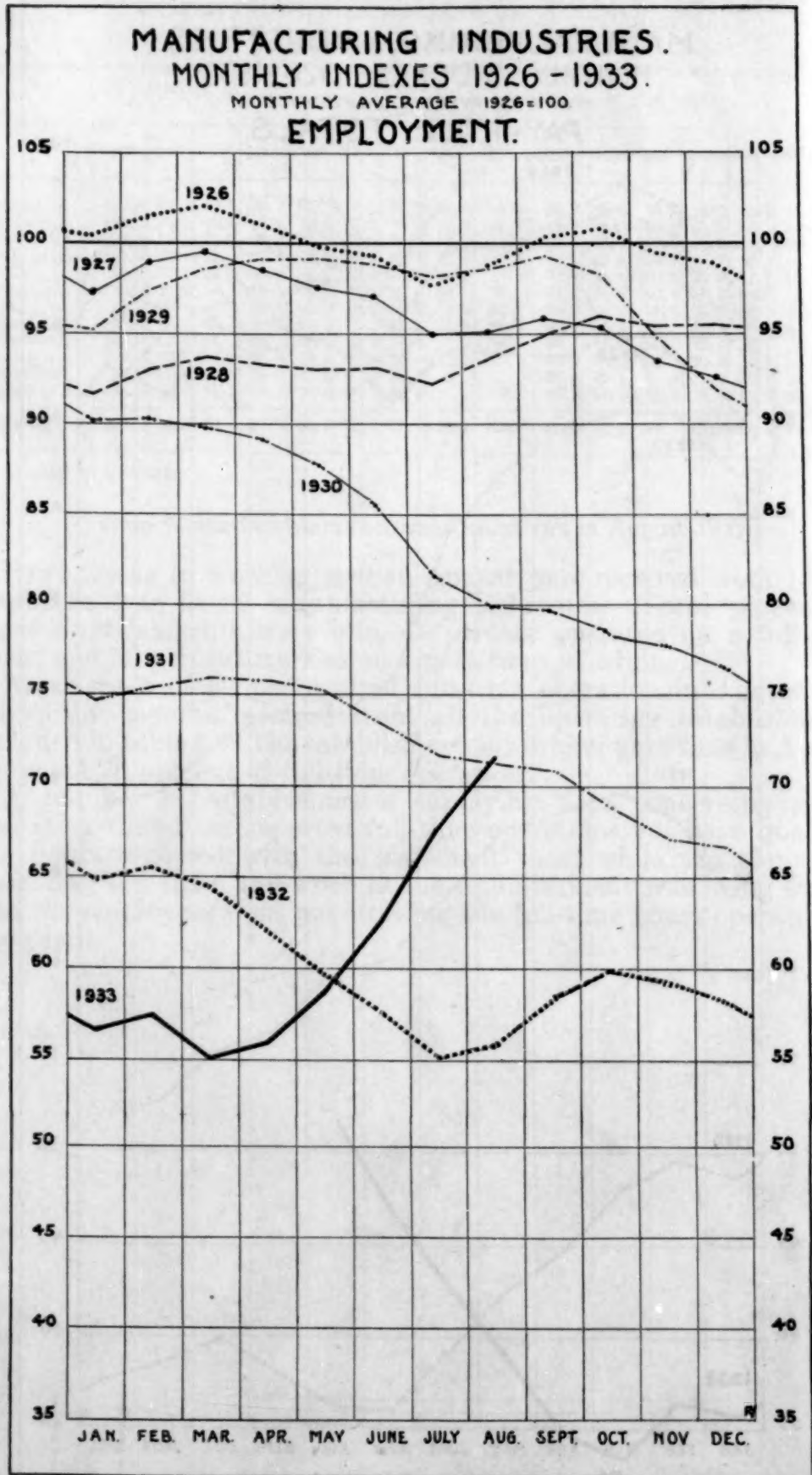


TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN AUGUST 1933

Industry	Establishments reporting		Percent of establishments operating—		Average percent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Percent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Food and kindred products	2,356	1	73	27	94	77
Baking	830	(¹)	82	17	97	80
Beverages	254		70	30	94	78
Butter	239	1	69	31	94	79
Confectionery	201	1	58	40	88	72
Flour	376	1	62	38	88	69
Ice cream	243	1	70	30	95	84
Slaughtering and meat packing	153		81	19	97	85
Sugar, beet	51		86	14	98	84
Sugar refining, cane	9		67	33	94	83
Textiles and their products	2,495	5	84	11	97	77
Fabrics:						
Carpets and rugs	13	15	69	15	94	66
Cotton goods	629	1	93	6	99	78
Cotton small wares	84	1	57	42	90	77
Dyeing and finishing textiles	133	2	89	9	98	73
Hats, fur-felt	18		39	61	79	66
Knit goods	403	2	90	7	98	76
Silk and rayon goods	211	1	94	5	99	78
Woolen and worsted goods	198	1	93	7	98	77
Wearing apparel:						
Clothing, men's	265	3	82	15	97	80
Clothing, women's	300	27	60	13	95	71
Corsets and allied garments	22	9	41	50	90	83
Men's furnishings	49	4	59	37	92	79
Millinery	92	1	77	22	96	84
Shirts and collars	78	9	85	6	98	74
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	963	3	42	55	85	73
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	59		41	59	83	71
Cast-iron pipe	33	24	12	64	68	62
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	95	1	32	67	83	75
Forgings, iron and steel	31		16	84	81	77
Hardware	72		56	44	88	73
Iron and steel	134	7	61	32	89	69
Plumbers' supplies	48		40	60	84	73
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	58		48	52	81	63
Stoves	111	3	44	53	87	76
Structural and ornamental metal work	123	3	40	57	86	76
Tin cans and other tinware	54	2	59	39	92	81
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	100	1	25	74	80	73
Wirework	45	2	40	58	87	78
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1,341	1	49	50	85	71
Agricultural implements	46	2	39	59	83	72
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	28		46	54	85	72
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	210	(¹)	59	40	90	75
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	60	2	32	67	80	70
Foundry and machine-shop products	826	1	48	51	84	69
Machine tools	110	1	56	43	86	68
Radios and phonographs	25		20	80	78	73
Textile machinery and parts	29	3	38	59	89	82
Typewriters and supplies	7		71	29	97	91
Nonferrous metals and their products	435	1	40	59	86	76
Aluminum manufactures	17		29	71	89	85
Brass, bronze, and copper products	156		44	56	86	75
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	18		17	83	82	78
Jewelry	102	1	32	67	85	77
Lighting equipment	41	7	27	66	83	77
Silverware and plated ware	33		45	55	80	63
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	16		69	31	93	79
Stamped and enameled ware	52		52	48	91	80

¹ Less than one half of 1 percent.

TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN AUGUST 1933—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Percent of establishments operating—		Average percent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Percent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Transportation equipment	261	5	57	38	91	77
Aircraft.....	22	5	64	32	94	81
Automobiles.....	118	7	58	35	93	80
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	31	6	13	81	79	76
Locomotives.....	7	—	43	57	75	56
Shipbuilding.....	83	2	71	27	93	76
Railroad repair shops	656	(1)	44	55	89	80
Electric railroad.....	306	—	61	39	91	77
Steam railroad.....	350	1	30	69	87	81
Lumber and allied products	1,188	2	61	38	91	76
Furniture.....	365	2	68	30	92	75
Lumber:						
Millwork.....	333	1	56	43	89	75
Sawmills.....	472	1	60	39	91	77
Turpentine and rosin.....	18	—	22	78	89	85
Stone, clay, and glass products	682	11	52	37	91	77
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	211	23	36	42	89	79
Cement.....	58	5	83	12	96	68
Glass.....	141	4	80	16	96	78
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	176	9	30	61	85	77
Pottery.....	96	4	68	28	92	74
Leather and its manufactures	374	4	71	25	95	81
Boots and shoes.....	247	6	65	29	94	82
Leather.....	127	—	82	18	96	78
Paper and printing	1,608	1	73	27	94	78
Boxes, paper.....	265	1	69	30	92	75
Paper and pulp.....	319	2	64	34	92	78
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job.....	644	(1)	74	26	94	76
Newspapers and periodicals.....	380	(1)	81	19	98	87
Chemicals and allied products	773	2	62	36	93	80
Chemicals.....	71	1	83	15	97	83
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	50	8	54	38	89	73
Druggists' preparations.....	25	—	48	52	89	80
Explosives.....	12	—	17	83	84	81
Fertilizers.....	152	1	68	31	93	78
Paints and varnishes.....	206	1	56	42	92	80
Petroleum refining.....	81	4	72	25	97	88
Rayon and allied products.....	12	—	83	17	96	73
Soap.....	74	—	57	43	92	81
Rubber products	109	—	44	56	87	77
Rubber boots and shoes.....	6	—	83	17	99	91
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	76	—	38	62	85	76
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	27	—	52	48	90	79
Tobacco manufactures	163	4	47	50	86	72
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	29	—	59	41	90	76
Cigars and cigarettes.....	134	4	44	51	85	71
Total, 89 industries	13,404	3	64	33	92	76

¹ Less than one half of 1 percent.**Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in August 1933**

EMPLOYMENT increased in August as compared with July 1933 in 14 of the 15 nonmanufacturing industries appearing in the following table. The only exception was the telephone and telegraph group in which slight declines in both employment and pay rolls were reported. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here but are shown in more detail under the section "Building construction."

Seasonal activity in the canning and preserving industry was reflected in the gain of 47.1 percent in employment and 47.9 percent in pay rolls in August. The metalliferous-mining industry reported an increase of 11.5 percent in employment, combined with an increase of 15.4 percent in pay rolls. The anthracite mining and bituminous-coal mining industries reported gains in employment of 8.8 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively. These increases in employment were accompanied by increases of 22 percent in pay rolls in anthracite mining and 28.8 percent in bituminous-coal mining. Both industries reported increases in average hours worked per week in August, as well as increased hourly earnings. The retail-trade group which has shown decreased employment and pay roll in previous August reports, increased 4.7 percent in employment and 7.9 percent in pay rolls, numerous establishments reporting better business, special sales, and the effect of the N.R.A. code. The quarrying and nonmetallic-mining industry reported increases of 4.2 percent in employment and 5.1 percent in pay rolls, and the wholesale-trade group reported increases of 3.7 percent in employment and 2.8 percent in pay rolls. The laundry and the crude-petroleum-producing industries reported gains in employment of 2.1 percent each. The hotel industry reported a gain of 2 percent in number of employees between July and August, and the power and light, electric railroad, dyeing and cleaning, and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate groups reported increases in employment of less than 1 percent. The increases in employment in the two last-named groups were coupled with slight declines in pay-roll totals.

In the following table are presented employment and pay-roll data for the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, exclusive of building construction:

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NONMANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUST 1933 WITH JULY 1933 AND AUGUST 1932

Industrial groups	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both July and Au- gust 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index num- bers August 1933 (average 1929=100)	
		Number on pay roll, Au- gust 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) Au- gust 1933	Percent of change		Em- ploy- ment	Pay- roll totals
			July to Au- gust 1933	Au- gust 1932 to Au- gust 1933		July to Au- gust 1933	Au- gust 1932 to Au- gust 1933		
Coal mining:									
Anthracite.....	158	65, 204	+8.8	-3.0	\$1,852,596	+22.0	+12.6	47.7	46.6
Bituminous.....	1,503	209,730	+8.6	+15.5	3,433,892	+28.8	+64.0	68.6	43.3
Metalliferous mining.....	281	24,735	+11.5	+28.7	474,558	+15.4	+32.7	36.8	21.9
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	1,142	34,553	+4.2	+1.0	520,098	+5.1	+7.7	57.6	29.9
Crude-petroleum producing.....	245	23,097	+2.1	+5.9	625,408	+8	-9	60.8	42.5
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph.....	8,128	243,500	-6	-12.8	6,407,935	-9	-16.4	68.1	66.1
Power and light.....	3,105	177,733	+8	-4.2	5,022,532	+1.2	-7.6	78.1	70.9
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	545	123,916	+2	-6.2	3,281,197	+1.5	-8.8	60.5	58.2
Trade:									
Wholesale.....	2,963	80,385	+3.7	+4.3	2,081,009	+2.8	-3.8	79.7	60.8
Retail.....	17,291	359,503	+4.7	+7.6	7,003,428	+7.9	+3.3	78.1	62.7
Hotels (cash payments only) ¹	2,558	131,650	+2.0	-6	1,615,759	+1.3	-9.4	77.1	54.0
Canning and preserving.....	920	95,471	+47.1	+13.8	976,222	+47.9	+4.1	112.7	68.3
Laundries.....	919	54,320	+2.1	-1.3	798,644	+2.7	-9.9	77.9	57.6
Dyeing and cleaning.....	337	11,048	+2	+4.5	180,676	-(²)	-6.2	83.1	52.8
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	4,508	168,943	+7	-2	5,474,118	-6	-4.3	98.5	84.7

¹ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

² Weighted.

³ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

Per capita weekly earnings in August 1933 for 15 nonmanufacturing industries included in the Bureau's monthly trend-of-employment survey, together with the percents of change in August 1933 as compared with July 1933 and August 1932, are given in the table following. These per capita weekly earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages; they are per capita weekly earnings computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN 15 NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH JULY 1933 AND AUGUST 1932

Industrial group	Per capita weekly earnings in August 1933	Percent of change August 1933 compared with—	
		July 1933	August 1932
Coal mining:			
Anthracite.....	\$28.41	+12.1	+16.2
Bituminous.....	16.37	+18.5	+42.1
Metalliferous mining.....	19.19	+3.5	+3.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	15.05	+ .9	— .3
Crude petroleum producing.....	27.08	—1.3	—6.4
Public utilities:			
Telephone and telegraph.....	26.32	— .3	—4.1
Power and light.....	28.26	+ .4	—3.5
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	26.48	+1.3	—2.8
Trade:			
Wholesale.....	25.89	— .9	—7.7
Retail.....	19.48	+3.0	—3.9
Hotels (cash payments only) ¹	12.27	— .6	—8.9
Canning and preserving.....	10.23	+ .6	—8.6
Laundries.....	14.70	+ .5	—8.8
Dyeing and cleaning.....	16.35	— .2	—10.3
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	32.40	² —1.1	² —4.1

¹ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

² Weighted.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 15 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1930 to August 1933, in all nonmanufacturing industries with the exception of the laundry, dyeing and cleaning, and the banks, brokerage, insurance, and real-estate industries for which information over the entire period is not available. The Bureau has secured data concerning employment and pay rolls for the index base year 1929 from establishments in these industries and has computed index numbers for those months for which data are available from the Bureau's files. These indexes are shown in this tabulation.

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO AUGUST 1933

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	102.1	90.6	76.2	52.5	105.8	89.3	61.5	43.2	102.5	93.9	80.8	69.8	101.4	73.3	47.0	36.1
February.....	106.9	89.5	71.2	58.7	121.5	101.9	57.3	56.8	102.4	91.5	77.4	69.3	102.1	68.3	47.0	37.2
March.....	82.6	82.0	73.7	54.6	78.5	71.3	61.2	48.8	98.6	88.8	75.2	67.6	86.4	65.2	46.8	30.7
April.....	84.1	85.2	70.1	51.6	75.0	75.2	72.0	37.4	94.4	85.9	65.5	63.7	81.7	58.6	33.9	26.6
May.....	93.8	80.3	66.9	43.2	98.8	76.1	58.0	30.0	90.4	82.4	62.6	61.2	77.5	54.4	30.7	26.9
June.....	90.8	76.1	53.0	39.5	94.3	66.7	37.4	34.3	88.4	78.4	60.5	61.3	75.6	52.4	27.3	29.2
July.....	91.6	65.1	44.5	43.8	84.0	53.7	34.5	38.2	88.0	76.4	58.6	63.2	68.9	50.4	24.4	33.6
August.....	80.2	67.3	49.2	47.7	78.8	56.4	41.4	46.6	89.2	77.0	59.4	68.6	71.1	50.6	26.4	43.3
September.....	93.8	80.0	55.8	-----	91.6	64.9	47.0	-----	90.5	80.4	62.4	-----	74.9	53.6	30.2	-----
October.....	99.0	86.8	63.9	-----	117.2	91.1	66.7	-----	91.8	81.3	67.0	-----	79.4	56.2	37.8	-----
November.....	97.2	83.5	62.7	-----	98.0	79.5	51.0	-----	92.5	81.1	69.4	-----	79.1	54.6	38.0	-----
December.....	99.1	79.8	62.3	-----	100.0	78.4	56.2	-----	92.5	81.2	70.0	-----	77.7	52.3	37.7	-----
Average.....	93.4	80.5	62.5	49.0	95.3	75.4	53.7	41.9	93.4	83.2	67.4	65.6	81.3	57.5	35.6	33.0
Month	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	95.7	68.3	49.3	32.4	92.7	55.0	29.7	18.1	79.6	64.4	48.9	35.1	71.9	50.4	30.2	18.1
February.....	92.3	65.3	46.9	31.5	92.5	54.6	27.8	17.8	79.8	66.6	47.4	34.8	73.5	54.4	29.6	17.4
March.....	90.9	63.5	45.0	30.0	90.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	83.0	70.0	46.0	35.1	80.0	58.2	28.7	17.8
April.....	89.3	63.9	43.3	29.4	88.3	51.4	25.0	16.4	87.4	76.1	48.6	39.3	85.4	62.6	30.0	20.2
May.....	87.5	62.4	38.3	30.0	85.6	49.3	23.8	17.0	90.8	75.0	50.6	43.4	90.2	62.3	32.3	23.8
June.....	84.6	60.0	32.2	31.5	81.6	46.1	20.1	18.3	90.3	72.3	49.5	47.3	90.9	60.1	30.0	27.5
July.....	80.5	56.2	29.5	33.0	71.9	41.3	16.9	19.0	89.9	71.0	49.5	49.5	85.5	57.3	29.1	28.4
August.....	79.0	55.8	28.6	36.8	71.0	40.2	16.5	21.9	89.3	68.9	51.1	51.6	85.8	55.1	29.7	29.9
September.....	78.1	55.5	29.3	-----	69.9	40.0	17.0	-----	87.7	66.6	52.4	-----	82.5	51.2	30.5	-----
October.....	77.2	53.8	30.5	-----	68.6	37.4	18.0	-----	84.7	64.5	52.4	-----	79.3	48.7	30.1	-----
November.....	72.8	52.8	31.9	-----	63.4	35.1	18.7	-----	78.3	59.3	49.4	-----	66.8	43.3	27.1	-----
December.....	70.1	51.2	33.3	-----	59.9	34.3	18.7	-----	70.2	53.9	42.3	-----	59.9	36.9	22.1	-----
Average.....	83.2	59.1	36.5	31.8	78.0	44.8	21.6	18.2	84.3	67.4	49.0	42.0	79.3	53.4	29.1	22.9
Month	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	92.7	74.8	54.9	57.2	94.0	71.5	46.5	39.9	101.6	90.5	83.0	74.6	105.1	96.3	89.1	71.7
February.....	90.8	73.2	54.4	57.0	88.6	70.0	46.9	41.7	100.2	89.2	82.0	73.9	101.9	94.8	89.6	71.9
March.....	89.3	72.2	51.4	56.5	91.3	73.2	43.2	42.5	99.4	88.6	81.7	73.2	105.8	97.9	88.2	71.6
April.....	86.8	69.8	54.9	56.8	86.6	66.3	44.5	40.1	98.9	88.1	81.2	72.3	103.4	95.0	83.4	67.8
May.....	89.8	67.8	54.5	56.9	85.4	64.7	47.1	41.6	99.7	87.4	80.6	70.1	103.2	94.1	82.8	68.5
June.....	90.2	65.0	54.2	58.0	87.1	62.7	44.8	40.6	99.8	86.9	79.9	69.2	103.4	95.0	82.1	66.6
July.....	89.9	65.3	55.4	59.5	88.5	59.2	44.6	42.2	100.0	86.6	79.1	68.5	106.6	93.3	79.6	66.7
August.....	87.7	62.4	57.4	60.8	86.0	56.3	42.9	42.5	98.8	85.9	78.1	68.1	102.5	92.3	79.1	66.1
September.....	85.0	61.2	56.2	-----	84.0	55.2	41.9	-----	96.8	85.0	77.4	-----	102.2	92.1	75.9	-----
October.....	85.2	60.4	56.8	-----	82.6	54.4	42.5	-----	94.5	84.1	76.2	-----	100.9	91.6	75.7	-----
November.....	83.6	57.6	56.5	-----	80.0	52.0	42.4	-----	93.0	83.5	75.5	-----	97.9	89.7	74.3	-----
December.....	77.4	58.2	57.2	-----	77.2	54.9	41.7	-----	91.6	83.1	74.8	-----	101.3	92.7	73.5	-----
Average.....	87.4	65.7	55.3	57.8	85.9	61.7	44.1	41.4	97.9	86.6	79.1	71.2	102.9	93.7	81.1	68.9
Month	Power and light								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ¹							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	99.6	99.2	89.3	77.7	99.7	98.6	88.4	73.0	97.1	86.9	79.5	70.6	97.8	85.6	75.4	60.9
February.....	98.8	97.8	87.2	77.4	100.4	99.7	86.0	71.6	95.1	86.6	78.9	70.4	95.7	87.1	74.8	60.6
March.....	99.7	96.7	85.5	76.9	102.1	102.4	85.4	71.9	94.4	86.4	77.6	69.8	95.4	88.1	73.6	59.4
April.....	100.7	97.1	84.8	76.9	102.6	97.6	82.4	69.4	95.2	86.8	78.0	69.5	97.1	86.6	71.8	58.1
May.....	103.4	97.6	84.0	76.9	104.5	98.7	84.2	69.9	95.2	85.9	76.9	69.1	96.0	85.1	72.2	58.2
June.....	104.6	97.2	83.2	77.3	107.8	98.3	80.5	69.9	94.8	85.3	76.5	69.3	97.0	84.8	70.2	58.0
July.....	105.9	96.7	82.3	77.5	106.7	97.4	78.7	70.0	95.3	85.6	75.6	69.4	95.6	83.3	66.4	57.4
August.....	106.4	95.9	81.5	78.1	106.6	96.2	76.7	70.9	92.9	84.8	74.1	69.5	92.1	81.9	63.8	58.2
September.....	105.2	94.7	81.0	-----	106.1	94.3	74.7	-----	91.8	84.0	73.5	-----	90.5	81.2	62.5	-----
October.....	104.8	92.7	79.9	-----	105.6	93.2	74.4	-----	91.0	82.7	72.3	-----	88.9	79.0	61.5	-----
November.....	103.4	91.3	79.1	-----	103.7	93.3	73.2	-----	89.3	81.5	71.8	-----	87.7	79.7	61.7	-----
December.....	103.2	90.3	78.4	-----	106.3	91.2	73.2	-----	88.8	79.9	71.4	-----	88.6	77.8	61.9	-----
Average.....	103.0	95.6	83.0	77.3	104.3	96.7	79.8	70.8	93.4	84.7	75.5	69.7	93.5	83.4	68.0	58.9

¹ Average for 8 months.² Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

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TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO AUGUST 1933—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Wholesale trade								Retail trade							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	100.0	89.5	81.8	75.3	100.0	87.5	74.1	61.7	98.9	90.0	84.3	76.9	99.7	89.4	78.0	62.7
February	98.5	88.2	80.9	74.1	98.3	88.4	72.5	58.6	94.4	87.1	80.5	73.4	96.0	86.7	73.7	58.4
March	97.7	87.4	79.8	73.1	99.7	89.1	71.3	57.1	93.9	87.8	81.4	71.4	95.5	87.5	73.4	55.1
April	97.3	87.4	78.9	73.3	97.9	85.2	68.9	56.0	97.3	90.1	81.6	78.6	97.5	88.3	72.7	60.4
May	96.8	87.1	77.9	74.0	97.4	84.7	69.7	57.4	96.7	89.9	80.9	77.0	97.3	88.0	71.1	59.5
June	96.5	87.1	77.0	75.7	98.6	84.1	66.2	57.3	93.9	89.1	79.4	78.3	96.8	87.6	68.2	60.5
July	96.0	86.8	76.6	76.9	96.0	83.3	64.7	59.1	89.0	83.9	74.6	74.6	91.7	83.3	63.3	58.1
August	95.0	86.5	76.4	79.7	93.6	82.1	63.2	60.8	85.6	81.8	72.6	78.1	87.6	80.3	60.7	62.7
September	94.8	86.1	77.1	---	93.6	81.4	63.1	---	92.0	86.6	77.8	---	92.4	83.5	64.6	---
October	94.2	85.2	77.8	---	92.9	79.9	63.9	---	95.5	89.8	81.3	---	95.1	84.6	67.1	---
November	92.6	84.1	77.6	---	91.0	79.7	63.3	---	98.4	90.9	81.7	---	96.8	85.4	66.9	---
December	92.0	83.7	77.0	---	91.3	77.8	62.6	---	115.1	106.2	95.2	---	107.7	94.1	73.6	---
Average	96.0	86.6	78.2	175.3	95.9	83.6	67.0	158.5	95.9	89.4	80.9	176.0	96.2	86.6	69.4	159.7
Month	Hotels								Canning and preserving							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	100.4	95.0	83.2	73.8	100.3	91.0	73.9	55.7	46.1	48.9	35.0	34.1	50.3	46.1	31.8	24.8
February	102.4	96.8	84.3	73.8	103.8	93.7	73.9	55.9	45.7	48.3	37.1	35.1	51.5	48.6	32.7	25.9
March	102.4	96.8	84.0	72.4	104.4	93.4	72.4	53.5	49.7	53.0	36.3	33.2	50.8	50.3	31.9	24.2
April	100.1	95.9	82.7	71.9	100.3	89.9	69.6	51.7	74.8	59.6	47.0	49.2	72.6	57.1	37.9	33.5
May	98.0	92.5	80.1	71.9	98.4	87.7	67.0	51.8	65.7	56.0	40.5	45.5	66.9	56.0	36.0	31.8
June	98.0	91.6	78.0	73.6	98.1	85.4	63.8	52.3	83.0	70.6	55.5	55.6	81.5	58.6	40.5	36.7
July	101.3	93.3	78.4	75.6	99.8	85.2	61.8	53.3	126.3	102.2	73.0	76.6	112.7	74.2	47.5	46.2
August	101.5	92.8	77.6	77.1	98.6	83.8	59.6	54.0	185.7	142.9	99.0	112.7	172.0	104.7	65.6	68.3
September	100.1	90.6	77.0	---	97.1	81.9	59.1	---	246.6	180.1	125.3	---	214.8	129.4	75.1	---
October	97.5	87.4	75.4	---	95.5	79.7	58.6	---	164.7	108.1	81.1	---	140.0	77.6	51.8	---
November	95.2	84.9	74.3	---	93.6	77.1	57.5	---	96.7	60.8	50.5	---	82.9	48.1	34.4	---
December	93.5	83.1	73.2	---	91.5	75.4	56.6	---	61.6	40.7	33.7	---	57.4	36.9	25.6	---
Average	99.2	91.7	79.0	173.8	98.5	85.4	64.5	153.5	103.9	80.9	59.5	155.3	96.1	65.6	42.6	136.4
Month	Laundries ¹						Dyeing and cleaning ¹						Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate ¹			
	Employment			Pay rolls			Employment			Pay rolls			Employment		Pay rolls	
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
January	90.5	84.7	75.4	86.6	76.4	57.9	88.9	82.1	73.0	77.7	65.8	46.6	98.6	97.6	94.0	85.5
February	90.0	82.9	74.4	85.6	73.3	55.5	87.4	80.5	70.9	75.1	62.2	42.4	98.6	97.0	93.5	84.7
March	89.5	82.0	73.0	85.6	71.6	52.9	88.0	80.6	71.2	75.6	61.7	41.0	99.1	96.8	93.3	84.1
April	90.5	82.0	73.4	86.8	71.4	54.0	95.7	83.3	81.1	86.3	65.9	54.6	98.8	96.3	92.4	83.3
May	90.3	81.4	73.5	86.5	70.6	54.5	96.7	84.5	82.0	86.6	67.3	53.9	98.2	96.4	93.2	83.6
June	91.0	81.0	76.0	87.1	68.6	56.7	99.0	85.1	85.6	89.1	65.8	56.7	98.1	97.4	90.4	84.7
July	91.8	80.3	76.3	87.4	66.3	56.1	98.6	82.4	82.9	86.2	60.0	52.8	98.5	97.8	90.1	85.2
August	90.2	78.9	77.9	84.6	63.9	57.6	93.5	79.5	83.1	80.0	56.3	52.8	98.7	98.5	88.5	84.7
September	89.3	78.6	---	84.1	62.9	---	95.3	83.3	---	82.6	61.0	---	98.6	---	87.3	---
October	88.1	77.5	---	81.8	61.2	---	94.2	82.3	---	81.4	58.8	---	98.7	---	86.5	---
November	86.2	76.2	---	78.9	59.1	---	90.1	78.0	---	74.7	52.3	---	98.2	---	86.0	---
December	85.3	75.9	---	77.4	58.7	---	84.9	75.2	---	67.9	48.4	---	98.0	---	85.7	---
Average	89.4	80.1	175.0	84.4	67.0	155.7	92.7	81.4	178.7	80.3	60.5	150.1	98.5	197.2	90.1	184.5

¹ Average for 8 months.² Monthly data for previous years not available.

Average Man-Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings

IN THE following tables the Bureau presents a tabulation of man-hours worked per week and average hourly earnings based on reports supplied by identical establishments in July and August 1933 in 15 industrial groups and 76 separate manufacturing industries. Man-hour data for the building-construction group and for the insurance, real estate, banking, and brokerage group are not available, and data for several of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly are omitted from these tables due to lack of adequate information.

The total number of establishments supplying man-hour data in these 15 industrial groups represents approximately 50 percent of the establishments supplying monthly employment data.

The tabulations are based on reports supplying actual man-hours worked and do not include nominal man-hour totals, obtained by multiplying the total number of employees in the establishment by the plant operating time.

Table 1 shows the average hours worked per employee per week and average hourly earnings in 15 industrial groups and for all groups combined. The average hours per week and average hourly earnings for the combined total of the 15 industrial groups are weighted averages, wherein the average man-hours and average hourly earnings in each industrial group are multiplied by the total number of employees in the group in the current month and the sum of these products divided by the total number of employees in the combined 15 industrial groups.

In presenting information for the separate manufacturing industries shown in table 2, data are published for only those industries in which the available man-hour information covers 20 percent or more of the total number of employees in the industry at the present time. The average man-hours and hourly earnings for the combined 89 manufacturing industries have been weighted in the same manner as the averages for all industrial groups combined, table 1.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN 15 INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, JULY AND AUGUST 1933

Industrial group	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933
			Cents	Cents
Manufacturing.....	42.3	38.6	42.7	48.5
Coal mining:				
Anthracite.....	31.5	34.1	81.4	83.8
Bituminous.....	31.5	35.0	45.5	48.4
Metalliferous mining.....	39.5	39.3	46.8	48.9
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	41.4	38.5	37.2	40.5
Crude petroleum producing.....	45.8	44.4	55.6	56.1
Public utilities:				
Telephone and telegraph.....	37.9	38.1	70.5	69.9
Power and light.....	41.9	42.7	66.7	65.8
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	45.6	46.0	56.7	56.8
Trade:				
Wholesale.....	47.1	44.3	53.9	56.7
Retail.....	44.2	40.0	42.7	48.5
Hotels.....	50.7	50.2	23.0	23.1
Canning and preserving.....	34.4	33.2	32.1	32.2
Laundries.....	42.0	40.3	34.7	36.4
Dyeing and cleaning.....	47.0	40.5	35.9	41.4
Total.....	42.8	39.6	44.6	49.4

Per capita weekly earnings, computed by multiplying the average man-hours worked per week by the average hourly earnings shown in the following table, are not identical with the per capita weekly earnings appearing elsewhere in this trend-of-employment compilation, which are obtained by dividing the total weekly earnings in all establishments reporting by the total number of employees in those establishments. As already noted, the basic information upon which the average weekly man-hours and average hourly earnings are computed covers approximately 50 percent of the establishments reporting monthly employment data.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JULY AND AUGUST 1933

Industry	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933
Food and kindred products:			<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Baking.....	46.8	43.0	44.7	47.8
Beverages.....	45.7	43.8	62.7	65.0
Confectionery.....	34.4	35.7	35.1	37.3
Flour.....	47.0	39.8	43.0	47.9
Ice cream.....	50.3	46.6	49.2	54.0
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	49.0	40.3	41.5	49.0
Sugar, beet.....	41.0	47.4	53.6	44.0
Sugar refining, cane.....	47.8	44.3	49.8	49.4
Textiles and their products:				
Fabrics:				
Carpets and rugs.....	44.8	36.5	37.7	47.7
Cotton goods.....	49.0	36.5	23.2	36.1
Cotton small wares.....	46.1	37.4	33.7	42.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	49.5	36.3	37.1	49.7
Knit goods.....	45.8	37.4	29.9	42.6
Silk and rayon goods.....	42.1	36.7	31.5	41.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	48.5	41.2	35.8	43.3
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	42.2	36.2	42.1	47.0
Cast-iron pipe.....	35.6	33.4	38.3	41.8
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	42.7	38.1	47.1	49.9
Forgings, iron and steel.....	42.0	39.0	45.3	48.9
Hardware.....	41.7	37.7	44.0	46.5
Iron and steel.....	40.2	39.6	48.1	55.3
Plumbers' supplies.....	38.4	36.6	42.3	46.0
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	38.1	36.7	47.6	51.2
Stoves.....	41.4	38.9	44.6	46.6
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	33.7	35.6	42.8	47.4
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	41.1	36.6	44.4	48.9
Wirework.....	47.5	44.0	42.7	50.5
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				
Agricultural implements.....	35.2	34.7	46.3	48.3
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	39.9	38.3	63.7	66.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	38.1	35.4	53.7	57.0
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	37.3	33.9	54.8	56.7
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	38.1	33.9	48.8	55.6
Machine tools.....	37.0	34.3	53.8	57.7
Radios and phonographs.....	36.2	35.6	37.0	46.3
Textile machinery and parts.....	44.7	37.2	52.3	58.9
Typewriters and supplies.....	39.6	37.7	42.9	50.2
Nonferrous metals and their products:				
Aluminum manufactures.....	42.2	38.8	40.2	42.9
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	42.9	38.0	45.6	50.8
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	40.8	39.5	37.9	40.7
Jewelry.....	39.2	38.9	42.2	42.0
Silverware and plated ware.....	41.7	37.0	42.9	50.0
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	41.3	38.6	47.7	50.4
Stamped and enameled ware.....	41.2	40.6	39.6	41.2
Transportation equipment:				
Aircraft.....	45.5	40.6	62.2	64.5
Automobiles.....	38.0	37.8	57.0	63.1
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	30.9	34.0	53.8	54.0
Locomotives.....	42.3	27.7	49.9	56.3
Shipbuilding.....	33.6	30.3	56.4	61.7

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JULY AND AUGUST 1933—Continued

Industry	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	July 1933	August 1933	July 1933	August 1933
Railroad repair shop:			<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Electric railroad.....	43.1	44.0	56.2	56.0
Steam railroad.....	34.6	39.6	63.3	62.8
Lumber and allied products:				
Furniture.....	42.5	39.3	31.6	37.9
Lumber:				
Millwork.....	43.7	39.6	33.7	37.7
Sawmills.....	43.7	43.1	29.9	33.4
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	37.0	35.2	32.9	36.5
Cement.....	38.9	35.8	42.9	50.9
Glass.....	39.3	36.7	45.2	48.5
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	36.3	33.2	53.3	59.2
Pottery.....	35.4	40.8	38.5	41.6
Leather and its manufactures:				
Leather.....	45.7	41.7	41.3	45.2
Paper and printing:				
Boxes, paper.....	45.6	41.0	39.3	43.4
Paper and pulp.....	46.1	44.4	41.2	44.2
Printing and publishing:				
Book and job.....	37.7	36.2	68.8	69.9
Newspapers and periodicals.....	40.0	39.3	75.9	76.8
Chemicals and allied products:				
Chemicals.....	43.6	41.1	55.0	57.0
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	60.7	38.9	18.8	28.6
Druggists' preparations.....	40.0	37.6	45.4	50.0
Explosives.....	38.8	38.9	55.1	58.1
Fertilizers.....	44.3	42.4	28.2	29.4
Paints and varnishes.....	44.1	39.1	47.7	52.4
Petroleum refining.....	39.9	39.8	62.2	62.7
Rayon and allied products.....	41.6	39.6	40.8	45.2
Soap.....	45.2	39.6	44.0	45.9
Rubber products:				
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	43.3	36.1	43.7	47.5
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	38.4	32.2	62.3	65.4
Tobacco manufactures:				
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	39.1	38.2	33.4	36.2
Cigars and cigarettes.....	42.3	37.4	30.5	35.3

Employment in Building Construction in August 1933

EMPLOYMENT in the building-construction industry increased 8.9 percent in August as compared with July and pay rolls increased 9.3 percent over the month interval.

The percents of change of employment and pay-roll totals in August as compared with July are based on returns made by 10,765 firms employing in August 86,771 workers in the various trades in the building-construction industry and whose combined weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest August 15 were \$1,846,650. These reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, JULY AND AUG. 15, 1933

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay-roll		Percent of change	Amount of pay roll		Percent of change
		July 15	Aug. 15		July 15	Aug. 15	
Alabama: Birmingham.....	78	349	402	+15.2	\$4,629	\$5,935	+28.2
California:							
Los Angeles ¹	21	852	1,002	+17.6	18,333	19,401	+5.8
San Francisco-Oakland ¹	33	956	1,062	+11.1	21,602	24,660	+14.2
Other reporting localities ¹	20	597	606	+1.5	12,689	12,451	-1.9
Colorado: Denver.....	198	600	567	-5.5	11,886	11,173	-6.0
Connecticut:							
Bridgeport.....	132	542	574	+5.9	11,038	11,656	+5.6
Hartford.....	207	965	1,062	+10.1	21,886	22,197	+1.4
New Haven.....	179	956	1,066	+11.5	23,183	24,183	+4.3
Delaware: Wilmington.....	118	943	1,010	+7.1	17,312	18,707	+8.1
District of Columbia.....	526	8,420	8,949	+6.3	238,507	257,433	+7.9
Florida:							
Jacksonville.....	51	435	400	-8.0	6,918	6,575	-5.0
Miami.....	84	800	819	+2.4	11,712	12,536	+7.0
Georgia: Atlanta.....	146	1,213	1,182	-2.6	16,927	17,850	+5.5
Illinois:							
Chicago ¹	126	1,306	1,122	-14.1	34,571	31,824	-7.9
Other reporting localities ¹	74	538	673	+25.1	12,763	13,496	+5.7
Indiana:							
Evansville.....	54	283	270	-4.6	4,310	4,011	-6.9
Fort Wayne.....	86	278	300	+7.9	3,862	4,787	+24.0
Indianapolis.....	164	1,031	1,100	+6.7	19,434	21,960	+13.0
South Bend.....	32	119	183	+53.8	1,816	3,122	+71.9
Iowa: Des Moines.....	101	466	573	+23.0	8,013	9,744	+21.6
Kansas: Wichita.....	64	232	337	+45.3	4,141	5,837	+41.0
Kentucky: Louisville.....	126	1,066	1,151	+8.0	16,620	19,593	+17.9
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	114	976	1,096	+12.3	15,653	17,082	+9.1
Maine: Portland.....	105	371	390	+5.1	6,674	8,032	+20.3
Maryland: Baltimore ¹	110	726	785	+8.1	12,198	12,793	+4.9
Massachusetts: All reporting localities ¹	717	4,384	4,630	+5.6	106,647	112,012	+5.0
Michigan:							
Detroit.....	486	3,742	4,212	+12.6	71,260	83,685	+17.4
Flint.....	52	188	218	+16.0	3,124	3,821	+22.3
Grand Rapids.....	96	394	403	+2.3	5,353	5,614	+4.9
Minnesota:							
Duluth.....	50	316	365	+15.5	4,198	5,708	+36.0
Minneapolis.....	203	1,493	1,646	+10.2	26,828	32,728	+22.0
St. Paul.....	161	875	1,185	+35.4	18,127	23,462	+29.4
Missouri:							
Kansas City ²	282	1,565	1,695	+8.3	32,475	34,625	+6.6
St. Louis.....	551	2,753	3,290	+19.5	70,251	87,034	+23.9
Nebraska: Omaha.....	150	723	927	+28.2	13,401	17,791	+32.8
New York:							
New York City ¹	204	4,387	5,254	+19.8	143,387	159,870	+11.5
Other reporting localities ¹	204	5,217	5,639	+8.1	127,514	132,327	+3.8
North Carolina: Charlotte.....	43	246	315	+28.0	2,674	4,096	+53.2
Ohio:							
Akron.....	82	315	326	+3.5	4,685	5,406	+15.4
Cincinnati ³	463	2,257	2,394	+6.1	47,680	53,366	+11.9
Cleveland.....	590	2,415	2,677	+10.8	58,618	65,005	+10.9
Dayton.....	119	549	598	+8.9	10,386	10,651	+2.6
Youngstown.....	76	226	305	+35.0	3,444	4,992	+44.9
Oklahoma:							
Oklahoma City.....	84	481	442	-8.1	6,916	7,144	+3.3
Tulsa.....	56	234	201	-14.1	3,629	2,949	-18.7
Oregon: Portland.....	187	779	1,022	+31.2	14,826	18,083	+22.0
Pennsylvania: ⁴							
Erie area ¹	29	204	195	-4.4	2,301	2,123	-7.7
Philadelphia area ¹	502	5,146	5,430	+5.5	89,426	88,272	-1.3
Pittsburgh area ¹	262	1,838	1,981	+7.8	36,749	43,018	+17.1
Reading-Lebanon area ¹	51	289	245	-15.2	4,737	3,802	-19.7
Scranton area ¹	39	238	255	+7.1	5,344	5,304	-0.7
Other reporting areas ¹	325	2,446	2,618	+7.0	40,097	41,048	+2.4
Rhode Island: Providence.....	241	1,490	1,479	-0.7	31,585	31,240	-1.1
Tennessee:							
Chattanooga.....	38	295	337	+14.2	4,042	4,975	+23.1
Knoxville.....	47	329	424	+28.9	4,827	6,194	+28.3
Memphis.....	80	462	467	+1.1	6,190	6,531	+5.5
Nashville.....	76	890	1,210	+36.0	10,824	15,755	+45.6
Texas:							
Dallas.....	172	1,134	1,084	-4.4	16,541	15,708	-5.0
El Paso.....	25	164	156	-4.9	1,548	1,502	-3.0
Houston.....	160	1,006	1,025	+1.9	15,007	14,816	-1.3
San Antonio.....	124	895	762	-14.9	11,825	11,042	-6.6

¹ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.² Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.³ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.⁴ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, JULY AND AUG. 15, 1933—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay-roll		Percent of change	Amount of pay roll		Percent of change
		July 15	Aug. 15		July 15	Aug. 15	
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	80	289	352	+21.8	\$4,469	\$6,136	+37.3
Virginia:							
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	86	1,007	1,011	+ .4	15,477	19,148	+23.7
Richmond.....	144	918	992	+8.1	16,687	18,470	+10.7
Washington:							
Seattle.....	151	684	823	+20.3	13,238	17,229	+30.1
Spokane.....	52	258	213	-17.4	5,059	3,950	-21.9
Tacoma.....	81	160	192	+20.0	2,323	3,404	+46.5
West Virginia: Wheeling.....	46	180	170	-5.6	3,209	3,245	+1.1
Wisconsin: All reporting localities ¹	59	833	925	+11.0	15,393	16,331	+6.1
Total, all localities.....	10,765	79,714	86,771	+8.9	1,688,998	1,846,650	+9.3

¹ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

Trend of Employment in August 1933, by States

IN THE following table are shown the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in August 1933 as compared with July 1933, in certain industrial groups by States. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, information concerning which is published elsewhere in a separate tabulation by city and State totals. In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, and dyeing and cleaning groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group—public utilities. Due to the extreme seasonal fluctuations in the canning and preserving industry, and the fact that during certain months the activity in this industry in a number of States is negligible, data for this industry are not presented separately. The number of employees and the amount of weekly pay roll in July and August 1933 as reported by identical establishments in this industry are included, however, in the combined total of "all groups."

The percents of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted percents of change; that is, the industries included in the groups, and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

As the anthracite-mining industry is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, the changes reported in this industry in table 1, nonmanufacturing industries, are the fluctuations in this industry by State totals.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation, but are included in the State totals for "all groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY STATES[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Total all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	509	64,086	+4.4	\$888,109	+22.1	209	45,504	+3.6	\$617,693	+22.7
Arizona.....	404	7,743	+3.5	155,561	+7.7	54	2,071	+8.5	39,626	+15.2
Arkansas.....	¹ 420	16,288	+1.0	217,678	+1.0	173	11,262	+1.1	131,760	+1.0
California.....	² 1,959	263,162	+12.7	5,863,517	+8.9	1,071	153,076	+21.9	3,063,359	+15.3
Colorado.....	809	30,838	+9.2	604,626	+7.0	119	11,593	+12.2	225,076	+9.2
Connecticut.....	1,080	161,750	+10.0	3,134,378	+8.9	629	142,476	+11.7	2,621,312	+10.8
Delaware.....	133	11,575	+4.1	222,219	-3.1	49	7,948	+5.7	154,283	-4.1
Dist. of Columbia.....	610	29,228	+3.4	667,040	+2.9	52	3,163	+4.0	92,259	+2.8
Florida.....	536	18,851	-3.8	303,203	-7.5	118	10,404	+2	124,987	-12.6
Georgia.....	665	90,953	+2.1	1,224,508	+16.2	307	77,033	+9	946,215	+20.8
Idaho.....	213	7,916	+5.5	147,500	+10.9	37	3,888	+9.2	74,698	+13.4
Illinois.....	³ 1,723	333,907	+8.5	6,962,112	+9.0	1,100	219,243	+11.5	4,217,709	+12.5
Indiana.....	1,255	129,569	+4.1	2,486,464	+7.9	572	98,179	+3.5	1,903,934	+7.3
Iowa.....	1,172	45,723	+5.0	853,622	+4.3	435	26,844	+6.5	492,893	+5.7
Kansas.....	⁴ 1,358	66,233	+3.9	1,443,789	+3.2	449	25,587	+5.1	509,901	+3.8
Kentucky.....	837	67,664	+4.1	1,132,752	+13.9	203	26,645	+2.6	463,851	+8.1
Louisiana.....	503	33,004	+4.9	501,672	+8.9	212	21,696	+5.0	302,854	+10.4
Maine.....	554	51,162	+9.7	878,028	+10.6	183	43,304	+9.6	745,176	+11.3
Maryland.....	⁵ 834	87,099	+6.8	1,702,607	+10.3	445	62,483	+6.5	1,182,199	+12.1
Massachusetts.....	⁶ 8,084	376,092	+3.9	7,779,132	+4.5	1,132	198,417	+6.1	3,721,739	+8.0
Michigan.....	1,541	291,538	+6.1	6,694,950	+13.4	475	252,952	+5.8	5,681,327	+6.0
Minnesota.....	1,044	68,746	+7.6	1,387,990	+7.5	282	32,054	+3.3	639,222	+6.3
Mississippi.....	366	10,165	+3.6	131,145	+12.5	71	6,955	+5.4	81,157	+22.5
Missouri.....	1,193	117,580	+4.4	2,370,279	+6.0	519	68,269	+5.7	1,309,368	+7.5
Montana.....	351	10,191	+10.2	246,284	+12.2	48	2,737	+6.3	60,495	+18.6
Nebraska.....	654	20,373	+5.9	421,725	+5.2	119	9,348	+7.5	197,417	+7.5
Nevada.....	140	1,602	+8.6	37,870	+7.0	24	311	+4.4	7,943	+6.5
New Hampshire.....	504	41,914	+7.7	741,114	+17.8	186	37,056	+7.5	640,723	+20.7
New Jersey.....	1,541	196,651	+4.2	4,279,925	+4.1	⁷ 679	181,485	+6.3	3,766,361	+5.6
New Mexico.....	201	4,710	+6.7	81,534	+12.0	26	328	+15.5	6,395	+7.6
New York.....	7,902	534,788	+3.5	12,698,544	+2.8	⁸ 1,731	345,223	+5.7	7,761,631	+6.4
North Carolina.....	886	138,429	+2.3	1,824,149	+14.8	530	133,246	+2.2	1,737,507	+15.2
North Dakota.....	363	4,156	+3.1	85,432	+3.8	60	1,173	+7.3	25,185	+5.3
Ohio.....	4,945	437,384	+6.4	9,012,067	+9.9	1,903	329,283	+8.0	6,733,909	+10.7
Oklahoma.....	733	28,130	+4.8	554,510	+4.9	132	10,515	+1.2	192,766	+1.9
Oregon.....	682	32,989	+1.0	631,026	+8.4	154	19,392	+8.6	350,854	+18.2
Pennsylvania.....	4,986	637,424	+7.0	12,840,514	+15.0	1,747	377,259	+8.1	6,859,673	+17.9
Rhode Island.....	889	64,268	+3.3	1,228,216	+5.4	257	52,392	+3.4	944,972	+6.2
South Carolina.....	320	59,132	-1.0	741,951	+21.0	174	55,732	-1.4	690,512	+22.4
South Dakota.....	250	5,897	+2.7	135,688	-5	48	2,102	+3.6	38,178	-2.3
Tennessee.....	738	69,801	+2.3	1,044,714	+10.1	263	52,563	+1.8	757,219	+11.5
Texas.....	785	58,688	+4	1,258,497	+8	383	32,227	+1.2	620,881	+2.4
Utah.....	347	13,716	-8	250,713	+4.8	77	3,954	+5.5	76,338	+6.5
Vermont.....	379	10,870	+4.0	203,462	+1.5	118	6,226	+3.7	117,235	+2.2
Virginia.....	1,263	85,348	+4.9	1,419,505	+13.3	399	59,738	+5.6	948,743	+15.8
Washington.....	1,109	53,249	+7.7	1,103,530	+12.3	251	27,369	+10.9	561,741	+20.5
West Virginia.....	879	109,075	+9.3	2,109,030	+27.2	179	42,920	+9.6	854,559	+21.2
Wisconsin.....	⁹ 1,653	149,883	+4.6	2,664,320	+8.9	777	120,061	+6.1	2,086,495	+14.1
Wyoming.....	191	5,557	+5.5	129,545	+8.3	27	1,329	+1.6	36,130	+2.8

¹ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building construction.² Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.³ Includes building and contracting.⁴ Includes transportation, financial institutions, restaurants, theaters, and building construction.⁵ Weighted percent of change.⁶ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement, and recreation professional and transportation services.⁷ Includes laundries.⁸ Includes laundering and cleaning.⁹ Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

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COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Wholesale trade					Retail trade				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	16	566	+1.2	\$13,677	-7.5	63	2,035	+7.8	\$34,329	+22.4
Arizona.....	22	202	+6.9	5,115	+4.7	184	1,594	+5.8	27,983	+8.6
Arkansas.....	16	422	+1.0	10,383	+1.0	130	1,466	+1.0	22,367	+1.0
California.....	101	4,995	+5.2	135,817	+3.4	180	24,729	+9.4	513,933	+13.8
Colorado.....	26	934	+3.1	25,435	+1.8	276	4,142	+6.5	80,784	+7.2
Connecticut.....	59	1,367	+6.7	35,714	+2.9	113	4,106	-6.7	83,803	-4
Delaware.....	7	90	(10)	1,870	-4.2	9	174	-11.7	2,689	+10.3
Dist. of Columbia.....	28	384	+3.8	11,029	+2.4	404	10,925	+5.0	216,640	+6.2
Florida.....	50	736	+2.8	17,590	+1.4	78	1,071	-4.0	19,480	-1.0
Georgia.....	33	467	+2.9	13,125	-1	27	2,003	+8.8	33,843	+19.5
Idaho.....	8	118	+5.4	3,174	+3.1	68	809	+6.9	12,740	+9.9
Illinois.....	46	2,179	+6.9	50,760	+6.7	140	21,776	+8.0	447,145	+5.9
Indiana.....	59	1,165	+2.4	28,511	+4.4	162	5,699	+4.3	98,840	+14.6
Iowa.....	35	1,147	+3.0	27,544	+4.1	123	2,988	+7.3	49,926	+13.1
Kansas.....	80	2,035	+9.6	46,508	+5.6	456	6,159	+4.9	109,790	+5.9
Kentucky.....	23	430	+2.1	9,280	+2.5	28	1,643	+1.4	27,749	+13.9
Louisiana.....	30	684	+1.8	15,324	+6.5	46	3,127	+13.6	46,198	+24.2
Maine.....	16	450	+2.7	10,613	+4.1	72	1,093	+5.4	19,794	+5.1
Maryland.....	33	736	+1.4	16,427	+3.1	38	5,415	+1.1	92,384	+11.5
Massachusetts.....	711	14,813	+4.3	383,787	+2.4	4,202	60,518	+3.1	1,190,018	+3.3
Michigan.....	61	1,580	+1.5	41,984	+5.4	154	10,021	+5.1	189,590	+11.1
Minnesota.....	57	4,257	+4.1	110,102	+2.1	250	7,247	+8.1	127,058	+13.8
Mississippi.....	5	122	+3.4	2,377	+6.7	52	436	+6.1	4,527	+8.0
Missouri.....	60	4,783	+3.6	118,600	+6.3	126	8,803	+7.0	168,437	+12.9
Montana.....	14	244	+6.6	6,772	+7.4	85	918	+7.0	18,595	+5.7
Nebraska.....	28	780	+6.8	20,221	+6.9	128	1,594	+7.7	27,739	+7.6
Nevada.....	7	103	+5.1	3,106	+1	40	257	+10.3	6,084	+11.5
New Hampshire.....	17	190	-5	4,784	-1.5	75	904	+14.3	13,222	+7.1
New Jersey.....	25	593	+2.1	16,719	+1.1	422	6,568	+1.6	143,798	+4.7
New Mexico.....	8	91	+5.8	2,934	-6.0	53	288	+11.2	6,202	+11.6
New York.....	429	11,495	+1.9	342,241	-1	3,897	62,180	+2.2	1,290,953	+3.3
North Carolina.....	15	208	+6.1	4,184	+9.0	158	575	+8.7	12,779	+22.2
North Dakota.....	17	280	+7.3	7,520	+6.3	32	252	-7.7	4,011	-5.3
Ohio.....	234	5,255	+3.4	128,080	+2.4	1,557	32,681	-6	621,233	+10.7
Oklahoma.....	60	950	+6.0	22,384	+5.0	86	1,320	+8.7	23,111	+13.6
Oregon.....	53	1,364	+6.9	34,492	+4.4	176	2,269	+10.2	42,911	+8.6
Pennsylvania.....	124	3,648	+2.0	97,570	+2.2	338	25,981	+3.9	504,528	+8.7
Rhode Island.....	43	1,118	+2.4	25,673	-4	478	4,615	+2.7	99,224	+8.2
South Carolina.....	14	196	-1.0	4,339	+2.0	14	467	+20.7	4,208	+17.5
South Dakota.....	10	125	-2.3	3,215	-2	9	87	(10)	1,547	+3.1
Tennessee.....	31	691	+2.7	14,701	+2.6	55	3,339	+9.0	53,215	+17.1
Texas.....	149	3,119	+5.2	76,760	+5.5	78	6,185	+7	104,638	+5.6
Utah.....	15	490	+3.4	11,517	-3.7	81	689	+6.7	13,896	+4.6
Vermont.....	4	105	+1.0	2,535	+2	38	433	+2.1	6,524	+12.4
Virginia.....	45	1,052	+1.3	26,138	+4.3	474	4,575	+3.6	83,928	+3.7
Washington.....	84	2,156	+4.6	54,925	+4.0	377	6,127	+6.5	112,965	+6.5
West Virginia.....	26	569	-5	15,435	+3.5	49	864	+3.0	13,978	+3.1
Wisconsin.....	46	1,923	+8.1	43,930	+11.3	51	10,070	+15.4	134,245	+10.1
Wyoming.....	9	63	+8.6	1,738	+1.8	44	254	+13.9	5,740	+8.6

10 No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Quarrying and nonmetallic mining					Metalliferous mining				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	18	734	-0.1	\$7,016	-4.8	9	1,478	+29.5	\$23,853	+49.1
Arizona.....	3	54	-6.9	716	+1.8	20	1,874	-7	39,256	+7.5
Arkansas.....	6	295	+1.4	3,444	+19.4					
California.....	32	991	+4.0	19,126	+9.1	32	2,578	+2.3	60,203	+7.0
Colorado.....	4	39	+39.3	588	+37.4	14	640	+11.7	13,912	+9.6
Connecticut.....	25	260	+6.1	4,474	+15.9					
Delaware.....										
Dist. of Columbia.....										
Florida.....	15	709	-7.0	9,331	+3.9					
Georgia.....	30	1,272	+13.6	13,113	+36.7					
Idaho.....						7	1,981	+1.6	38,510	+11.1
Illinois.....	23	896	+24.8	13,672	+12.6					
Indiana.....	64	1,545	-1.4	22,420	-2.2					
Iowa.....	28	421	+4.7	5,623	+6.3					
Kansas.....	22	1,225	+9.6	24,067	-1	9	557	+50.1	11,477	+46.9
Kentucky.....	39	1,152	+6.9	10,750	+17.9					
Louisiana.....	13	669	-5.5	8,950	+5.9					
Maine.....	10	176	-42.3	3,327	-43.8					
Maryland.....	14	308	+1.0	3,692	-7.2					
Massachusetts.....	24	543	+15.5	11,315	+10.1					
Michigan.....	49	1,518	+4.5	25,306	+11.5	41	3,707	+18.2	49,715	+41.6
Minnesota.....	27	322	-6.1	5,600	+14.9	30	1,135	+51.7	19,348	+58.4
Mississippi.....	7	92	-32.4	783	-52.3					
Missouri.....	47	1,148	+1.7	16,157	+2.3	13	1,610	+1.1	18,228	+3.2
Montana.....	8	158	+4.6	2,477	+15.7	18	2,169	+1.7	61,140	+4.0
Nebraska.....	10	189	+10.5	2,414	+36.6					
Nevada.....						12	265	+46.4	5,247	+24.1
New Hampshire.....	11	87	+40.3	2,040	+59.3					
New Jersey.....	35	602	-1.3	10,656	-(11)					
New Mexico.....						5	963	+3.7	18,255	+18.1
New York.....	70	2,095	+3.2	30,681	-2.4					
North Carolina.....	17	426	+32.7	4,816	+47.3					
North Dakota.....										
Ohio.....	136	3,883	+8.0	57,502	+18.0					
Oklahoma.....	17	172	-5.0	30	-10.7	32	1,662	+42.1	27,683	+38.3
Oregon.....	5	51	-23.9	70	-29.1	6	67	+36.7	1,114	+19.8
Pennsylvania.....	148	5,671	+3.2	86,960	+8					
Rhode Island.....										
South Carolina.....	4	105	+16.7	966	+5.9					
South Dakota.....	6	42	-6.7	764	-9.0					
Tennessee.....	29	1,467	-2.5	17,547	-2.0	4	265	+26.8	4,913	+52.7
Texas.....	21	569	-31.5	8,125	-43.1					
Utah.....	5	116	+54.7	1,790	+18.0	12	1,999	+1.8	34,475	+8.9
Vermont.....	38	2,171	+4.6	40,001	-3.4					
Virginia.....	26	1,401	+7	15,043	+15.5					
Washington.....	17	224	+4.7	3,294	-7.9					
West Virginia.....	21	737	+16.8	11,633	+20.5					
Wisconsin.....	14	203	+23.0	2,832	+10.2	(12)	336	+22.6	5,684	+20.6
Wyoming.....										

¹¹ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.¹² Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Bituminous-coal mining					Crude-petroleum producing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change
Alabama	55	9,925	+7.2	\$134,467	+33.1					
Arizona										
Arkansas	3	201	-9.8	4,162	-9.6	9	408	+11.5	\$8,568	+5.6
California						36	5,251	+2.1	153,616	+2.6
Colorado	55	3,689	+22.4	50,046	+30.6					
Connecticut										
Delaware										
Dist. of Columbia										
Florida										
Georgia										
Idaho										
Illinois	31	6,145	+4.9	111,448	+15.5	9	176	+1.7	3,161	+4.6
Indiana	52	5,692	+4.2	104,347	+23.1	4	30	+20.0	420	-1.4
Iowa	22	721	-8.7	13,090	+10.7					
Kansas	18	1,056	+19.9	13,790	+20.0	29	1,188	+5.5	26,897	+10.0
Kentucky	159	27,686	+7.0	420,023	+29.5	5	245	+6.1	3,013	-1.3
Louisiana						8	146	+9.8	3,328	+10.2
Maine										
Maryland	16	1,324	-4.2	12,512	+61.4					
Massachusetts										
Michigan	3	21	-8.7	572	+13.7					
Minnesota										
Mississippi										
Missouri	24	1,718	+12.5	19,878	+26.8					
Montana	11	793	+63.5	21,342	+64.6	4	28	-28.2	804	-23.1
Nebraska										
Nevada										
New Hampshire										
New Jersey										
New Mexico	14	1,771	+5.0	25,728	+19.6	4	42	(10)	2,993	-2.3
New York						4	129	-2.3	2,693	+3.7
North Carolina										
North Dakota	9	382	+16.1	6,729	+33.9					
Ohio	84	12,597	+12.4	229,008	+51.1	5	54	+28.6	569	+13.8
Oklahoma	18	691	+65.7	11,815	+116.1	59	4,629	+4.2	110,698	+2.6
Oregon										
Pennsylvania	437	63,031	+8.6	932,335	+17.5	18	359	+12.9	7,633	+6.6
Rhode Island										
South Carolina										
South Dakota										
Tennessee	23	3,041	+6.4	39,073	+15.8					
Texas	5	342	+1.5	6,185	-2.8	39	10,042	-1	293,935	-1.9
Utah	18	1,388	+7.2	29,197	+24.4					
Vermont										
Virginia	35	8,285	+6	136,747	+23.2					
Washington	10	363	-16.0	8,825	+11.0					
West Virginia	362	55,472	+10.6	1,021,525	+40.6	7	324	+8.4	7,687	+8.2
Wisconsin										
Wyoming	32	3,057	+6.1	67,492	+14.2	4	35	-23.9	873	-27.9

¹⁰ No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Public utilities					Hotels				
	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments	Num- ber on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments	Num- ber on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	88	1,628	-1.2	\$32,556	-1.2	25	1,101	- .5	\$8,589	-2.0
Arizona.....	67	1,228	+1.1	30,686	+2.6	13	244	+4.3	3,358	- .5
Arkansas.....	52	1,674	- .9	36,467	-9.3	12	504	-9.9	4,151	+1.0
California.....	45	40,048	-1.6	1,106,442	+ .5	197	9,450	+2.9	136,897	+1.1
Colorado.....	196	5,271	+1.7	131,477	+1.0	54	1,412	+4.8	18,693	+5.4
Connecticut.....	135	9,291	- .2	283,183	-1.0	25	833	-1.8	10,477	+1.0
Delaware.....	28	1,073	+1.6	29,807	- .8	4	240	- .4	3,139	+1.2
Dist. of Columbia.....	19	5,562	+2.6	158,905	+2.2	47	3,625	+4.6	49,577	+3.7
Florida.....	185	3,990	+1.7	100,421	-2.6	48	852	+1.4	7,916	+5.1
Georgia.....	186	6,249	- .6	168,424	-3.0	29	1,131	+1.4	8,478	+ .3
Idaho.....	52	518	+3.6	10,024	+4.2	21	321	+2.2	3,632	+ .6
Illinois.....	76	65,899	+ .2	1,827,723	+2.5	13 44	11,119	+ .8	163,006	- .4
Indiana.....	133	8,786	+1.6	207,549	+3.3	81	2,837	+ .9	27,647	+1.5
Iowa.....	414	9,008	-2.9	200,888	- .7	65	2,089	-2.0	18,770	-1.3
Kansas.....	169	7,090	+1.9	161,687	+1.9	30	615	-1.0	6,684	+2.9
Kentucky.....	292	5,930	- .8	136,318	+ .5	37	1,716	- .8	17,047	+3.2
Louisiana.....	150	4,069	- .9	89,638	- .7	21	1,702	+1.3	17,062	+ .7
Maine.....	164	1,879	- .4	49,632	-2.5	30	1,446	+6.0	16,666	+10.7
Maryland.....	94	12,277	- .1	323,326	- .4	22	1,064	+ .9	12,633	-1.4
Massachusetts.....	14 131	44,836	+ .6	1,244,684	+ .4	94	3,783	-1.4	50,901	-1.5
Michigan.....	413	20,142	+ .3	560,252	+ .7	92	4,346	+1.0	45,811	+3.1
Minnesota.....	226	12,102	+3.1	305,129	+1.6	75	2,993	+ .2	33,435	+1.5
Mississippi.....	190	1,589	-2.3	32,046	-1.4	16	481	+3.7	3,374	+3.0
Missouri.....	179	18,939	+ .5	485,953	+2.6	86	4,236	- .4	48,090	-2.4
Montana.....	101	1,816	+2.1	52,316	+2.6	24	417	+5.8	5,542	+1.2
Nebraska.....	299	5,533	+ .2	136,187	+ .5	41	1,398	- .9	13,311	- .2
Nevada.....	37	364	-3.4	10,072	-1.0	15	237	+6.3	3,995	+10.6
New Hampshire.....	139	2,021	- .2	55,686	-4.5	20	941	+42.1	10,483	+35.8
New Jersey.....	265	21,087	- .2	594,632	- .1	84	5,949	+8.2	66,788	+10.5
New Mexico.....	54	640	+14.9	12,105	+6.7	15	288	+3.2	3,120	+6.7
New York.....	861	92,235	- .2	2,803,696	-2.5	271	29,375	+1.1	422,931	- .5
North Carolina.....	92	1,632	- .4	34,969	- .8	33	1,050	+7.6	8,772	+5.6
North Dakota.....	171	1,176	- .1	28,096	+ .4	25	399	-4.1	3,903	-4.2
Ohio.....	432	30,824	+ .3	798,651	+1.7	146	7,417	+ .5	83,062	-2.5
Oklahoma.....	245	5,730	- .6	126,524	+1.2	50	1,065	+ .8	10,882	+ .4
Oregon.....	183	5,381	-1.7	135,425	+3.8	59	1,115	+ .4	13,335	-(11)
Pennsylvania.....	767	51,459	- .2	1,363,515	+1.1	176	9,099	+ .8	105,577	+ .1
Rhode Island.....	41	3,326	+ .6	92,667	- .7	18	456	+25.6	4,778	+16.4
South Carolina.....	70	1,500	-6.6	31,869	+4.9	15	343	+2.1	2,501	+1.5
South Dakota.....	129	938	+1.0	22,966	-1.7	18	301	+1.7	3,491	+4.0
Tennessee.....	244	4,177	+(11)	93,662	+2.1	37	2,039	-(11)	16,825	-1.9
Texas.....	115	6,429	+1.6	167,236	+ .3	37	2,691	- .6	32,104	+3.6
Utah.....	68	1,796	+1.7	38,431	+6.4	12	444	+ .5	5,521	+1.2
Vermont.....	121	911	-3.2	22,454	+ .9	23	635	+4.3	6,279	+3.6
Virginia.....	179	5,626	+1.2	134,828	+1.8	34	1,769	-3.0	18,332	-3.4
Washington.....	191	8,721	- .8	235,345	+3.5	85	2,487	+4.1	27,321	+4.4
West Virginia.....	120	5,578	+1.0	141,720	+1.4	38	1,008	+ .4	10,605	+ .5
Wisconsin.....	13 42	10,314	+ .2	286,431	+2.6	13 44	1,360	- .7	(13)	-----
Wyoming.....	48	433	+3.6	10,327	+2.9	7	73	+5.8	953	-6.7

¹¹ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.¹² Not available.¹³ Includes restaurants.¹⁴ Includes steam railroads.¹⁵ Includes railways and express.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Laundries					Dyeing and cleaning				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Per cent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Per cent of change
Alabama.....	4	417	-7	\$3,482	+10.3	3	124	+22.8	\$1,235	+16.3
Arizona.....	9	240	-4.0	2,786	-7.1					
Arkansas.....	13	454	-9	4,276	-(11)					
California.....	16 69	5,216	+1.2	90,030	-2.1					
Colorado.....	10	738	-3	10,279	+3.3	9	176	+6.0	3,079	+9.2
Connecticut.....	24	1,130	+3.0	18,096	+2.1	10	230	+4.1	4,484	+9
Delaware.....	4	318	+6.7	4,992	+8.6					
Dist. of Columbia.....	16	1,742	+2	25,896	+(11)	5	129	-3.7	2,275	+8
Florida.....	7	330	-9	2,995	-5	10	116	-4.9	1,807	+8.9
Georgia.....	11	662	+6.4	6,075	+12.8	5	119	+1.7	1,347	+12.3
Idaho.....										
Illinois.....	16 25	1,391	+1.7	19,351	+2.8					
Indiana.....	17	1,453	+4.8	19,228	+11.1	11	192	+6.1	3,009	+11.2
Iowa.....	3	150	+2.0	2,125	-1.3	7	288	+4.0	4,306	+2.3
Kansas.....	16 40	933	-1.1	10,622	-3.1					
Kentucky.....	17	844	+6.8	10,081	+2.2	5	240	+1.7	3,291	+2.4
Louisiana.....						4	72	-11.1	707	-15.5
Maine.....	14	401	+6.1	5,840	+11.7					
Maryland.....	24	1,849	+1.1	27,543	+6.2	10	452	-2	5,943	+3.0
Massachusetts.....	114	3,763	+(11)	69,685	+2.6	77	1,716	-11.7	29,556	-7.5
Michigan.....	21	1,317	+1.8	16,862	+5.7	14	348	+3.3	5,384	-1.2
Minnesota.....	13	749	+1.8	11,314	-2	8	317	+7.5	5,295	+10.9
Mississippi.....	4	154	(10)	1,407	+9.9					
Missouri.....	34	2,453	-1.5	31,846	-1.6	11	393	+4.8	6,572	+6.3
Montana.....	14	328	+3.8	5,343	-3					
Nebraska.....	8	650	+6.2	8,857	+9.8	4	93	(10)	1,484	-2.9
Nevada.....	3	37	-5.1	683	+6					
New Hampshire.....	16	321	+6.3	4,825	+7.5					
New Jersey.....	24	3,094	+10.9	57,194	+7.3	8	227	-5.8	5,294	-11.6
New Mexico.....	5	205	(10)	2,993	-2.3					
New York.....	71	7,129	+2.4	115,743	+1.6	16	563	+2.2	10,408	-7
North Carolina.....	10	686	+3	6,899	+6.4					
North Dakota.....	10	198	(10)	2,879	-1.7					
Ohio.....	74	3,934	-3	55,543	+1	41	1,561	-1.6	25,718	+4.8
Oklahoma.....	8	617	-1.9	7,946	+5.5	3	78	+4.0	938	+20.3
Oregon.....	4	317	+5.7	4,877	+8.7	4	66	+17.9	1,240	+12.1
Pennsylvania.....	40	2,871	+(11)	41,375	+3.8	17	862	+1.1	12,054	-9.6
Rhode Island.....	17	1,033	+2.0	17,215	+1.4	5	366	+18.8	6,065	+13.7
South Carolina.....	9	397	+8.2	3,393	+2.1					
South Dakota.....	5	106	-1.9	1,392	+1.7					
Tennessee.....	11	828	+1.5	6,612	+1.7	3	39	-2.5	503	+4.6
Texas.....	18	857	+5.0	8,657	+5.1	13	443	+5.5	7,120	+8.8
Utah.....	7	502	-2	6,895	+1.0	8	140	+1.4	2,341	+1.7
Vermont.....	3	50	+2.0	658	+16.0					
Virginia.....	9	542	-3.0	5,440	+1	17	274	+2.6	3,892	+6.3
Washington.....	12	569	+4	10,187	+1.3	8	82	+12.3	1,394	+16.0
West Virginia.....	20	700	+5.7	8,463	+7.0	8	198	+5.9	2,577	+7.9
Wisconsin.....	16 28	975	-7	12,065	-3.3					
Wyoming.....	4	81	-5.8	1,318	-3.6					

10 No change.

11 Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

16 Includes dyeing and cleaning.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN **IDENTICAL** ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JULY AND AUGUST 1933, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, August 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), August 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	16	349	+2.3	\$9,477	+3.9
Arizona.....	30	212	+2.9	5,637	+3.1
Arkansas.....	19	241	+5.2	5,685	+1.1
California.....	1,135	22,976	+1.9	752,429	+1.2
Colorado.....	28	1,080	+7	34,717	-2
Connecticut.....	59	2,046	+2	72,606	-2
Delaware.....	15	572	+7	19,564	-6
District of Columbia.....	36	1,021	+2	38,862	-2.1
Florida.....	18	570	+1.2	17,840	+8
Georgia.....	25	1,001	(10)	29,388	-1.6
Idaho.....	15	135	+4.7	3,252	-7
Illinois.....	92	7,775	+1.3	278,964	-8
Indiana.....	40	1,225	+1.3	39,970	-7
Iowa.....	17	991	+6	31,505	-1.1
Kansas.....	28	796	+4.2	24,155	+7.3
Kentucky.....	20	716	+2.7	25,869	+3.2
Louisiana.....	9	370	-1.3	13,343	-1.9
Maine.....	16	259	+4.4	7,582	+17.2
Maryland.....	24	860	-5	31,423	-1.3
Massachusetts.....	220	6,781	+4	202,151	+6
Michigan.....	97	3,920	+1.1	123,979	-3
Minnesota.....	52	3,002	+6.2	84,346	+5.3
Mississippi.....	15	175	+6.7	3,658	+8
Missouri.....	83	4,727	+3	140,787	-7
Montana.....	20	231	+2.7	7,043	+3.3
Nebraska.....	14	295	-2.0	10,036	-4.0
Nevada.....					
New Hampshire.....	38	365	+2.2	8,914	+2.6
New Jersey.....	110	12,463	+1.1	352,915	-4
New Mexico.....	16	86	-1.1	2,541	-2.9
New York.....	727	51,466	+1.7	1,774,970	-3
North Carolina.....	29	544	+4.0	13,659	+3.5
North Dakota.....	37	272	+1.9	6,750	+8
Ohio.....	272	8,027	-9	256,355	-1.4
Oklahoma.....	21	600	+8	18,196	-1.2
Oregon.....	17	766	+5.4	22,675	-10.5
Pennsylvania.....	781	23,276	+6	720,202	+2
Rhode Island.....	28	921	(10)	37,012	-2.3
South Carolina.....	10	102	(10)	2,962	+2.4
South Dakota.....	32	250	+2.9	5,920	+2.7
Tennessee.....	30	1,113	+2.8	37,994	+1.0
Texas.....	21	1,153	+1.7	32,755	+6.7
Utah.....	14	462	+2.9	15,981	+1.9
Vermont.....	29	251	+13.6	6,742	+3.1
Virginia.....	32	1,331	+1.3	42,673	+3.0
Washington.....	32	1,318	+1.1	42,089	-5
West Virginia.....	49	705	+2.2	20,848	+2.3
Wisconsin.....	17	909	-7	31,045	+4
Wyoming.....	12	115	(10)	3,415	-1.0

¹⁰ No change.

Employment and Pay Rolls in August 1933 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

IN THE following table are presented the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in August 1933 as compared with July 1933 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to including reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the Bureau's survey, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN AUGUST 1933 AS COMPARED WITH JULY 1933

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Per-cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Per-cent of change
		July 1933	August 1933		July 1933	August 1933	
New York City-----	5,073	300,729	310,889	+3.4	\$8,021,265	\$8,165,158	+1.8
Chicago, Ill.-----	617	147,610	160,044	+8.4	3,453,874	3,730,057	+8.0
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	830	133,346	140,064	+5.0	2,825,143	3,057,260	+8.2
Detroit, Mich.-----	514	179,023	185,708	+3.7	4,015,559	4,483,336	+11.6
Los Angeles, Calif.-----	689	57,443	61,343	+6.8	1,330,195	1,434,887	+7.9
Cleveland, Ohio.-----	1,122	91,228	95,846	+5.1	1,877,307	2,047,882	+9.1
St. Louis, Mo.-----	499	67,513	70,274	+4.1	1,424,074	1,496,629	+5.1
Baltimore, Md.-----	563	47,816	51,019	+6.7	923,867	1,000,324	+8.3
Boston, Mass.-----	3,066	89,023	89,636	+0.7	2,113,243	2,119,553	+0.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	416	50,592	53,190	+5.1	1,053,676	1,144,536	+8.6
San Francisco, Calif.-----	1,167	49,376	51,905	+5.1	1,143,451	1,196,006	+4.6
Buffalo, N.Y.-----	412	41,496	44,126	+6.3	910,827	967,277	+6.2
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	446	39,321	41,370	+5.2	735,009	810,701	+10.3

Employment in the Executive Civil Service of the United States August 1933

THERE were 19,027 fewer employees on the pay rolls of the United States Government in August 1933 than in August 1932. This is a decrease of 3.3 percent.

Comparing August 1933 with July 1933 there was an increase of 1,287 employees or 0.2 percent.

The data herein do not include the legislative, judicial, or Army and Navy services. The information as shown in table 1 was compiled by the various departments and offices of the United States Government and sent to the United States Civil Service Commission where it was assembled. The figures were tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and are published here by courtesy of the Civil Service Commission, and in compliance with the direction of Congress.

Information is not yet available as to the amount of pay rolls. However, arrangements are being made to collect this additional information and figures will be presented in the near future.

Table 1 shows the number of Federal employees inside the District of Columbia; the number of such employees outside the District of Columbia; and the total number for the entire service.

Approximately 12 percent of the total number of workers on the pay rolls of the United States are employed in the District of Columbia.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES
AUGUST 1932, JULY AND AUGUST 1933

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total
Number of employees:									
August 1932.....	64,795	2,464	67,259	471,185	36,922	508,107	535,980	39,386	575,366
July 1933.....	62,309	3,753	66,062	460,160	28,830	488,990	522,469	32,583	555,052
August 1933.....	62,681	5,034	67,715	456,417	32,207	488,624	519,098	37,241	556,339
Gain or loss:									
August 1932-August 1933.....	-2,114	+2,570	+456	-14,768	-4,715	-19,483	-16,882	-2,145	-19,027
July 1933-August 1933.....	+372	+1,281	+1,653	-3,743	+3,377	-366	-3,371	+4,658	+1,287
Percent of change:									
August 1932-August 1933.....	-3.3	+104.3	+7	-3.1	-12.8	-3.8	-3.1	-5.4	-3.3
July 1933-August 1933.....	+6	+34.1	+2.5	-0.8	+11.7	-0.1	-0.6	+14.3	+0.2
Labor turnover, August 1933:									
Additions.....	² 1,539	³ 1,882	⁴ 3,421	4,885	14,520	19,405	⁴ 6,424	⁴ 16,402	⁴ 22,826
Separations.....	³ 1,005	763	⁴ 1,768	8,628	11,143	19,771	⁴ 9,633	⁴ 11,906	⁴ 21,539
Turnover rate per 100.....	1.61	17.37	2.64	1.07	36.51	3.97	1.23	34.10	3.88

¹ Not including field service in the Post Office Department.

² Not including 81 employees transferred from Federal Board for Vocational Education; 2,804 employees, transferred from Public Buildings and Public Parks, National Capital to Department of Interior; and 98 employees transferred from the Shipping Board to Department of Commerce.

³ Not including 162 employees in the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, transferred from a permanent to a temporary status.

⁴ See notes to details.

Comparing August 1933 with July 1933, there was an increase of six tenths of 1 percent in the number of permanent employees in the District of Columbia. Temporary employees in the Federal city increased 34.1 percent. There was an increase of 2.5 percent in the total number of Government workers in Washington.

Comparing August 1933 with August 1932 there was a decrease of 3.3 percent in the number of permanent employees in the District. However, due to the creation of a large number of new Government agencies, temporary employees in the District increased 104.3 percent comparing August 1933 with August 1932. Due to this large increase in temporary workers, the total Federal employment in Washington was seven tenths of 1 percent greater during August 1933 than during the same month of the previous year.

August is the first month to include figures for the National Recovery Administration. This agency had 1,077 employees on its pay roll on August 31, 1933.

Outside of the District of Columbia, the number of permanent employees decreased 3.1 percent. The number of temporary employees decreased 12.8 percent, comparing August 1933 with August 1932.

Comparing August 1933 with July 1933, there was a decrease of 0.6 percent in the number of permanent employees, an increase of 14.3 percent in the number of temporary employees, and an increase of 0.2 percent in the total Federal employment.

Table 2 shows employment and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK JULY AND AUGUST 1933

	Number		Pay rolls	
	July	August	July	August
Enrolled personnel.....	293, 525	276, 172	9, 166, 782	8, 624, 859
Reserve officers, line.....	1, 293	1, 286	(1)	(1)
Reserve officers, medical.....	842	869	(1)	(1)
Supervisory and technical.....	11, 603	14, 444	1, 314, 528	1, 714, 705
Total.....	306, 763	292, 771	¹ 10, 481, 310	² 10, 339, 564

¹ Data not available.² Not including pay rolls of Reserve officers—line or medical.

Information concerning the employment and amount of pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department and Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

On August 31, 1933, there were 276,172 enrolled men in the Forest Service. This is a decrease of approximately 17,000 as compared with July. The volume of employment of all units of the Emergency Conservation Work decreased approximately 14,000 comparing August with July.

The pay of the enlisted personnel is \$30 per month, except that 5 percent of the personnel of each company are paid \$45 a month and an additional 8 percent are paid \$36 per month. The pay rolls for this branch of the service are figured on this basis. Amounts paid to reserve officers, line and medical, are not available at the present time.

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) increased from 976,610 on July 15, 1933, to 1,002,768 on August 15, 1933, or 2.7 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for August 1933. The latest pay-roll information available shows an increase from \$110,360,300 in June, to \$115,936,195 in July, or 5.1 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to August 1933 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in the following table. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the 12-month average for 1926 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO AUGUST 1933

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	98.3	96.6	95.6	95.8	95.5	89.3	88.2	86.3	73.3	61.2	53.0
February.....	98.6	97.0	95.4	96.0	95.3	89.0	88.9	85.4	72.7	60.3	52.7
March.....	100.5	97.4	95.2	96.7	95.8	89.9	90.1	85.5	72.9	60.5	51.5
April.....	102.0	98.9	96.6	98.9	97.4	91.7	92.2	87.0	73.5	60.0	51.8
May.....	105.0	99.2	97.8	100.2	99.4	94.5	94.9	88.6	73.9	59.7	52.5
June.....	107.1	98.0	98.6	101.6	100.9	95.9	96.1	86.5	72.8	57.8	53.6
July.....	108.2	98.1	99.4	102.9	101.0	95.6	96.6	84.7	72.4	56.4	55.4
August.....	109.4	99.0	99.7	102.7	99.5	95.7	97.4	83.7	71.2	55.0	56.9
September.....	107.8	99.7	99.9	102.8	99.1	95.3	96.8	82.2	69.3	55.8	-----
October.....	107.3	100.8	100.7	103.4	98.9	95.3	96.9	80.4	67.7	57.0	-----
November.....	105.2	99.0	99.1	101.2	95.7	92.9	93.0	77.0	64.5	55.9	-----
December.....	99.4	96.0	97.1	98.2	91.9	89.7	88.8	74.9	62.6	54.8	-----
Average.....	104.1	98.3	97.9	100.0	97.5	92.9	93.3	83.5	70.6	57.9	¹ 53.4

¹ Average for 8 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day each of June and July 1933 and by group totals on the 15th of August 1933; also, pay-roll totals for the entire months of June and July. Total compensation for the month of August is not yet available. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from their monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the following table, therefore, are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 1 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment over the period from January 1923 to the latest month available. In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, JUNE AND JULY 1933

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups. Employment figures for August 1933 are available by group totals only at this time.]

Occupations	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	June 1933	July 1933	August 1933	June 1933	July 1933 *
Professional, clerical and general.....	160, 771	162, 145	163, 559	\$21, 000, 433	\$21, 373, 020
Clerks.....	83, 765	84, 881	-----	10, 363, 380	10, 607, 607
Stenographers and typists.....	15, 257	15, 288	-----	1, 777, 936	1, 786, 959
Maintenance of way and structures.....	204, 663	210, 748	219, 322	15, 285, 283	15, 840, 377
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	19, 452	21, 473	-----	989, 805	1, 083, 656
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	112, 174	114, 834	-----	6, 031, 733	6, 326, 246
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	251, 151	263, 156	274, 880	26, 125, 840	28, 081, 634
Carmen.....	50, 528	53, 851	-----	5, 986, 456	6, 542, 531
Electrical workers.....	7, 778	7, 980	-----	1, 001, 419	1, 042, 150
Machinists.....	35, 771	37, 406	-----	4, 292, 251	4, 603, 292
Skilled trades helpers.....	54, 171	58, 124	-----	4, 646, 576	5, 146, 639
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	20, 070	20, 189	-----	1, 481, 391	1, 543, 174
Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	17, 177	17, 826	-----	967, 281	1, 036, 331
Transportation, other than train, engine and yard.....	122, 533	125, 126	125, 314	13, 503, 248	13, 860, 586
Station agents.....	24, 358	24, 239	-----	3, 346, 068	3, 344, 594
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	14, 943	14, 855	-----	2, 029, 522	2, 073, 327
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	17, 604	17, 889	-----	1, 321, 096	1, 356, 491
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	16, 911	16, 878	-----	1, 136, 582	1, 137, 362
Transportation (yardmaster, switch tenders, and hostlers).....	11, 760	11, 984	12, 291	1, 932, 288	2, 045, 155
Transportation, train and engine.....	194, 504	203, 451	207, 402	32, 513, 208	34, 735, 423
Road conductors.....	21, 733	22, 539	-----	4, 668, 267	4, 924, 187
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	45, 042	46, 873	-----	6, 245, 427	6, 630, 511
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	32, 806	34, 463	-----	4, 284, 974	4, 682, 421
Road engineers and motormen.....	26, 102	27, 139	-----	6, 215, 972	6, 583, 487
Road firemen and helpers.....	28, 677	30, 141	-----	4, 479, 498	4, 755, 444
All employees.....	945, 382	976, 610	1, 002, 768	110, 360, 300	115, 936, 195

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE table following gives detailed monthly statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports from August 1931 to the latest available date:

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Date (end of month)	Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance, number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Unemployment-insurance societies			
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1931							
August.....	(1)		196,321	70,893	9.9	120,669	16.8
September.....	120,694	28.3	202,130	74,175	10.3	119,433	16.6
October.....	(1)		228,101	82,811	11.3	122,733	16.8
November.....	(1)		273,658	93,487	13.3	134,799	19.2
December.....	118,732	28.0	329,627	128,884	17.0	159,941	21.1
1932							
January.....	(1)		358,114	153,920	20.0	179,560	23.2
February.....	(1)		361,948	168,204	21.3	180,079	22.8
March.....	120,366	28.3	352,444	155,653	19.4	185,267	23.0
April.....	(1)		303,888	152,530	18.8	183,668	22.6
May.....	(1)		271,481	160,700	18.9	191,084	22.5
June.....	124,068	30.0	265,040	153,659	18.7	173,819	21.2
July.....	(1)		266,365	169,411	19.6	174,646	20.3
August.....	(1)		269,188	167,212	19.5	170,081	19.9
September.....	122,340	29.6	275,840	163,048	18.3	166,160	18.9
October.....	(1)		297,791	157,023	17.7	148,812	16.8
November.....	(1)		329,707	154,657	17.7	144,583	16.3
December.....	115,042	28.1	367,829	171,028	18.6	155,669	16.9
1933							
January.....			397,920	207,136	22.1	196,237	20.9
February.....			401,321	201,305	21.0	185,052	19.3
March.....	109,182	26.5	379,693	195,715	20.1	186,942	19.2
April.....			350,552	180,143	18.2	187,222	18.8
May.....			320,955	162,781	16.4	176,174	17.7
June.....	106,652	25.7	307,873	145,136	14.4	156,019	15.5
July.....			300,762				
August.....			291,224				

Date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia		Danzig (Free City of)	Denmark		
	Percent of trade-unionists unemployed	Number of unemployed on live register	Trade-union insurance funds—unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-union unemployment funds—unemployed		
			Number		Number	Percent	
1931							
August.....	15.8	214,520	86,261	6.9	21,509	35,060	11.8
September.....	18.1	228,383	84,660	6.7	22,922	35,871	12.1
October.....	18.3	253,518	88,600	6.9	24,932	47,196	16.0
November.....	18.6	336,874	106,015	8.2	28,966	66,526	22.3
December.....	21.1	480,775	146,325	11.3	32,956	91,216	30.4
1932							
January.....	22.0	583,138	186,308	14.0	34,912	105,600	35.1
February.....	20.6	631,736	197,621	14.8	36,258	112,346	37.3
March.....	20.4	633,907	195,076	14.6	36,481	113,378	37.5
April.....	23.0	555,832	180,456	13.3	33,418	90,704	29.9
May.....	22.1	487,228	171,389	12.6	31,847	79,931	26.1
June.....	21.9	466,948	168,452	12.3	31,004	80,044	25.6
July.....	21.8	453,294	167,529	12.2	29,195	92,732	29.5
August.....	21.4	460,952	172,118	12.5	28,989	95,770	30.5
September.....	20.4	486,935	170,772	12.3	30,469	96,076	30.4
October.....	22.0	533,616	173,706	12.4	31,806	101,518	31.8
November.....	22.8	608,809	190,779	13.5	35,507	113,273	35.6
December.....	25.5	746,311	239,959	16.9	39,042	138,335	42.8
1933							
January.....	25.5	872,775	300,210	20.5	40,726	141,354	43.5
February.....	24.3	920,182	305,036	20.7	39,843	139,831	42.8
March.....	25.1	877,955	295,297	20.2	38,313	116,762	35.4
April.....	24.5	797,516	264,530	17.9	36,205	95,619	28.9
May.....	23.8	726,629	249,684	16.6	33,372	84,201	25.4
June.....	21.8	675,933			29,622	73,565	21.9
July.....	21.2	640,360			28,714	74,756	22.2
August.....		621,600					

¹ Not reported.² Provisional figure.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES--Continued

Date (end of month)	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany			
	Number unem- ployed remain- ing on live register	Number of unem- ployed regis- tered	Number of unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unem- ployed registered	Trade-unionists		
					Percent wholly unem- ployed	Percent partially unem- ployed	Number unem- ployed in receipt of benefit
1931							
August.....	933	9,160	37,673	4,215,000	33.6	21.4	2,376,589
September.....	2,096	12,176	38,524	4,355,000	35.0	22.2	2,483,364
October.....	5,425	14,824	51,654	4,623,480	36.6	22.0	2,534,952
November.....	7,554	18,095	92,157	5,059,773	38.9	21.8	2,771,985
December.....	9,055	17,223	147,009	5,668,187	42.2	22.3	3,147,867
1932							
January.....	9,318	20,944	241,487	6,041,910	43.6	22.6	3,481,418
February.....	9,096	18,856	293,198	6,128,429	44.1	22.6	3,525,486
March.....	8,395	17,699	303,218	6,034,100	44.6	22.6	3,323,109
April.....	6,029	16,885	282,013	5,934,202	43.9	21.1	2,906,890
May.....	4,896	13,189	262,184	5,582,620	43.3	22.9	2,658,042
June.....	3,137	12,709	232,371	5,475,778	43.1	20.4	2,484,944
July.....	2,022	13,278	262,642	5,392,248	43.9	23.0	2,111,342
August.....	3,256	16,966	264,253	5,223,810	44.0	23.2	1,991,985
September.....	5,957	18,563	259,237	5,102,750	43.6	22.7	1,849,768
October.....	8,901	19,908	247,090	5,109,173	42.9	22.6	1,720,577
November.....	10,715	21,690	255,411	5,355,428	43.2	22.1	1,768,602
December.....	13,727	20,289	277,109	5,772,852	45.1	22.7	2,073,101
1933							
January.....	16,511	23,178	315,364	6,013,612	46.2	23.7	2,372,066
February.....	15,437	20,731	330,874	6,000,958	47.4	24.1	2,455,428
March.....	14,512	19,083	313,518	5,598,855	52.7	22.2	2,165,891
April.....	11,680	17,732	309,101	5,331,252	46.3	22.6	1,938,910
May.....	4,857	13,082	282,545	5,038,640	44.7	21.6	1,801,930
June.....	2,822	11,479	256,197	4,856,942			1,726,676
July.....	1,568	13,437	239,449	4,463,841			1,647,155
August.....			235,590	4,128,000			

Date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Great Britain	Hungary		Irish Free State
	Compulsory insurance				Number of persons registered with employment exchanges	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance—number unemployed
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages			Christian (Budapest)	Social Democratic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
1931								
August.....	2,142,821	17.3	670,342	5.4	2,732,434	941	28,471	21,897
September.....	2,217,080	17.9	663,466	5.3	2,879,466	932	28,716	23,427
October.....	2,305,388	18.1	487,591	3.8	2,755,559	1,020	28,998	26,353
November.....	2,294,902	18.0	439,952	3.4	2,656,088	1,169	29,907	30,865
December.....	2,262,700	17.7	408,117	3.2	2,569,949	1,240	31,906	30,918
1932								
January.....	2,354,044	18.4	500,746	4.0	2,728,411	1,182	32,711	31,958
February.....	2,317,784	18.2	491,319	3.8	2,701,173	1,083	32,645	31,162
March.....	2,233,425	17.5	426,989	3.3	2,567,332	1,024	31,340	30,866
April.....	2,204,740	17.3	521,705	4.1	2,652,181	961	30,057	32,252
May.....	2,183,683	17.1	638,157	5.0	2,741,306	922	28,835	35,874
June.....	2,145,157	16.8	697,639	5.5	2,747,343	960	28,372	36,912
July.....	2,185,015	17.1	735,929	5.8	2,811,782	940	28,297	37,648
August.....	2,215,704	17.4	731,104	5.7	2,859,828	947	28,186	37,081
September.....	2,279,779	17.9	645,286	5.0	2,858,011	1,022	27,860	38,923
October.....	2,295,500	17.9	515,405	4.0	2,747,006	1,091	28,654	37,067
November.....	2,328,920	18.2	520,105	4.0	2,799,806	1,072	29,336	37,747
December.....	2,314,528	18.1	461,274	3.6	2,723,287	1,106	30,967	37,619
1933								
January.....	2,422,808	18.9	532,640	4.2	2,903,065	1,178	31,431	39,577
February.....	2,394,106	18.7	520,808	4.1	2,856,638	1,210	30,955	38,747
March.....	2,310,062	18.0	511,309	4.0	2,776,184	1,131	29,771	38,503
April.....	2,200,397	17.2	536,882	4.2	2,697,634	1,080	28,521	37,039
May.....	2,128,614	16.6	497,705	3.9	2,582,879	1,104	26,778	36,296
June.....	2,029,185	15.8	468,868	3.7	2,438,108	1,061	26,209	36,578
July.....	2,000,923	15.6	506,850	4.0	2,442,175	938	24,881	36,230
August.....	1,970,379	15.4	488,365	3.8	2,411,137			35,590

* Registration area extended.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Italy		Japan		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Number of unemployed registered		Official estimates, unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment insurance societies—unemployed	
	Wholly unemployed	Partially unemployed	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1931							
August.....	693, 273	30, 656	418, 596	6. 0	4, 827	70, 479	15. 3
September.....	747, 764	29, 822	425, 526	6. 0	7, 470	72, 738	15. 7
October.....	799, 744	32, 828	439, 014	6. 0	13, 605	84, 548	18. 0
November.....	878, 267	30, 967	454, 675	6. 5	18, 377	107, 372	18. 5
December.....	982, 321	32, 949	470, 736	6. 7	21, 935	147, 107	27. 8
1932							
January.....	1, 051, 321	33, 277	485, 885	6. 9	26, 335	145, 124	27. 0
February.....	1, 147, 945	26, 321	485, 290	6. 9	22, 222	139, 956	25. 4
March.....	1, 053, 016	31, 636	473, 757	6. 8	22, 912	119, 423	21. 6
April.....	1, 000, 025	32, 720	482, 366	6. 9	14, 607	121, 378	21. 7
May.....	968, 456	35, 528	483, 109	6. 9	7, 599	112, 325	22. 5
June.....	905, 097	31, 710	481, 589	6. 8	7, 056	113, 978	22. 8
July.....	931, 291	33, 218	510, 901	7. 2	7, 181	123, 947	24. 6
August.....	945, 972	33, 666	509, 580	7. 1	9, 650	116, 524	22. 9
September.....	949, 408	37, 043	505, 969	7. 0	8, 762	126, 510	24. 9
October.....	956, 357	32, 556	503, 958	7. 0	13, 806	128, 961	25. 2
November.....	1, 038, 757	36, 349	484, 213	6. 7	17, 621	142, 554	27. 6
December.....	1, 129, 654	37, 644	463, 403	6. 4	17, 247	188, 252	31. 5
1933							
January.....	1, 225, 470	33, 003	444, 032	6. 1	14, 777	226, 709	37. 6
February.....	1, 229, 387	34, 506	438, 250	6. 1	13, 886	187, 652	31. 1
March.....	1, 081, 536	29, 129	424, 287	5. 8	13, 087	165, 367	27. 3
April.....	1, 025, 754	51, 871	414, 392	-----	10, 377	147, 531	24. 3
May.....	1, 000, 128	45, 183	429, 295	-----	5, 993	123, 447	25. 3
June.....	883, 621	38, 815	-----	-----	3, 769	117, 805	22. 5
July.....	824, 195	229, 117	-----	-----	3, 690	118, 346	22. 6
August.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	113, 988	21. 9
Date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway		Poland	Rumania		
	Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges ¹	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register	
		Number	Percent				
1931							
August.....	50, 033	-----	-----	22, 431	246, 380	22, 708	
September.....	51, 375	-----	-----	27, 012	246, 426	22, 909	
October.....	50, 266	² 9, 048	² 19. 6	29, 340	255, 622	28, 800	
November.....	47, 535	10, 577	22. 8	32, 078	266, 027	43, 917	
December.....	45, 140	12, 633	27. 2	34, 789	312, 487	49, 393	
1932							
January.....	45, 677	14, 160	30. 4	35, 034	338, 434	51, 612	
February.....	44, 107	14, 354	30. 6	38, 135	350, 145	57, 606	
March.....	45, 383	15, 342	32. 5	38, 952	360, 031	55, 308	
April.....	48, 601	14, 629	30. 8	37, 703	339, 773	47, 206	
May.....	53, 543	13, 465	28. 3	32, 127	306, 801	39, 654	
June.....	54, 342	12, 603	26. 2	28, 429	264, 147	33, 679	
July.....	55, 203	12, 563	25. 9	26, 390	218, 059	32, 809	
August.....	56, 332	13, 084	26. 9	27, 543	187, 537	29, 654	
September.....	55, 855	14, 358	29. 3	31, 431	147, 166	21, 862	
October.....	54, 549	15, 512	31. 6	35, 082	146, 982	28, 172	
November.....	52, 477	16, 717	34. 2	38, 807	177, 459	30, 651	
December.....	52, 533	20, 735	42. 4	41, 571	220, 245	38, 471	
1933							
January.....	51, 698	19, 249	39. 3	40, 642	264, 258	44, 797	
February.....	49, 971	19, 673	40. 0	42, 460	287, 219	45, 371	
March.....	51, 035	18, 992	38. 5	42, 437	279, 779	44, 294	
April.....	53, 171	17, 678	35. 7	39, 846	258, 954	37, 532	
May.....	55, 477	15, 335	30. 9	35, 803	235, 356	30, 336	
June.....	56, 563	13, 532	27. 2	30, 394	224, 566	24, 685	
July.....	57, 352	-----	-----	25, 918	213, 806	-----	
August.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	204, 364	-----	

¹ New series, coverage extended.² Includes not only workers wholly unemployed but also those intermittently employed.³ Strike ended.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

	Saar Territory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugo-slavia
Date (end of month)	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Unemployment funds				Number of unemployed registered
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		
		Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	
1931								
August.....	20,205	48,590	12.7	9,754	3.6	33,346	12.4	7,466
September.....	21,741	54,405	13.7	15,188	4.0	42,998	11.2	7,753
October.....	24,685	65,469	16.4	18,000	4.8	47,200	13.2	10,070
November.....	28,659	79,484	19.9	25,200	6.6	51,900	14.4	10,349
December.....	35,045	110,149	27.2	41,611	10.1	61,256	14.9	14,502
1932								
January.....	38,790	93,272	24.5	44,600	10.6	67,600	14.8	19,665
February.....	42,394	93,900	23.0	48,600	11.3	70,100	15.0	21,435
March.....	44,883	98,772	24.4	40,423	9.0	62,659	14.0	23,251
April.....	42,993	82,500	21.0	35,400	7.7	58,900	12.6	18,532
May.....	42,881	75,650	18.9	35,200	7.6	54,500	11.5	13,568
June.....	40,188	79,338	19.5	33,742	7.1	53,420	13.3	11,418
July.....	39,063	77,468	19.4	35,700	7.5	54,000	11.4	9,940
August.....	38,858	80,975	20.0	36,600	7.6	53,400	11.1	11,940
September.....	40,320	86,709	20.7	38,070	7.8	52,967	10.8	10,985
October.....	40,728	92,868	22.2	42,300	8.7	52,100	10.6	10,474
November.....	41,962	97,666	23.8	50,500	10.3	55,700	11.3	11,670
December.....	44,311	129,002	31.4	66,053	13.3	59,089	11.9	14,248
1933								
January.....	45,700	120,156	28.8	83,400	17.0	56,000	11.4	23,574
February.....	45,101	118,251	27.4	81,800	16.5	57,400	11.6	25,346
March.....	42,258	121,456	28.4	60,698	12.0	52,575	10.4	22,609
April.....	40,082	110,055	26.1	49,100	9.8	47,400	9.6	19,671
May.....	37,341	93,360	22.2	43,600	8.7	44,100	8.9	15,115
June.....	36,492	89,485	21.1	40,958	8.0	40,431	7.9	14,492
July.....	35,053	83,771	20.0					11,710

RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food on August 15, 1933

THE Bureau of Labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor has since 1913 collected, compiled, and issued, as of the 15th of each month, retail prices of food. From time to time the work has been expanded by including additional cities and articles. The Bureau now covers 51 localities well scattered throughout the continental United States and also the Territory of Hawaii. Retail prices are secured for 45 of the principal articles of food.

In order that current information may be available oftener, the Bureau is now collecting these prices every 2 weeks. The plan was inaugurated during August 1933.

Retail Prices of Food, August 1933

RETAIL prices of food were collected by the Bureau for two periods during the month, namely, August 15 and 29. Prices were received from the same dealers and the same cities were covered as have been included in the Bureau's reports for former periods. For August 29, however, a representative number of reports was not received from some of the cities, and average prices for the United States as a whole for this date are not strictly comparable with average prices shown for other dates. The index numbers, however, have been adjusted by using the percent of change in identical cities and are, therefore, comparable with indexes of other periods.

Three commodities have been added to the Bureau's list of food items beginning with August 29. These items are rye bread, canned peaches, and canned pears. Only average prices can be shown for these articles as corresponding prices for the year 1913 are not available for the purpose of index numbers.

Data for the tabular statements shown in this report are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices as reported to the Bureau by retail dealers in the 51 cities. Comparable information for months and years, 1913 to 1928, inclusive, is shown in Bulletins Nos. 396 and 495; and by months and years, 1929 to 1932, inclusive, in the January, February, and April 1933 issues of this publication.

Indexes of all articles, combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January 1921 are given in Bulletin 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin 300 (p. 61). The list of articles included in the groups, cereals, meats, and dairy products, will be found in the May 1932 issue of this publication.

Table 1 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of three groups of these articles; viz, cereals, meats, and dairy products, in the United States, 51 cities combined, by years, 1913 to 1932, inclusive, and on specified days of the months of 1932 and 1933. These index numbers are based on the year 1913 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1932, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF EACH MONTH, JAN. 15, 1932, TO AUG. 29, 1933, INCLUSIVE

[1913=100]

Year	All food	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Month	All food	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1932				
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	Jan. 15	109.3	126.4	123.4	106.5
1915	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	Feb. 15	105.3	125.0	117.3	102.9
1916	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	Mar. 15	105.0	124.3	118.9	101.9
1917	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	Apr. 15	103.7	122.9	118.6	97.4
1918	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	May 15	101.3	122.6	115.3	94.3
1919	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	June 15	100.1	122.5	113.4	92.6
1920	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	July 15	101.0	121.2	122.6	91.4
1921	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	Aug. 15	100.8	120.4	120.1	93.1
1922	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	Sept. 15	100.3	119.2	119.2	93.5
1923	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	Oct. 15	100.4	119.0	114.6	93.8
1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	Nov. 15	99.4	118.0	109.1	93.9
1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	Dec. 15	98.7	114.8	103.2	95.9
1926	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	1933				
1927	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	Jan. 15	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3
1928	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	Feb. 15	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3
1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	Mar. 15	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3
1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	Apr. 15	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7
1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	May 15	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2
1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	June 15	96.7	117.2	103.7	93.5
					July 15	104.8	128.0	103.5	97.7
					Aug. 15	106.7	137.8	105.7	96.5
					Aug. 29	107.1	138.8	106.9	97.5

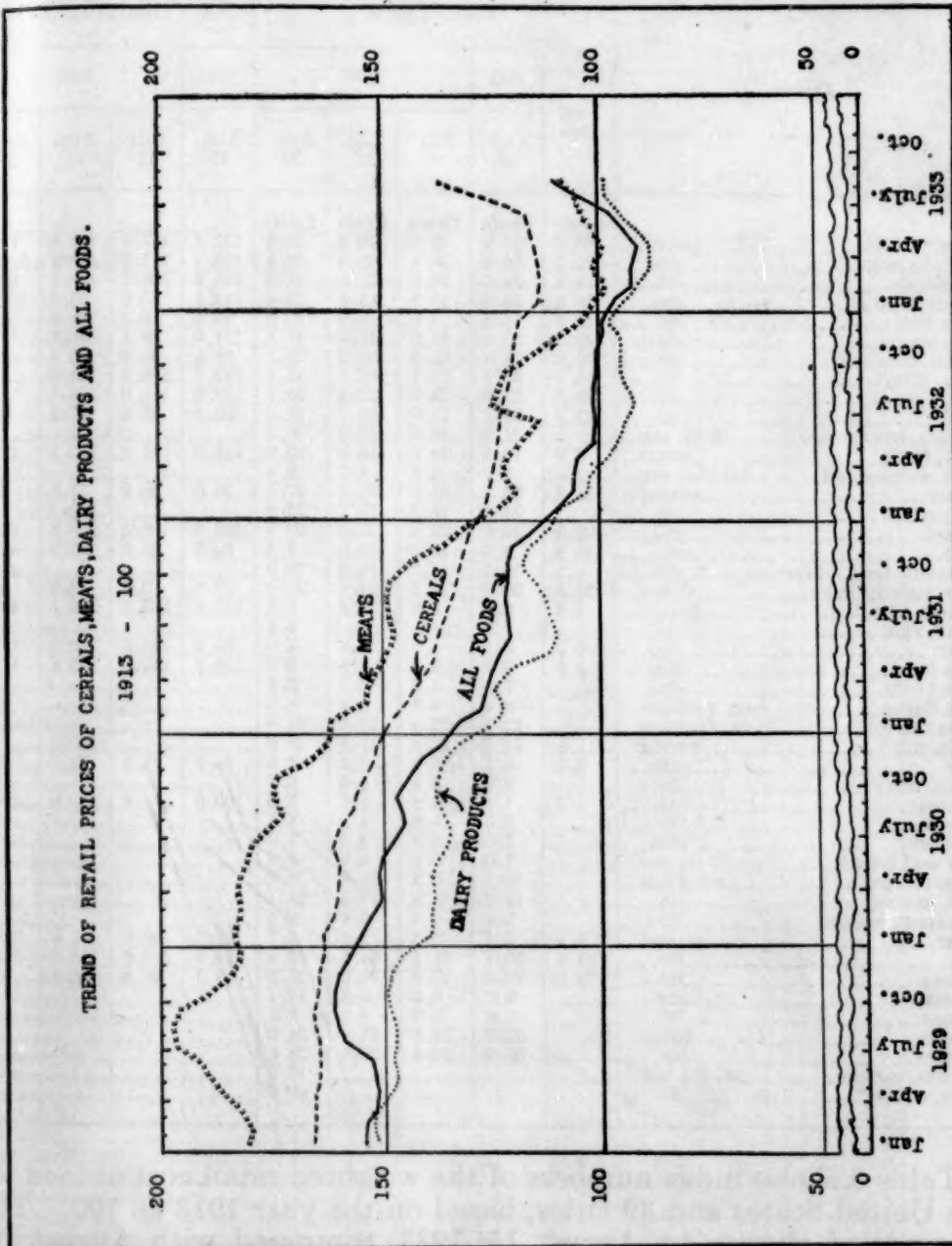
The following chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States (51 cities) from January 15, 1929, to August 15, 1933, inclusive.

Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail costs of important food articles and of cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100 and changes on August 15, 1933, compared with August 15, 1932, and July 15, 1933; and on August 29, 1933, compared with August 15, 1933.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE AUG. 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH AUG. 15, 1932, AND JULY 15, 1933; AND AUG. 29, 1933, COMPARED WITH AUG. 15, 1933

Article	Index, 1913=100				Percent of change Aug. 15, 1933, compared with—		Percent of change Aug. 29, 1933, com- pared with Aug. 15, 1933
	1932	1933					
	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	Aug. 15, 1932	July 15, 1933	
All food.....	100.8	104.8	106.7	107.1	+5.9	+1.9	+0.3
Cereals.....	120.4	128.0	137.8	138.8	+14.5	+7.7	+7
Meats.....	120.1	103.5	105.7	106.9	-12.0	+2.1	+1.1
Dairy products.....	93.1	97.7	96.5	97.5	+3.7	-1.2	+1.0

Table 3 shows the average retail prices of principal food articles for the United States, and index numbers for 23 of these articles



based on the year 1913, for August 15, 1932, and July 15, August 15, and August 29, 1933.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1913 AND ON AUG. 15, 1932, AND JULY 15, AUG. 15 AND 29, 1933

Article	Average price					Index number (1913=100)			
	Year 1913	1932	1933			1932	1933		
		Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents				
Sirloin steak.....pound..	25.4	34.9	29.8	30.2	29.8	137.4	117.3	118.9	119.3
Round steak.....do.....	22.3	30.8	26.1	26.5	26.5	138.1	117.0	118.8	119.7
Rib roast.....do.....	19.8	24.6	20.9	21.4	21.2	124.2	105.6	108.1	107.1
Chuck roast.....do.....	16.0	18.0	15.2	15.5	15.4	112.5	95.0	96.9	96.9
Plate beef.....do.....	12.1	11.2	9.6	9.9	10.0	92.6	79.3	81.8	81.8
Pork chops.....do.....	21.0	23.3	18.2	19.7	21.2	111.0	86.7	93.8	100.9
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	27.0	23.9	23.3	23.2	23.5	88.5	86.3	85.9	86.3
Ham, sliced.....do.....	26.9	35.7	32.1	32.7	33.1	132.7	119.3	121.6	122.7
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	18.9	24.0	22.3	22.4	23.1	127.0	118.0	118.5	121.7
Hens.....do.....	21.3	23.1	21.0	20.7	20.3	108.5	98.6	97.2	96.2
Salmon, red canned.....16-oz. can..		21.8	19.4	19.9	20.3				
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	8.9	10.5	10.4	10.9	10.9	118.0	116.9	122.5	123.6
Milk, evaporated.....14½-oz. can..		6.3	6.8	6.9	6.8				
Butter.....pound.....	38.3	26.8	31.0	27.3	27.9	70.0	80.9	71.3	72.6
Margarine.....do.....		14.6	13.3	13.7	13.6				
Cheese.....do.....	22.1	22.6	23.6	23.6	23.2	102.3	106.8	106.8	105.9
Lard.....do.....	15.8	8.9	10.1	10.0	9.8	56.3	63.9	63.3	62.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....do.....		19.1	18.7	19.0	19.0				
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen.....	34.5	26.8	24.3	25.3	25.6	77.7	70.4	73.3	76.0
Breads, wheat.....pound.....	5.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.6	121.4	128.6	135.7	135.7
Bread, rye.....do.....					8.4				
Flour.....do.....	3.3	3.1	4.0	4.8	4.9	93.9	121.2	145.5	151.6
Corn meal.....do.....	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	126.7	123.3	126.7	130.1
Rolled oats.....do.....		7.5	5.9	6.2	6.4				
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package.....		8.4	8.3	8.5	8.6				
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....		22.5	22.8	23.4	23.8				
Macaroni.....pound.....		15.2	14.9	15.5	15.6				
Rice.....do.....	8.7	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.5	74.7	71.3	73.6	73.6
Beans, navy.....do.....		4.9	5.5	6.0	6.1				
Potatoes.....do.....	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	100.0	211.8	205.9	194.1
Onions.....do.....		3.6	4.8	4.3	4.1				
Cabbage.....do.....		3.0	4.8	4.5	4.0				
Pork and beans.....16-oz. can.....		7.0	6.6	6.8	6.8				
Corn, canned.....no. 2 can.....		10.5	9.9	10.3	10.3				
Peas, canned.....do.....		12.7	12.8	13.0	13.1				
Tomatoes, canned.....do.....		9.4	9.1	9.4	9.4				
Sugar.....pound.....	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.7	92.7	100.0	101.8	101.8
Tea.....do.....	54.4	70.1	64.1	64.5	65.8	128.9	117.8	118.6	119.1
Coffee.....do.....	29.8	29.6	27.0	27.0	27.2	99.3	90.6	90.6	90.9
Prunes.....do.....		9.3	9.4	9.8	10.1				
Raisins.....do.....		11.6	9.2	9.3	9.4				
Bananas.....dozen.....		22.7	24.8	24.0	24.5				
Oranges.....do.....		30.7	28.5	29.1	28.6				
Peaches, canned.....no. 2½ can.....					16.9				
Pears, canned.....do.....					20.5				

Table 4 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food for the United States and 39 cities, based on the year 1913 as 100. The percents of change on August 15, 1933, compared with August 15, 1932, and July 15, 1933; and on August 29, 1933, compared with August 15, 1933, are also given for these cities and the United States and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND PERCENT OF CHANGE AUG. 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH AUG. 15, 1932, AND JULY 15, 1933; AND AUG. 29, 1933, COMPARED WITH AUG. 15, 1933, BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES

City	Index 1913=100				Percent of change Aug. 15, 1933, compared with—		Percent of change Aug. 29, 1933, com- pared with Aug. 15, 1933
	1932	1933			Aug. 15, 1932	July 15, 1933	
	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 29			
United States.....	100.8	104.8	106.7	107.1	+5.9	+1.9	+0.3
Atlanta.....	99.3	100.9	104.9	106.6	+5.6	+4.0	+1.6
Baltimore.....	104.8	106.8	109.3	110.1	+4.2	+2.3	+0.8
Birmingham.....	100.8	100.9	103.7	103.7	+2.9	+2.8	+0.1
Boston.....	102.8	107.4	107.9	110.1	+5.0	+0.5	+2.0
Bridgeport.....					+4.2	+2.2	+1.2
Buffalo.....	106.3	109.8	113.0	112.1	+6.2	+2.8	-0.7
Butte.....					+1.6	-2.4	-2.3
Charleston, S.C.....	104.0	101.2	106.7	107.3	+2.5	+5.4	+0.6
Chicago.....	110.4	112.5	112.9	113.4	+2.3	+0.4	+0.4
Cincinnati.....	98.6	105.5	106.9	108.8	+8.4	+1.3	+1.8
Cleveland.....	97.0	103.8	106.8	106.7	+10.1	+2.9	-0.1
Columbus.....					+9.9	+0.7	+1.8
Dallas.....	94.0	99.5	103.9	102.8	+10.5	+4.4	-1.0
Denver.....	95.3	101.8	99.8	98.8	+4.7	-2.0	-1.0
Detroit.....	95.8	105.4	107.0	109.1	+11.7	+1.6	+2.0
Fall River.....	100.5	105.0	106.4	106.2	+5.9	+1.3	-0.2
Houston.....					+9.8	+2.6	-0.4
Indianapolis.....	98.3	103.8	105.9	105.8	+7.7	+2.0	-0.1
Jacksonville.....	94.3	95.2	98.0	98.6	+3.9	+3.0	+0.7
Kansas City.....	98.0	103.6	105.4	106.6	+7.6	+1.7	+1.1
Little Rock.....	91.2	89.3	97.0	96.7	+6.3	+8.6	-0.4
Los Angeles.....	85.4	93.2	100.2	99.9	+17.4	+7.5	-0.3
Louisville.....	93.2	102.3	103.9	105.7	+11.5	+1.6	+1.7
Manchester.....	103.6	109.6	109.4	(1)	+5.6	-0.2	(1)
Memphis.....	93.4	95.8	99.3	98.6	+6.3	+3.7	-0.7
Milwaukee.....	102.9	111.3	111.8	110.3	+8.7	+0.4	-1.4
Minneapolis.....	98.3	107.0	106.7	104.4	+8.5	-0.3	-2.2
Mobile.....					+5.0	+3.2	+1.3
Newark.....	104.3	103.3	106.0	107.5	+1.7	+2.7	+1.3
New Haven.....	107.3	109.2	112.8	113.9	+5.1	+3.3	+1.0
New Orleans.....	99.7	102.6	105.2	105.7	+5.5	+2.5	+0.5
New York.....	109.2	109.9	111.2	112.3	+1.9	+1.2	+0.9
Norfolk.....					-2.2	+2.8	+0.8
Omaha.....	91.8	100.8	101.2	99.8	+10.3	+0.4	-1.4
Peoria.....					+9.1	+0.8	-0.6
Philadelphia.....	104.2	106.0	106.4	109.1	+2.1	+0.4	+2.6
Pittsburgh.....	98.0	102.5	103.8	104.3	+5.9	+1.2	+0.5
Portland, Maine.....					+4.7	+0.6	-1.3
Portland, Oreg.....	94.6	95.7	95.9	96.1	+1.3	+0.1	+0.2
Providence.....	103.0	108.5	109.1	110.0	+5.9	+0.5	+0.9
Richmond.....	104.0	104.1	107.9	109.2	+3.7	+3.6	+1.2
Rochester.....					+4.0	+0.7	(1)
St. Louis.....	100.5	108.7	111.8	112.3	+11.2	+2.8	+0.5
St. Paul.....					+7.7	-1.8	-0.6
Salt Lake City.....	84.2	92.4	92.9	91.5	+10.2	+0.5	-1.5
San Francisco.....	104.4	106.7	109.5	109.7	+4.8	+2.6	+0.2
Savannah.....					+7.0	+4.0	-1.1
Scranton.....	106.0	112.0	113.5	113.6	+7.1	+1.3	+0.1
Seattle.....	99.7	103.5	104.7	105.1	+5.0	+1.1	+0.4
Springfield, Ill.....					+10.0	+1.0	-0.3
Washington.....	108.7	108.5	110.7	112.6	+1.8	+2.0	+1.7
Hawaii:							
Honolulu.....					-0.3	+2.8	
Other localities.....					-0.9	+3.5	

¹ Data not available.

Retail Prices of Coal on August 15, 1933

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

Table 1 shows for the United States both average prices and index numbers of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, to 1931, and for each month from January 15, 1932, to August 15, 1933. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the index number.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES BASED ON THE YEAR 1913 AS 100, ON THE FIFTEENTH OF SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1913 TO AUGUST 1933

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous		Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut		Average price	Index (1913 = 100)		Stove		Chestnut		Average price	Index (1913 = 100)
	Average price	Index 1913 = 100	Average price	Index 1913 = 100				Average price	Index 1913 = 100	Average price	Index 1913 = 100		
	<i>Dols.</i>		<i>Dols.</i>		<i>Dols.</i>			<i>Dols.</i>		<i>Dols.</i>		<i>Dols.</i>	
1913: Av. for yr.	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	5.43	100.0	1928: January	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6	9.30	171.1
January	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8	July	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9	8.69	159.9
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2	1929: January	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3	9.09	167.2
1914: January	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9	July	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8	8.62	158.6
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6	1930: January	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5	9.11	167.6
1915: January	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2	July	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6	8.65	159.1
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1	1931: January	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1	8.87	163.2
1916: January	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8	July	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3	8.09	148.9
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6	1932: January	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1	8.17	150.3
1917: January	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1	February	14.98	193.9	14.95	188.9	8.14	149.7
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7	March	14.54	188.2	14.45	182.6	8.01	147.4
1918: January	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3	April	13.62	176.3	13.46	170.0	7.85	144.5
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8	May	13.30	172.2	13.11	165.6	7.60	139.9
1919: January	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3	June	13.36	173.0	13.16	166.3	7.53	138.6
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1	July	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2	7.50	138.0
1920: January	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1	August	13.50	174.8	13.28	167.9	7.52	138.4
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1	September	13.74	177.9	13.52	170.8	7.54	138.7
1921: January	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6	October	13.79	178.5	13.58	171.5	7.60	139.9
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7	November	13.83	178.9	13.60	171.9	7.59	139.7
1922: January	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0	December	13.87	179.5	13.65	172.5	7.51	138.3
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6	1933: January	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9	7.46	137.3
1923: January	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7	February	13.75	178.0	13.53	171.0	7.45	137.0
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7	March	13.70	177.3	13.48	170.4	7.43	136.7
1924: January	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5	April	13.22	171.1	13.00	164.3	7.37	135.6
July	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5	May	12.44	161.0	12.25	154.8	7.17	132.0
1925: January	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0	June	12.18	157.6	12.00	151.6	7.18	132.1
July	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5	July	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0	7.64	140.7
1926: January	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.3	August	12.85	166.3	12.65	159.8	7.77	143.0
July	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	8.70	160.1							
1927: January	15.06	202.7	15.42	194.8	9.96	183.3							
July	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	8.91	163.9							

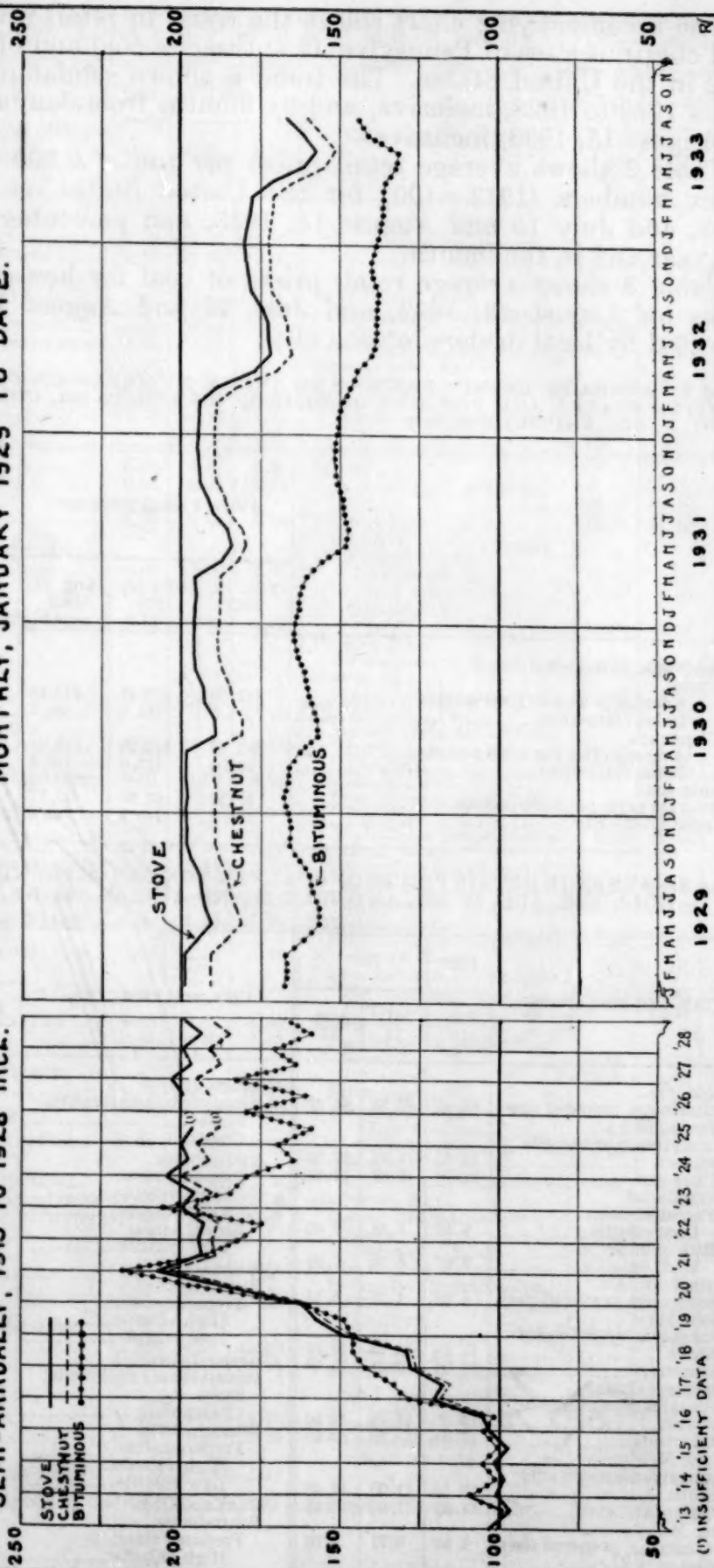
¹Insufficient data.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF COAL.
 BITUMINOUS AND PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE, (STOVE AND CHESTNUT.)

1913 = 100.0

MONTHLY, JANUARY 1929 TO DATE.

SEMI-ANNUALLY, 1913 TO 1928 INCL.



(1) INSUFFICIENT DATA

The accompanying chart shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite coal and of bituminous coal in the United States. The trend is shown semiannually for the years 1913 to 1928, inclusive, and by months from January 15, 1929, to August 15, 1933, inclusive.

Table 2 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913=100) for the United States on August 15, 1932, and July 15 and August 15, 1933, and percentage change in the year and in the month.

Table 3 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on August 15, 1932, and July 15 and August 15, 1933, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE ON AUG. 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH AUG. 15, 1932, AND JULY 15, 1933

Article	Average retail price on—			Percent of increase (+) or decrease (–) Aug. 15, 1933, compared with—	
	Aug. 15, 1932	July 15, 1933	Aug. 15, 1933	Aug. 15, 1932	July 15, 1933
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$13.50	\$12.47	\$12.85	–4.8	+3.0
Index (1913=100).....	174.8	161.3	166.3		
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$13.28	\$12.26	\$12.65	–4.7	+3.2
Index (1913=100).....	167.9	155.0	159.8		
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$7.52	\$7.64	\$7.77	+3.3	+1.7
Index (1913=100).....	138.4	140.7	143.0		

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, AUG. 15, 1932, AND JULY 15 AND AUG. 15, 1933, BY CITIES

City, and kind of coal	1932	1933		City, and kind of coal	1932	1933	
	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15		Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
Atlanta, Ga.:				Chicago, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	\$5.82	\$5.55	\$6.25	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Baltimore, Md.:				Stove.....	\$15.44	\$13.04	\$13.53
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut.....	15.19	12.83	13.31
Stove.....	12.50	11.92	12.58	Bituminous:			
Chestnut.....	12.00	11.67	12.25	Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous:				High volatile.....	7.44	7.50	7.74
Prepared sizes:				Low volatile.....	9.42	9.39	9.99
Low volatile.....	8.56	8.44	9.06	Run of mine:			
Run of mine:				Low volatile.....	6.92	6.99	7.45
High volatile.....	7.07	6.79	7.21	Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Birmingham, Ala.:				Bituminous:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	4.98	4.68	5.11	Prepared sizes:			
Boston, Mass.:				High volatile.....	5.00	5.13	5.35
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile.....	6.75	6.60	7.23
Stove.....	13.25	13.20	13.25	Cleveland, Ohio:			
Chestnut.....	13.00	12.95	13.00	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bridgeport, Conn.:				Stove.....	13.56	11.50	12.19
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut.....	13.31	11.25	11.94
Stove.....	13.00	13.25	13.50	Bituminous:			
Chestnut.....	13.00	13.25	13.50	Prepared sizes:			
Buffalo, N.Y.:				High volatile.....	6.33	5.32	5.67
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile.....	8.00	7.82	8.57
Stove.....	12.15	11.90	12.28	Columbus, Ohio:			
Chestnut.....	11.90	11.65	12.03	Bituminous:			
Butte, Mont.:				Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	9.85	9.71	9.70	High volatile.....	5.14	5.03	5.35
Charleston, S.C.:				Low volatile.....	6.25	6.17	6.75
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	9.50	8.62	8.62				

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, AUG. 15, 1932, AND JULY 15 AND AUG. 15, 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1932	1933		City, and kind of coal	1932	1933	
	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15		Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
Dallas, Tex.:				Newark, N.J.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg...	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$13.50	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	9.75	10.00	10.00	Stove...	\$11.99	\$11.69	\$12.10
Denver, Colo.:				Chestnut...	11.74	11.44	11.80
Colorado anthracite:				New Haven, Conn.:			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed...	14.50	14.50	14.50	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed...	14.50	14.50	14.50	Stove...	13.65	12.90	13.40
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	7.89	7.37	7.30	Chestnut...	13.65	12.90	13.40
Detroit, Mich.:				New Orleans, La.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Bituminous, prepared sizes...	8.07	8.07	8.07
Stove...	13.00	11.46	11.55	New York, N.Y.:			
Chestnut...	12.79	11.46	11.55	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous:				Stove...	12.25	11.82	12.12
Prepared sizes:				Chestnut...	12.00	11.57	11.87
High volatile...	6.04	6.11	6.27	Norfolk, Va.:			
Low volatile...	6.86	6.81	7.24	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Run of mine:				Stove...	12.50	12.50	13.00
Low volatile...	6.25	5.99	6.38	Chestnut...	12.50	12.50	13.00
Fall River, Mass.:				Bituminous:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Prepared sizes:			
Stove...	14.00	13.50	13.67	High volatile...	6.50	6.50	7.00
Chestnut...	13.75	13.25	13.42	Low volatile...	7.50	7.50	8.00
Houston, Tex.:				Run of mine:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	9.40	9.60	9.60	Low volatile...	6.50	6.38	7.00
Indianapolis, Ind.:				Omaha, Nebr.:			
Bituminous:				Bituminous, prepared sizes...	8.77	8.30	8.70
Prepared sizes:				Peoria, Ill.:			
High volatile...	4.80	5.26	5.38	Bituminous, prepared sizes...	6.05	5.98	6.22
Low volatile...	7.17	7.05	7.40	Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Run of mine:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile...	5.85	6.38	6.50	Stove...	11.17	11.38	11.71
Jacksonville, Fla.:				Chestnut...	10.92	11.13	11.46
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	9.00	9.00	9.94	Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Kansas City, Mo.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Arkansas anthracite:				Chestnut...	12.75	11.50	12.38
Furnace...	10.63	10.33	10.44	Bituminous, prepared sizes...	4.00	3.45	4.64
Stove no. 4...	12.17	12.00	12.33	Portland, Maine:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	5.78	5.61	5.57	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Little Rock, Ark.:				Stove...	15.36	13.98	14.13
Arkansas anthracite, egg...	11.50	10.25	10.25	Chestnut...	15.12	13.73	13.88
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	8.00	7.50	7.94	Portland, Oreg.:			
Los Angeles, Calif.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes...	12.09	11.60	13.15
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	15.25	15.25	16.46	Providence, R.I.:			
Louisville, Ky.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous:				Stove...	14.00	13.45	13.70
Prepared sizes:				Chestnut...	13.75	13.20	13.44
High volatile...	4.69	4.62	5.08	Richmond, Va.:			
Low volatile...	6.69	6.88	7.06	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Manchester, N.H.:				Stove...	13.00	12.75	13.25
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut...	13.00	12.75	13.25
Stove...	14.50	14.00	14.00	Bituminous:			
Chestnut...	14.50	14.00	14.00	Prepared sizes:			
Memphis, Tenn.:				High volatile...	6.67	7.17	7.33
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	6.54	5.57	6.68	Low volatile...	7.65	7.65	8.40
Milwaukee, Wis.:				Run of mine:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile...	6.50	6.50	6.75
Stove...	14.65	12.54	12.86	Rochester, N.Y.:			
Chestnut...	14.40	12.29	12.61	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous:				Stove...	12.75	12.10	12.35
Prepared sizes:				Chestnut...	12.50	11.85	12.10
High volatile...	6.97	7.01	7.21	St. Louis, Mo.:			
Low volatile...	8.78	9.09	9.31	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Minneapolis, Minn.:				Stove...	14.85	13.91	13.97
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut...	14.85	13.66	13.72
Stove...	16.95	14.04	15.00	Bituminous, prepared sizes...	4.80	4.67	5.19
Chestnut...	16.70	13.79	14.75	St. Paul, Minn.:			
Bituminous:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Prepared sizes:				Stove...	16.95	14.05	15.00
High volatile...	9.60	9.11	9.76	Chestnut...	16.70	13.80	14.75
Low volatile...	11.57	11.52	12.36	Bituminous:			
Mobile, Ala.:				Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes...	7.17	6.65	7.13	High volatile...	9.49	8.83	9.79
				Low volatile...	11.87	11.62	12.39

¹ The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, AUG. 15, 1932, AND JULY 15 AND AUG. 15, 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1932	1933		City, and kind of coal	1932	1933	
	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15		Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
Salt Lake City, Utah:				Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	\$7.39	\$7.00	\$7.77	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	\$9.70	\$9.38	\$9.63
San Francisco, Calif.:				Springfield, Ill.:			
New Mexico anthracite:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.	4.34	3.75	3.75
Cerrojos egg	25.00	25.00	25.63	Washington, D.C.:			
Colorado anthracite:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Egg	24.50	24.50	25.11	Stove	\$13.85	\$13.30	\$13.68
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	15.00	15.00	16.06	Chestnut	\$13.55	\$13.04	\$13.42
Savannah, Ga.:				Bituminous:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	\$8.53	\$8.44	\$8.90	Prepared sizes:			
Scranton, Pa.:				High volatile	\$8.29	\$8.06	\$8.25
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile	\$9.86	\$9.47	\$9.84
Stove	8.83	8.06	8.38	Run of mine:			
Chestnut	8.55	7.81	8.13	Mixed	\$7.56	\$7.40	\$7.62

¹ All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States and in Certain Foreign Countries

THE index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries have been brought together with those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the subjoined table, the base years in all cases being as given in the original reports. As stated in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results, which are designed merely to show price trends and not actual differences in prices in the several countries should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and the localities included on successive dates. Indexes are shown for July of each year from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, and by months since January 1931.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country-----	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	China	Czechoslovakia
Computing agency--	Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistics Bureau	Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare	General Direction of Statistics	Department of Labor	National Tariff Commission	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of localities..	51	30	Vienna	59	12	69	Shanghai	Prague
Commodities included-----	42 foods	46 foods and groceries	18 foods	33 foods	35 foods	29 foods	24 foods	35 foods
Base=100-----	1913	1923-27 (1,000)	July 1914	1921	1926	1913	1926	July 1914
July 1926-----	157.0	¹ 1,027	¹ 116	184.9	¹ 100.0	151	101.3	117.8
July 1927-----	153.4	¹ 1,004	¹ 119	209.6	¹ 97.8	149	110.7	126.2
July 1928-----	152.8	¹ 989	¹ 119	203.8	¹ 102.5	147	93.2	125.5
July 1929-----	158.5	1,041	123	212.3	¹ 106.4	150	94.8	123.1
July 1930-----	144.0	958	119	205.5	¹ 86.7	149	130.0	119.0
1931								
January-----	132.8	876	109	195.1	-----	134	104.9	107.0
February-----	127.0	864	106	186.8	-----	129	122.0	105.6
March-----	126.4	854	105	183.1	-----	124	117.4	104.2
April-----	124.0	851	104	180.1	-----	121	98.7	106.2
May-----	121.0	840	104	176.6	-----	116	98.7	107.0
June-----	118.3	833	108	176.5	-----	111	99.6	109.3
July-----	119.0	811	110	174.8	¹ 68.0	110	96.4	107.9
August-----	119.7	805	109	171.5	-----	112	116.5	102.2
September-----	119.4	804	109	172.9	-----	109	124.4	104.3
October-----	119.1	805	111	170.2	-----	107	110.0	103.1
November-----	116.7	812	110	167.9	-----	107	103.2	99.6
December-----	114.3	809	110	160.7	-----	107	97.0	99.1
1932								
January-----	109.3	814	111	156.5	67.1	105	98.2	98.0
February-----	105.3	829	110	151.3	65.7	100	122.8	95.6
March-----	105.0	825	109	148.2	65.8	99	114.2	100.1
April-----	103.7	824	107	144.3	65.2	98	99.1	97.3
May-----	101.3	812	108	144.8	64.8	94	98.4	100.8
June-----	100.1	803	113	143.8	65.1	93	107.3	101.4
July-----	101.0	800	110	144.4	65.0	92	101.4	97.5
August-----	100.8	796	109	142.9	63.2	96	103.6	94.4
September-----	100.3	792	110	150.8	62.6	95	102.6	97.6
October-----	100.4	786	110	155.4	62.8	96	94.9	100.0
November-----	99.4	764	109	159.4	62.8	97	87.9	102.3
December-----	98.7	759	109	156.9	62.1	96	84.5	102.3
1933								
January-----	94.8	747	106	154.4	61.9	95	87.3	100.4
February-----	90.9	742	103	156.1	62.3	91	94.8	99.3
March-----	90.5	734	103	150.4	62.2	91	92.3	94.9
April-----	90.4	746	103	147.7	60.9	93	85.2	94.1
May-----	93.7	750	103	143.0	59.6	93	86.0	96.8
June-----	96.7	762	106	-----	-----	93	84.1	98.8
July-----	104.8	-----	104	-----	-----	95	86.3	96.8
August-----	106.7	-----	104	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Year.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country.....	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	India	Ireland	Italy
Computing agency....	Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commission of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Office	Department of Industry and Commerce	Office Provincial of Economy
Number of localities..	Tallin	21	Paris	72	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
Commodities.....	51 foods	14 foods	Foods	24 foods	12 foods	17 foods	29 foods	18 foods
Base=100.....	1913	January-June 1914	January-June 1914	October 1913-July 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1914	January-June 1914
1926								
July.....	121	1, 104. 5	¹ 507	145. 3	115. 0	155	174	654. 3
1927								
July.....	117	1, 102. 3	¹ 559	156. 8	125. 6	154	166	524. 0
1928								
July.....	127	1, 155. 3	¹ 544	154. 1	130. 5	143	166	512. 5
1929								
July.....	134	1, 116. 4	¹ 590	155. 7	127. 2	145	166	528. 3
1930								
July.....	103	969. 4	¹ 593	145. 9	104. 6	136	156	519. 3
1931								
January.....	95	893. 2		133. 5	93. 5	111		467. 1
February.....	96	882. 6		131. 0	94. 1	106	151	462. 8
March.....	96	878. 8	641	129. 6	96. 3	103		464. 7
April.....	96	869. 8		129. 2	95. 7	104		466. 8
May.....	95	849. 4		129. 9	96. 6	102	139	460. 0
June.....	93	842. 4	642	130. 9	96. 5	101		456. 6
July.....	94	846. 0		130. 4	98. 9	100		452. 0
August.....	91	869. 5		126. 1	99. 7	100	143	444. 1
September.....	87	844. 3	607	124. 9	99. 6	100		438. 3
October.....	83	847. 9		123. 4	96. 8	100		435. 1
November.....	82	885. 2		121. 8	94. 1	100	155	436. 8
December.....	80	918. 8	555	119. 9	93. 0	101		437. 8
1932								
January.....	81	915. 8		116. 1	91. 8	103		431. 2
February.....	81	908. 3		113. 9	89. 9	102	151	432. 5
March.....	83	911. 2	561	114. 4	89. 8	103		445. 6
April.....	83	886. 3		113. 4	89. 9	99		450. 4
May.....	81	875. 7		112. 7	93. 4	99	144	441. 8
June.....	80	871. 0	567	113. 4	93. 3	99		438. 0
July.....	83	885. 7		113. 8	92. 1	102		426. 8
August.....	80	897. 8		111. 8	93. 8	102	134	411. 1
September.....	79	891. 4	534	110. 5	92. 9	101		409. 7
October.....	77	894. 5		109. 6	92. 0	102		423. 4
November.....	76	919. 8		109. 5	88. 4	103	135	428. 0
December.....	75	910. 2	531	109. 0	86. 7	103		433. 9
1933								
January.....	75	894. 1		107. 3	86. 5	101		426. 1
February.....	74	883. 5		106. 5	86. 2	98	130	422. 8
March.....	75	869. 8	542	106. 2	86. 1	98		416. 6
April.....	73	868. 0		106. 3	85. 5	93		405. 1
May.....	74	867. 8		109. 5	84. 7	91	126	398. 3
June.....	74	881. 7		110. 7	84. 4	95		402. 9
July.....	77	907. 1		110. 5		95		403. 1

¹ June.

RETAIL PRICES

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INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country.....	Nether- lands	New Zea- land	Norway	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Kingdom
Computing agency....	Bureau of Statis- tics	Census and Sta- tistics Of- fice	Central Bureau of Statis- tics	Central Statisti- cal Office	Office of Census and Sta- tistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor
Number of localities..	Amster- dam	25	31	Warsaw	9	49	34	509
Commodities includ- ed.....	15 foods	59 foods	89 foods	85 foods	20 foods	43 foods	28 foods	14 foods
Base=100.....	1911-1913	1926-1930 (1,000)	July 1914	1927	1914 (1,000)	July 1914	June 1914	July 1914
1926								
July.....	² 168.1	¹ 1,026	198	-----	1,165	156	159	161
1927								
July.....	² 163.0	¹ 983	175	101.1	1,188	148	157	159
1928								
July.....	² 169.4	¹ 1,004	173	102.6	1,157	156	157	157
1929								
July.....	² 165.3	¹ 1,013	158	94.3	1,156	148	155	149
1930								
July.....	² 151.6	981	151	86.2	1,092	138	152	141
1931								
January.....		910	146	72.2	1,081	132	148	138
February.....		879	144	72.3	1,074	-----	146	136
March.....	139.9	856	143	73.5	1,071	-----	144	134
April.....		851	141	76.4	1,073	130	142	129
May.....		847	139	77.2	1,082	-----	141	129
June.....	140.6	839	138	75.9	1,064	-----	141	127
July.....		824	140	72.9	1,043	127	140	130
August.....		820	138	70.8	1,031	-----	139	128
September.....	136.9	812	136	70.3	1,022	-----	139	128
October.....		834	136	68.3	1,026	128	138	128
November.....		832	136	69.6	1,022	-----	137	130
December.....	125.5	835	136	69.1	1,004	-----	134	132
1932								
January.....		827	135	65.0	990	127	132	131
February.....		810	135	65.2	992	-----	129	131
March.....	118.8	792	135	64.5	993	-----	128	129
April.....		797	134	68.2	987	125	128	126
May.....		787	133	71.4	981	-----	126	125
June.....	119.2	778	133	68.1	963	-----	125	123
July.....		761	134	63.1	944	124	124	125
August.....		761	133	61.7	933	-----	123	123
September.....	119.7	758	134	60.9	927	-----	122	123
October.....		765	133	59.2	927	125	123	125
November.....		745	134	58.7	928	-----	122	125
December.....	119.2	713	132	56.7	926	-----	120	125
1933								
January.....		707	130	56.3	931	123	118	123
February.....		727	130	57.4	938	-----	117	122
March.....	115.5	712	130	58.8	950	-----	116	119
April.....		714	130	59.2	966	119	116	115
May.....		727	130	58.8	976	-----	116	114
June.....	116.5	723	130	58.3	989	-----	116	114
July.....			132	59.2	-----	120	116	118
August.....								119

¹ Year.² June.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1913 to August 1933

THE following table presents the index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities, by years, from 1913 to 1932, inclusive, and by months from January 1932 to date:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913.....	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914.....	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915.....	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916.....	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917.....	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918.....	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919.....	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920.....	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921.....	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922.....	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923.....	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924.....	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925.....	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928.....	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929.....	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930.....	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931.....	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932.....	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1932:											
January.....	52.8	64.7	79.3	59.6	67.9	81.8	74.8	75.7	77.7	65.6	67.3
February.....	50.6	62.5	78.3	59.5	68.3	80.9	73.4	75.5	77.5	64.7	66.3
March.....	50.2	62.3	77.3	58.0	67.9	80.8	73.2	75.3	77.1	64.7	66.0
April.....	49.2	61.0	75.0	56.1	70.2	80.3	72.5	74.4	76.3	64.7	65.5
May.....	46.6	59.3	72.5	54.3	70.7	80.1	71.5	73.6	74.8	64.4	64.4
June.....	45.7	58.8	70.8	52.7	71.6	79.9	70.8	73.1	74.7	64.2	63.9
July.....	47.9	60.9	68.6	51.5	72.3	79.2	69.7	73.0	74.0	64.3	64.5
August.....	49.1	61.8	69.7	52.7	72.1	80.1	69.6	73.3	73.6	64.6	65.2
September.....	49.1	61.8	72.2	55.6	70.8	80.1	70.5	72.9	73.7	64.7	65.3
October.....	46.9	60.5	72.8	55.0	71.1	80.3	70.7	72.7	73.7	64.1	64.4
November.....	46.7	60.6	71.4	53.9	71.4	79.6	70.7	72.4	73.7	63.7	63.9
December.....	44.1	58.3	69.6	53.0	69.3	79.4	70.8	72.3	73.6	63.4	62.6
1933:											
January.....	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
February.....	40.9	53.7	68.0	51.2	63.6	77.4	69.8	71.3	72.3	59.2	59.8
March.....	42.8	54.6	68.1	51.3	62.9	77.2	70.3	71.2	72.2	58.9	60.2
April.....	44.5	56.1	69.4	51.8	61.5	76.9	70.2	71.4	71.5	57.8	60.4
May.....	50.2	59.4	76.9	55.9	60.4	77.7	71.4	73.2	71.7	58.9	62.7
June.....	53.2	61.2	82.4	61.5	61.5	79.3	74.7	73.7	73.4	60.8	65.0
July.....	60.1	65.5	86.3	68.0	65.3	80.6	79.5	73.2	74.8	64.0	68.9
August.....	57.6	64.8	91.7	74.6	65.5	81.2	81.3	73.1	77.6	65.4	69.5

INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913.....	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1932:					
1914.....	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January.....	58.3	63.1	72.1	70.3	71.7
1915.....	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February....	56.9	61.9	71.4	69.6	71.3
1916.....	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March.....	56.1	60.8	71.5	69.3	70.9
1917.....	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April.....	55.5	59.6	71.1	68.9	70.9
1918.....	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May.....	53.9	58.1	70.3	68.1	70.4
1919.....	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June.....	53.2	57.6	70.0	67.8	70.1
1920.....	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July.....	54.7	55.5	70.5	68.0	69.7
1921.....	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August.....	55.7	57.9	70.7	68.5	70.1
1922.....	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September...	56.2	60.7	70.4	68.7	70.4
1923.....	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October.....	54.6	60.7	69.6	68.1	70.2
1924.....	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November...	54.2	58.9	69.3	67.5	69.8
1925.....	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December....	52.1	57.7	68.4	66.5	69.0
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1933:					
1927.....	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January.....	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3
1928.....	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February....	48.4	56.3	65.7	63.7	66.0
1929.....	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March.....	49.4	56.9	65.7	63.8	65.8
1930.....	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April.....	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3
1931.....	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May.....	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5
1932.....	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	June.....	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9
						July.....	61.8	69.1	72.2	70.7	72.2
						August.....	60.6	71.7	73.4	72.0	74.1

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

A SUMMARIZATION of the weekly index numbers for the 10 major groups of commodities and for all commodities combined as issued during the month of August 1933, will be found in the following statement:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEKS OF AUG. 5, 12, 19, AND 26, 1933

[1926=100]

Group	Week ending—			
	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Aug. 19	Aug. 26
All commodities.....	69.2	69.4	69.3	69.6
Farm products.....	58.7	58.5	57.5	58.2
Foods.....	65.1	64.9	64.4	65.0
Hides and leather products.....	90.4	91.4	90.9	92.8
Textile products.....	70.8	72.9	74.1	74.2
Fuel and lighting materials.....	66.6	66.8	66.5	66.7
Metals and metal products.....	80.8	80.8	80.8	81.2
Building materials.....	80.9	80.7	80.8	80.7
Chemicals and drugs.....	73.4	73.1	72.9	72.5
House-furnishing goods.....	75.4	76.0	76.4	76.9
Miscellaneous.....	65.0	65.2	65.5	65.2

Wholesale Price Trends During August 1933

THE sixth consecutive monthly advance in the general level of wholesale commodity prices was shown by the August index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to their relative importance in the markets and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100, averaged 69.5 for August as compared with 68.9 for July, showing an increase of slightly less than 1 percent between the 2 months.

As compared with the low point reached in February of the present year, when the index was 59.8, August prices rose nearly 16 percent. Corresponding indexes for March, April, May, and June 1933, were 60.2, 60.4, 62.7, and 65, respectively. As compared with August 1932, with an index number of 65.2, the August 1933 wholesale price level shows an increase of more than 6½ percent over that of a year ago.

Between July and August increases were reported in 369 instances, decreases in 141 instances, while in 274 instances no change in price was shown.

For the third consecutive time in the past 3 years prices for the current month have averaged higher than in the corresponding month of the year before. The all-commodities index, which indicates the trend in the general level of wholesale prices shows that prices in August were about 27 percent below the level of June 1929 when the index stood at 95.2.

The largest price advance was shown by the textile products group which increased by almost 10 percent over the previous month. Increases took place in the average prices of clothing, cotton goods, knit goods, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products. Wholesale prices of silk and rayon, however, decreased sharply.

The second largest advance occurred in the products of the hides and leather group which showed a rise of 6¼ percent from July to August. This increase was due largely to advances in the prices of boots and shoes which were 8¾ percent higher in August than in July. As compared with August 1932 an increase of nearly 14 percent has been recorded in the average wholesale prices of boots and shoes during the 12 months.

Wholesale prices of farm products which have been steeply advancing for 6 months reacted in August and dropped by more than 4 percent as compared with July, although still 41 percent above February, the low point reached during the present year, and 17 percent over the corresponding month of last year. Grains, steers, lambs, hogs, live poultry, cotton, eggs, lemons, onions, and white potatoes were mainly responsible for the decline. Calves, oranges, hay, fresh milk at New York, tobacco, and wool showed increases in prices between the 2 months.

Among manufactured food products which showed price decreases during the month were butter, rye flour, corn meal, bananas, lamb, dressed poultry, coffee, lard, raw sugar, and vegetable oils. On the other hand, evaporated and powdered milk, bread, wheat cereal, cookies, most wheat flour, rice, dried fruits, canned fruits and vegetables, cured beef, veal, and granulated sugar averaged higher than in the month before. The group as a whole, though decreasing by 1 percent in August as compared with July, was 21 percent above the

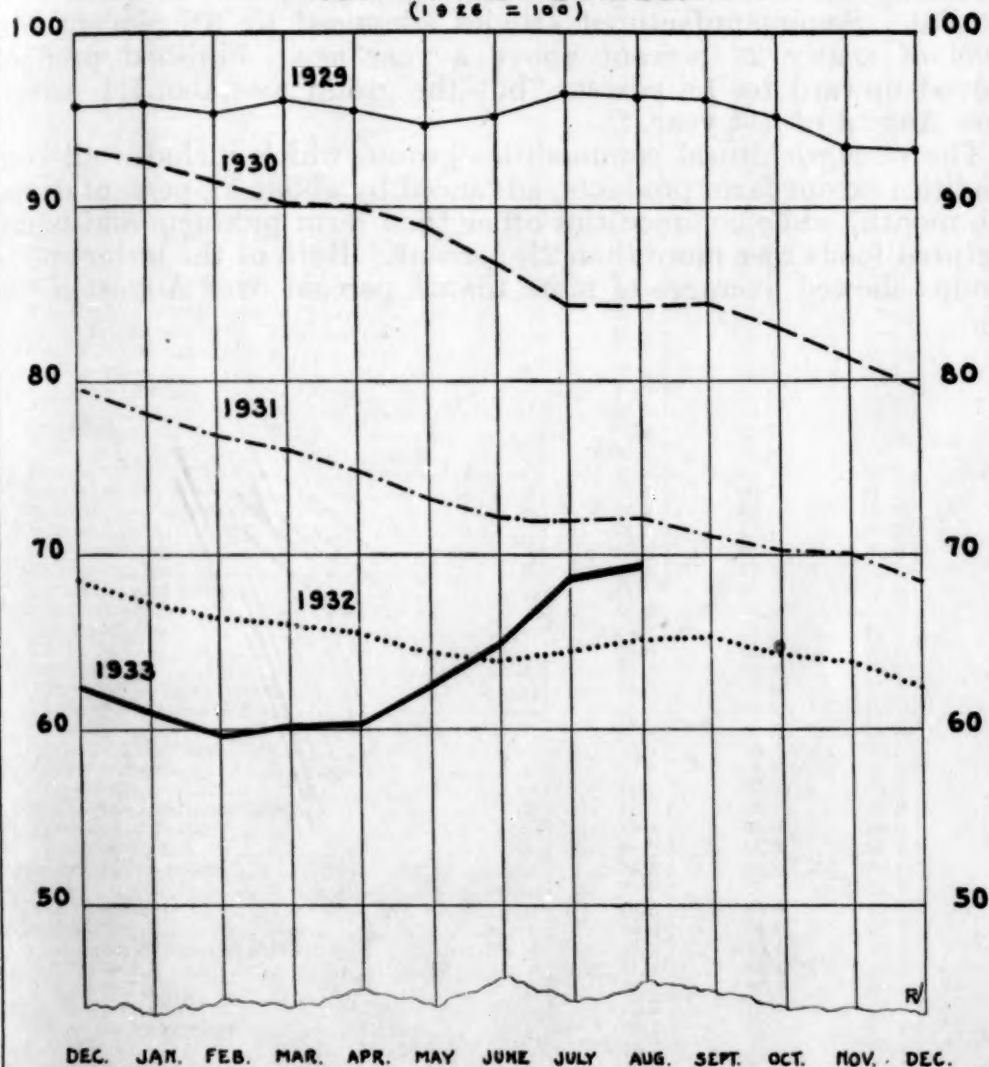
low in February of this year and 5 percent higher than August a year ago.

Coal and coke showed advances in average prices causing the group of fuel and lighting materials to increase by three tenths of 1 percent over the previous month. Electricity, gas, and petroleum products declined from July to August.

Metals and metal products as a whole continued upward during August due to advancing prices of agricultural implements, iron and

COMPARISON OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

784 PRICE SERIES.
(1926 = 100)



steel, nonferrous metals, and plumbing and heating fixtures. Motor vehicles showed no change between July and August. The index for this group was over 0.7 percent higher than for the month before.

In the group of building materials the average prices of brick and tile, cement, lumber, and other building materials moved upward

during the month, while paint and paint materials decreased slightly, and structural steel showed no change between the 2 months. The group as a whole recorded an increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent.

Chemicals and drugs registered a decrease of nearly one tenth of 1 percent during August due to declining prices for chemicals. Drugs and pharmaceuticals, fertilizer materials, and mixed fertilizers increased slightly. The house-furnishing goods group as a whole increased nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent from the previous month. Both furniture and furnishings shared in the advance.

The miscellaneous group of commodities rose 2.2 percent between July and August due to advances in automobile tires and tubes, paper and pulp, and other miscellaneous commodities.

Among the remaining groups raw material prices declined by 2 percent. Semimanufactured articles advanced by $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent to a level of nearly 24 percent above a year ago. Finished products moved upward by $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent, but the group was about 4 percent over August of last year.

The nonagricultural commodities group, which includes all commodities except farm products, advanced by about $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent during the month, while commodities other than farm products and manufactured foods rose more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Both of the latter special groups showed averages of more than 5 percent over August a year ago.

WHOLESALE PRICES

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	August 1932	July 1933	August 1933	Purchasing power of the dollar August 1933
All commodities.....	65.2	68.9	69.5	\$1.439
Farm products.....	49.1	60.1	57.6	1.736
Grains.....	38.2	73.4	64.6	1.548
Livestock and poultry.....	52.8	47.4	45.9	2.179
Other farm products.....	50.8	63.7	62.5	1.600
Foods.....	61.8	65.5	64.8	1.543
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	60.2	66.1	65.7	1.522
Cereal products.....	66.0	83.3	84.8	1.179
Fruits and vegetables.....	55.6	75.6	71.1	1.406
Meats.....	61.9	50.8	51.0	1.961
Other foods.....	62.1	63.7	62.6	1.597
Hides and leather products.....	69.7	86.3	91.7	1.091
Boots and shoes.....	84.4	88.3	96.1	1.041
Hides and skins.....	39.3	88.7	91.5	1.093
Leather.....	60.0	78.0	82.5	1.212
Other leather products.....	82.3	80.0	81.2	1.232
Textile products.....	52.7	68.0	74.6	1.340
Clothing.....	61.0	70.6	74.4	1.344
Cotton goods.....	52.6	80.2	93.5	1.070
Knit goods.....	48.5	55.2	69.4	1.441
Silk and rayon.....	29.5	37.9	34.6	2.890
Woolen and worsted goods.....	53.4	72.3	78.9	1.267
Other textile products.....	67.4	76.7	77.8	1.285
Fuel and lighting materials.....	72.1	65.3	65.5	1.527
Anthracite coal.....	86.0	77.9	79.2	1.263
Bituminous coal.....	81.3	81.0	83.6	1.196
Coke.....	76.7	76.0	77.4	1.292
Electricity.....	104.4	89.4	(1)	-----
Gas.....	107.0	100.2	(1)	-----
Petroleum products.....	48.9	41.3	40.9	2.445
Metals and metal products.....	80.1	80.6	81.2	1.232
Agricultural implements.....	84.9	83.0	83.2	1.202
Iron and steel.....	78.7	77.7	78.6	1.272
Motor vehicles.....	95.3	90.4	90.4	1.106
Nonferrous metals.....	48.5	67.6	68.2	1.466
Plumbing and heating.....	67.1	69.4	70.3	1.422
Building materials.....	69.6	79.5	81.3	1.230
Brick and tile.....	75.2	78.2	81.5	1.227
Cement.....	79.0	88.2	90.3	1.107
Lumber.....	55.5	75.9	79.4	1.259
Paint and paint materials.....	67.2	77.9	77.5	1.290
Plumbing and heating.....	67.1	69.4	70.3	1.422
Structural steel.....	81.7	81.7	81.7	1.224
Other building materials.....	78.3	83.3	85.0	1.176
Chemicals and drugs.....	73.3	73.2	73.1	1.368
Chemicals.....	79.7	80.3	79.6	1.256
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	57.0	56.8	57.6	1.736
Fertilizer materials.....	66.4	68.6	69.0	1.449
Mixed fertilizers.....	68.3	63.3	64.4	1.553
House-furnishing goods.....	73.6	74.8	77.6	1.289
Furnishings.....	74.8	75.1	78.6	1.272
Furniture.....	72.6	74.6	76.8	1.302
Miscellaneous.....	64.6	64.0	65.4	1.529
Automobile tires and tubes.....	40.1	41.4	43.2	2.315
Cattle feed.....	47.4	82.4	78.0	1.282
Paper and pulp.....	76.3	78.1	81.0	1.235
Rubber, crude.....	7.9	16.3	14.9	6.711
Other miscellaneous.....	84.2	76.3	77.8	1.285
Raw materials.....	55.7	61.8	60.6	1.650
Semimanufactured articles.....	57.9	69.1	71.7	1.395
Finished products.....	70.7	72.2	73.4	1.362
Nonagricultural commodities.....	68.5	70.7	72.0	1.389
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	70.1	72.2	74.1	1.350

¹ Data not yet available.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ILLINOIS.—Emergency Relief Commission. *Relief standards and procedures in dealing with families of the unemployed. Chicago, 10 South La Salle Street, 1932. 115 pp.*

Manual to assist local welfare agencies and officials cooperating with the commission in the administration of relief.

KANSAS.—Commission of Labor and Industry. Coal Mine and Metal Mine Inspection and Mine Rescue Departments. *Annual report, 1932. Topeka, 1933. 114 pp.*

Contains data on inspection of mines, employment, production, and accidents; coal-mine and metal-mine directories; and a record of the activities of the mine-rescue department.

MARYLAND.—Bureau of Mines. *Tenth annual report, calendar year 1932. Baltimore, [1933]. 75 pp.*

Contains data on production and accidents in coal mines, a list of mines, showing location, and a general description of each mine.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Banking and Insurance. *Annual report of the commissioner of banks for the year ending December 31, 1931: Part IV, Credit unions. Boston, 1932. 133 pp.*

MISSOURI.—Labor and Industrial Inspection Department. *Fifty-first and fifty-second annual reports, November 5, 1929, to November 5, 1931. Jefferson City, [1932?]. 330 pp.*

Among the subjects taken up in this publication are: Eye injuries, child labor, women in industry, fee-charging employment agencies, and labor placements.

NASSAU COUNTY [N.Y.] EMERGENCY WORK BUREAU.—*Report of activities for the year June 1, 1932, to May 31, 1933. Mineola, N.Y., 1933. 87 pp., illus.*

The bureau was created to "help the unemployed through the depression in ways which are consistent with self-respect." The report contains an account of 100 relief projects carried on during the year.

NEW JERSEY.—Emergency Relief Administration. *First annual report, October 13, 1932. [Trenton, 1933?]. 159 pp., chart.*

The report contains a brief review of the relief problem and the work accomplished, in addition to detailed statistical reports covering the numbers helped and the expenditures for relief wages and dependency relief.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Annual report for the twelve months ended December 31, 1932. Albany, 1933. 136 pp., diagrams.*

Among the many subjects reviewed briefly in Part 1 of this report are: Cost of labor department to the State, New York system of financing workmen's compensation, decrease in the number of industrial accidents in 1932, safety work of State insurance fund, safety training in the schools, the new 48-hour week, employment clearance service, public employment center of Rochester, Central Housework Employment Bureau, employment section for the handicapped, and the collection of wage claims.

NEW YORK.—Legislature. Joint Committee on Classification of Positions in the Civil Service. *Report, transmitted to the Legislature January 21, 1932. Albany, 1932. 749 pp. (Legislative Document (1932) No. 55.)*

OREGON.—Board for Vocational Education. *Seventh biennial report, July 1, 1930–June 30, 1932. Salem, 1932. 26 pp., charts, illus.*

In the 14 years 1918 to 1932 the enrollment for vocational education in Oregon increased from 414 to 14,015, the work carried on in 1932 covering 52 communities.

— Oregon's White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. *Report [of proceedings], Salem, May 2 and 3, 1932. Salem [1932?]. 79 pp.*

The conference covered the general subjects of medical service, public health service and administration, education and training, and the care of the handicapped. The general plan of the original White House Conference was followed. A number of specific proposals, bearing upon child health and child welfare in Oregon, were endorsed. By a unanimous vote the conference decided to recommend the creation of a State welfare department, with special responsibilities for children.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Special Bulletin No. 34: Union scale of wages and hours of labor, 1930. Harrisburg, 1932. 142 pp. (Prepared by the bureau of statistics.)*

Statistics cover 17 trade groups, comprising 137 crafts, found in 24 important industrial cities of Pennsylvania.

— Department of Welfare. *Bulletin No. 54: Sixth biennial report, June 1, 1930, to May 31, 1932. Harrisburg [1932?]. 67 pp., charts.*

Emphasizes the need for an aggressive social legislation program in Pennsylvania, declaring that the time has come for the State seriously to consider the passage of old-age pension provisions, more progressive housing acts, etc., and that new legislative measures in the field of unemployment insurance, child labor, and State incorporation of welfare organizations should be carefully prepared.

— — — *Some statistical tables supplementing the sixth biennial report. Harrisburg, December 1932. 49 pp., charts.*

PUERTO RICO.—Department of Labor. Division of Accounts, Property, and Statistics. *Statistical report on wages and working hours in sugar mills, sugar-cane cultivation, and the needlework industry in the Island of Puerto Rico during the year 1932–33. San Juan, 1933. 60 pp., charts. (In Spanish and English.)*

Data on wages and working hours, from this report, are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

TEXAS.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Twelfth biennial report, 1931–32. Austin [1932?]. 55 pp.*

Wage data from the report are given in this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. *Report No. 158 (73d Cong., 1st sess.): National employment service. Report [to accompany H.R. 4559] of Mr. Connery, Committee on Labor. Washington, 1933. 3 pp.*

— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Information Circular 6732: Recommendations of the United States Bureau of Mines on certain questions of safety, as of February 3, 1933, by the Mine Safety Board. Washington, 1933. 43 pp.*

Lists decisions to date in order of approval, gives reasons for their formulation, and explains their application.

— — — *Information Circular 6738: Blasting practices as they affect the roof of coal mines in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, by J. N. Geyer. Washington, 1933. 11 pp., illus.*

Describes coal beds and roof in the various States, notes State blasting regulations, and points out methods of protecting roof and advantages gained by improved blasting practices.

UNITED STATES—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Report of Investigations 3219: The National Safety Competition of 1932*, by W. W. Adams. Washington, 1933. 17 pp.

Gives names of companies which won trophies and which received honorable mention for safety achievement and reports accident data by types of mines.

— — — *Report of Investigations 3220: Active list of permissible explosives and blasting devices approved prior to June 30, 1933*, by J. E. Tiffany. Washington, 1933. 16 pp.

Complete list of permissible explosives and blasting devices, with conditions and requirements to insure permissibility.

— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 585: Labor productivity in the automobile tire industry*, by Boris Stern. Washington, 1933. 74 pp., charts, illus.

— — — *Bulletin No. 597: Labor through the century, 1833–1933: An illustrated account as presented by the United States Department of Labor at the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1933*. Washington, 1933. 46 pp.

— — — Employment Service (National Reemployment Service). *Guide to the organization and operation of reemployment offices*. Washington, 1933. 25 pp.

— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. *Monthly report, May 22 through June 30, 1933*. Washington, 1933. 21 pp.

The first monthly report on the work of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Data on the emergency relief work of the Government are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Official—Foreign Countries

ALBERTA (CANADA).—Bureau of Labor. *Annual report for the fiscal year 1932–33*. Edmonton, 1933. 24 pp.

Includes classified weekly wage rates for males and females over and under 18 years of age.

ARGENTINA.—Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. *La desocupación en la Argentina, 1932*. Buenos Aires, 1933. 167 pp., charts.

Gives the results of the national census of unemployment in Argentina in 1932.

BURMA.—[Chief Inspector of Factories.] *Annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in Burma, for the year 1932*. Rangoon, 1933. 30 pp.

Data on wages and conditions in Burmese factories, taken from this report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— Labor Statistics Bureau. *Report on the working of the workmen's compensation act, 1923, in Burma, for the year 1932*. Rangoon, 1933. 22 pp.

COLOMBIA.—Ministerio de Industrias. Superintendencia de Cooperativas. *Circular-programa para el fomento y difusión de las sociedades cooperativas en el país. Ley y decretos sobre sociedades cooperativas*. Bogota, 1933. 86 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Ministry of Health. *Persons in receipt of poor relief (England and Wales)*. London, 1933. 37 pp., chart.

Gives the number of persons in receipt of poor relief on the night of January 1, 1933, by sex and age grouping; kind of relief, institutional or domiciliary, with class of institution; reported causes of need; and other details.

— Oversea Settlement Committee. *Report for the period April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933*. London, 1933. 17 pp. (Cmd. 4391.)

Owing to the continued depression, the report states, the migration movement is at a standstill, and this report is devoted to items of historical interest and to the usual statistical summaries.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Registry of Friendly Societies. *The guidebook*. London, 1933. 334 pp.

In Great Britain the term "friendly society" covers a variety of associations with widely differing activities. This guidebook gives in convenient form the general laws by which they are regulated, and follows these with summaries of rules relating to the different kinds of societies.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International labor directory: Part VI, Cooperative organizations*. Geneva, 1933. 201 pp. (In English, French, and German.)

— *The I. L. O. year-book, 1932*. Geneva, 1933. 459 pp.

The topics covered in this volume include workers', employers', church, and other organizations; workers' living conditions; working conditions; social insurance; wages and hours; employment and unemployment; prices; accident prevention; and prison labor.

— *Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works*. (Third item on agenda of International Labor Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934, Questionnaire III.) Geneva, 1933. 21 pp.

— *Reduction of hours of work*. (First item on agenda of International Labor Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934, Questionnaire I.) Geneva, 1933. 39 pp.

— *Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed*. (Second item on agenda of International Labor Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934, Questionnaire II.) Geneva, 1933. 38 pp.

These three questionnaires are based on the first discussions of these subjects at the seventeenth session of the International Labor Conference and are sent to the various Governments as a preliminary to the final discussions in the 1934 session.

ITALY.—Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni. *L'Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, 1913-1933*. Rome, 1933. 145 pp., maps, charts, illus.

Contains a historical review of the work and activities of the National Insurance Institute in Italy for the period 1913 to 1933; and includes insurance legislation, organization of the insurance administration, and medical treatment, financial transactions, etc.

JAPAN.—Department of Education. *Fifty-fifth annual report, 1927-28 (abridged)*. Tokyo, 1933. 523 pp., charts. (In English.)

In a section of the report which deals with "Social education" some data on adult education are given.

— Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Section of Statistics. *The statistical abstract, 1931-32*. Tokyo, 1933. xviii, 269 pp., map. (In English and French.)

Contains data on wages of agricultural workers and of employees on fishing vessels, cooperative societies, etc.

NETHERLANDS.—Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. *Jaarverslag over het jaar 1932*. The Hague, 1933. 38 pp.

Annual report on the work and activities of the Central Statistical Bureau of the Netherlands for the year 1932. Includes information on legislation and on personnel and organization of the bureau, and gives a brief review of each branch of work performed during the year.

NEW ZEALAND.—Unemployment Board. *Report*. Wellington, 1933. 25 pp.

The financial data contained in the report refer to the fiscal year April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932, but some information is included on the work of the board subsequent to March 31, 1932. Data on small land holdings for the unemployed, taken from the report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

NORWAY.—Rikstrygdeverket. *Industriarbeidertrygden: Ulykkestrygden for industriarbeidere m. v., 1930. Oslo, 1933. 154 pp.*

Report on the administration of the State accident insurance system in Norway during 1930. Includes statistical data on average cost of insurance per beneficiary, cost of accidents, number of working days lost through accidents by industries and occupations, accidents in private and public works, etc. Table of contents and table heads are in Norwegian and French.

POLAND.—Ministère de l'Assistance Sociale. *Annuaire des syndicats professionnels der travailleurs en Pologne, 1931. Warsaw, 1933. 83 pp., charts.*

Report on the status, work, and activities of labor unions in Poland in 1931, including statistics of membership, charts showing growth of the labor unions, etc. Directories are appended. In Polish with some French translations of table heads, etc.

— *Aperçu sur l'inspection du travail en Pologne en 1931. Warsaw, 1932. 56 pp. [In French.]*

Annual report on labor inspection in Poland during 1931. Includes information on protective labor legislation, industrial hygiene, industrial disputes, arbitration and conciliation, relief measures during the depression, etc.

SIAM.—Department of General Statistics. *Statistical year book of the Kingdom of Siam, 1930-31. [Bangkok?], Ministry of Finance [1932?]. 514 pp., map. (English edition.)*

Data on average wages in specified occupations, taken from this year book, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

SWEDEN.—Statistiska Centralbyrån. *Statistisk årsbok för Sverige, 1933. Stockholm, 1933. 380 pp. (In Swedish and French.)*

The topics covered in this year book include prices and cost of living, wages, unemployment, work of employment offices, strikes and lockouts, collective agreements, social insurance, and cooperative societies. The section giving international comparisons includes statistics of unemployment, cost of living, and wholesale prices. Although some of the data in the volume are for 1933, the greater part are for earlier years.

SWITZERLAND.—Bureau Fédéral de Statistique. *Les exploitations d'industries et de métiers en Suisse—commentaires analytiques. 4^{me} volume, illustré, des résultats du recensement des entreprises en 1929. Berne, 1933. Various paging, charts, maps, illus.*

A census of industries and occupations in Switzerland in 1929. The locations of the principal industries are shown in charts.

— Département Fédéral de l'Économie Publique. *Rapports des inspecteurs fédéraux des fabriques sur l'exercice de leurs fonctions pendant l'année 1932. Aarau, 1933. 157 pp. (In French and German.)*

This report of the Swiss factory inspection service for the year 1932 covers six of the Cantons. It deals with factory hygiene and accident prevention, labor contracts, hours, work of women and young persons, and employers' welfare activities.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Native Economic Commission. *Report, 1930-1932. Pretoria, 1932. 345 pp.*

The commission was appointed in June 1930 to examine into the economic and social conditions of natives, especially in the larger towns of the Union; to consider the effect of existing laws relating to their employment and wages, together with the desirability of modifying these and the direction modification, if desirable, should take; the whole question of the residence of natives in urban areas; the proportion of the public revenue contributed directly or indirectly by the native population; and the proportion of the public expenditure which may be regarded as necessitated by the presence of, and reasonably chargeable to, the native population. In carrying out these terms of reference the commission has

inquired in considerable detail into the condition of the natives, both in regard to their relations with the whites and to their customs and standards on their own tribal reserves.

ZÜRICH (SWITZERLAND).—Statistisches Amt. *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Zürich, 1932. Zürich, 1933. Various paging, charts, map.*

The year book contains statistical information for the city of Zurich, Switzerland, for the fiscal year 1932, the subjects covered including housing, social insurance, wages, cost of living, etc.

Unofficial

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. *Advance program, including committee and other reports to be presented at the fifty-sixth annual meeting to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., August 30–September 1, 1933. Chicago, 1140 North Dearborn Street, 1933. 200 pp.*

Data on legal aid from this publication are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

BELLMAN, EARL S. *A study of the care of the needy aged in Maryland counties. Baltimore, Christian Social Justice Fund, 1933. 69 pp., illus.*

Reviewed in this issue.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics. *The foods chosen by dependent families: An analysis of the food purchased by 25 families dependent on the Berkeley Welfare Society in May 1932, by Ruth Okey and Beatrice Bell Smythe. Berkeley, 1933. 40 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS. *Systems of barter and scrip, by Buel W. Patch. [Washington, D.C.], 1932. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1933, no. 3.)*

HOHMAN, HELEN FISHER. *The development of social insurance and minimum wage legislation in Great Britain. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1933. 441 pp., charts.*

One of the Hart, Schaffner, & Marx prize essays in economics. The author traces the growth in Great Britain of the idea that the community responsibility toward its members is not discharged by assuring merely that no one dies of absolute starvation, and "attempts to analyze the development of the idea of a minimum standard of living, as expressed in this legislation, and to trace the modifications in administration and theory which have taken place in the decade following the war." A bibliography is appended.

INSTITUT FÜR KONJUNKTURFORSCHUNG. *Die Wettbewerbslage der Steinkohle. Berlin, 1933. 94 pp., charts, maps. (Vierteljahrshefte zur Konjunkturforschung, Sonderheft 34.)*

Deals with competitive conditions in bituminous-coal (*Steinkohl*) mining in Germany and various foreign countries, including labor conditions and labor costs.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH, PEIPING, CHINA. *Institute of Social Research: A summary of its work, 1926–1932, prepared for Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago, 1933. Peiping, 1933. In English and Chinese; English section 20 pp.*

The studies made by the institute are classified under 9 heads: Modern economic history of China; industrial economics; agricultural economics; labor problems; population; China's foreign trade; public finance, banking, and currency; statistics; and miscellaneous.

JONES, G. T. *Increasing return. Cambridge, University Press, 1933. 300 pp., charts.*

This volume is described as a study of the relation between the size and efficiency of industries with special reference to the history of selected British and American industries between 1850 and 1910.

Low, S. P., and COULES, ST. V. F. *Unemployment insurance*. London, Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1933. 123 pp.

The authors have limited themselves to an exposition of the principles and practice governing the British unemployment-insurance scheme and have in general omitted references to the various acts and regulations, many of which have been amended or repealed, the purpose being to give as clear a view as possible of the unemployment-insurance situation as it is today.

McCLEARY, G. F. *National health insurance*. London, H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd., 1932. 185 pp.

The purpose of this book is to show the chief facts relating to national health insurance not from the financial or actuarial standpoints but as a measure of public health, "an expression of the desire felt with increasing intensity in all modern communities to promote the health of nations."

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Policyholders Service Bureau. *The older employee in industry*. New York, 1933. 30 pp., chart. (Includes a short bibliography.)

MICHEL, EDUARD. *Preisvorbereitung bei wirtschaftlicher Betriebsführung*. Berlin, Allreu G.M.B.H., 1932. 115 pp., diagrams, illus.

Deals with price fixing by establishment management.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF. Employment Stabilization Research Institute. *Bulletins, Volume II, No. 3: A manual of selected occupational tests for use in public employment offices*, by Helen J. Green, and others. Minneapolis, 1933. 31 pp., charts.

A contribution to the techniques for the quick discovery of special types of work in which an applicant for a job has a fair chance of being successful.

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The subjects of these are: The Closed and Open Shop, by Frank Morrison; Wages and Hours, by John L. Lewis; Technological Unemployment, by James Maloney; Labor and International Relations, by Daniel J. Tobin; Labor and the News, by Chester M. Wright; Collective Bargaining, by Charles P. Howard; Labor and Judicial Reform, by James Wilson; Labor and Immigration, by Thomas F. Flaherty; Labor and the Negro, by A. Philip Randolph; and Labor Legislation, by Paul Scharrenberg.

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. *The Negro in New Jersey. Report of a survey by the Interracial Committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work, in cooperation with the State Department of Institutions and Agencies*. Trenton, 1932. 116 pp., map, charts, illus.

The survey was made in the spring of 1931, dealing with conditions as they existed in 1930 and covering selected communities throughout the State. The workers made a thorough study of the economic, social, and industrial position of the Negro, including matters of health, housing, industrial and business opportunities, unemployment, education, dependency, home owning and home making, child welfare, and the like. Because of the widely varying conditions in the different sections of the State, recommendations covering the whole situation could not be presented. However, suggestions and recommendations are presented for the consideration and action, where deemed advisable, of the State, county, and local authorities, public and private agencies of welfare, and the members of both racial groups.

ORDE BROWNE, G. St. J. *The African laborer.* London, *International Institute of African Languages and Cultures*, 1933. 240 pp., map.

This book, written by the head of the Labor Department of Tanganyika, is issued as part of a 5-year program for investigation of the various influences now at work in Africa, and of the effects of contact with western civilization upon native life and character. The author traces the development in the use of native labor from undisguised slavery up to the different forms now in use, discusses these forms, with their relative advantages, disadvantages, and alternatives, considers the effect upon the individual and upon the native tribe of some of the conditions of employment, and gives a summary of the legislation dealing with native labor in the various countries of Africa.

POLLAK, KATHERINE H. *Is there a shrinking week and a growing wage? Present problems in the light of the past.* New York, *Affiliated Summer Schools for Women Workers in Industry*, 218 Madison Avenue, 1931. 49 pp. (Mimeographed.)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. Industrial Relations Section. *Selected bibliography: Unemployment prevention, compensation and relief—company, trade-union, and public programs. Supplement, 1931-1933.* Princeton, N.J., July 1933. 23 pp.

REXFORD, FRANK A., and others. *Beyond the school: A textbook on work and living.* New York, *Henry Holt & Co.*, 1933. 409 pp., illus.

A sampling of the principal occupational fields for the purpose of giving the pupil some idea as to how to make a study of an occupation.

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A survey of the recent industrialization of the northern and western sectors of Greater London. The results show that the pressure of economic forces is leading to a decentralization of industries from overcrowded areas in London, and it is suggested that this change will be all to the good if it is subjected to ordered control and if the work of the builder, the town planner, and the local authorities can be correlated with the movement.

SOCIÉTÉ POUR L'ÉTUDE PRATIQUE DE LA PARTICIPATION AUX BÉNÉFICES. *Bulletin*, 1932. Paris, 1932. 87 pp.

The proceedings of the meetings held by the French Profit-Sharing Society during 1932.

WOOFER, T. J., JR. *Races and ethnic groups in American life.* New York, *McGraw-Hill Book Co.*, 1933. 247 pp.

One of the various monographs published under the direction of the President's [Hoover] Research Committee on Social Trends, containing scientific data gathered for use in the preparation of the report on "Recent social trends in the United States."